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ALLYGURH STATISTICS;

BEING A REPORT ON

THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THAT DISTRICT,

FROM A. D. 1803 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

WITH MAPS AND APPENDICES.

BY

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PREFACE.

THE absence of Mr. Hutchinson on furlough, whilst this volume was passing through the press, has deprived it of the advantages of his personal supervision. The Appendices have been added since his departure for Europe, but it is believed they are such as he had in view and that they serve sufficiently to illustrate his narrative.

In some instances, arrangements which were in force when the body of the volume was compiled have been since superseded. It has been thought best to print the narrative as it was written, and to notify these changes in the Appendices: an opportunity being thus afforded of marking the direction and nature of public measures, as they have affected local administration, during the last two years.

The subjoined extract, para. 5, of a letter from the Secretary to Government N. W. P., No. 1062, dated 28th February 1854, to the Secretary of the Sudder Board of Revenue, explains the principle on which the publication has been sanctioned by the Government:—"The object of the Government as declared in the memorandum of the late Lieutenant Governor (issued in 1844 and printed as No. XXIV. of the Appendices to the 'Directions to Collectors', page 441,) is to secure a work in which every species of information which may prove useful in the administration of a district shall be thrown together, and connected by an historical sketch of the more important incidents and proceedings in each department of the public service. It is evidently not essential for the usefulness of such a treatise that the Government should guarantee the correctness of every statement, or the soundness of all the opinions which may be indicated in it. It will be enough if it be certified that the tabular and statistical details have been, on the whole, carefully and accurately compiled, that the maps are correctly prepared; that all the general information indicated in the memorandum has been collected from every available source, and that the narrative itself has been composed with intelligence and clearness, and is likely to be valuable for reference, to the officers who may be subsequently called upon to take part in the management of the district, and to the public."

J. W. SHERER,
B. C. S.

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STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF ALLYGURH.

PART I.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Coel, the chief town of the district of Allygurh, lays claim to high antiquity. It is said to have been founded by Rajah Kosharub Chunder Bunsee, in the third yoog, and to have been originally called Kosambhee, which name was changed to Kol, in commemoration of the conquest of the demon Kol by Bulram, brother of Krishna.

2. Passing from tradition to history, we find that previous to the Mahommedan invasion of India, Coel was the capital of a small Rajpoot kingdom, held subordinate to the kingdom of Delhi, by Rajahs of the Dor tribe of Rajpoots. After the defeat of Pritwee Rajah, and the conquest of the kingdoms of Delhi and Ajmeer, by Shahabooddeen Ghoree, Coel was taken possession of by the conquerors under Mullik Kootubooddeen Eibuk, in A. D. 1193. Probably the weakness of the reigns succeeding that of Shumsooddeen Altumsh, tempted the Rajahs of Coel and other Hindoo states to revolt, for in A. D. 1250, Nasirooddeen Mahmood was obliged to send his vuzeer Gheeasooddeen Bulbun with an army to restore the royal authority in the country on both sides of the Jumna from opposite Delhi to Calinger in Bundlekund. The vuzeer was successful, and signalized the conquest of Coel by the erection of a lofty pillar in the centre of the fort, the remains of which still exist, with an inscription to the effect that it was built in the year of the Hegyra 651 during the reign of Nasirooddeen Mahmood by Buhaooddeen Bulbun.

3. Ferishta mentions that in A. H. 657 (1259 A. D.) Coel, Jelaysur, Gwalior and Beeana were formed into one Government and given to Eibuk Kishlee Khan, the brother of the Vuzeer Gheeasooddeen. This arrangement seems to have been continued till the time of Akber, when on the introduction of the system of Soubahs, Sircars and Dustoors, Coel was formed into a Sircar, attached to the Soubah of Agra, and containing 4 dustoors, and 21 mehals or pergunnahs as follows:

Names of Pergunnahs.	Jumma in Dams.	Names of Pergunnahs.	Jumma in Dams.
Atrowlee, ...	54,34,459	Brought over, ..	2,62,29,063
Akberabad, ...	30,03,409	Dubhaee, ...	21,69,933
Ahar, ...	21,06,554	Secundra Rao, ...	44,12,631
Puhasoo, ...	25,02,562	Soron, ...	8,05,016
Bilram, ...	21,31,765	Sirhpoora, ...	9,89,458
Puchlana, ...	6,24,825	Shikarpoor, ...	19,84,824
Tuppul, ...	18,02,571	Coel, ...	1,04,12,305
Thana Fureeda, ...	2,12,750	Gungeeree, ...	3,72,050
Jullalee, ...	29,57,910	Marherah, ...	36,79,582
Chundos, ...	17,49,238	Mullikpoor, ...	14,46,132
Khoorjah, ...	37,03,020	Noh, ...	13,11,955
Carried over, ..	2,62,29,063	Total, ...	5,38,10,953 dams.

Taking the rupee at 40 dams, the jumma of this Sircar was about Rs. 13,45,273; it was also bound to furnish as its quota of militia 4,035 cavalry and 78,950 infantry.

4. The best known of the Governors of Coel under the emperors was Sabit Khan, who held the government for many years in the reign of Mahomed Shah. He founded a large mosque in the town of Coel, and built a fort (which was called after him Sabitgurh,) on the site of the present fort of Allygurh. Soon after his time the Jâts of Bhurtpoor, who had first rebelled against the Empire in the reign of Aurangzeeb, took advantage of the disorder, produced by the invasions of the Mahrattas and Nadir Shah, to extend their possessions. Their leader Soorujmull took the fort of Sabitgurh, which name he changed to Ramgurh, and made himself master of all the surrounding country.

5. When Ahmed Shah Abdallee was cantoned at Anoopshuhur during his fourth invasion of India, he took Ramgurh after a siege of a fortnight, but restored it and his other conquests to Soorujmull, on con-

dition of his quitting the Mahratta alliance. The Jâts retained possession of their conquests till about A. D. 1773, in the reign of Shah Aulum, when in consequence of their having been tempted by the disputes at court to excite fresh disturbances in order to embarrass the Delhi Government, they were attacked by Mirza Nujjuff Khan, the Emperor's general, who expelled them from their possessions in the Doab and took their strong fort of Deeg. Nujjuff Khan changed the name of the fort at Coel from Ramgurh to Allygurh and strengthened it considerably. In reward for his services he obtained the Governorship of the province of Agra, the districts of Meerut and Macherri and the whole of the Jât territories in the Doab. On his death, in A. D. 1781, he was succeeded in his power and possessions by his protégé Afrasiab Khan, but the latter's career was brief, for in 3 years he was assassinated by Madhoo Beg, probably at the instigation of Madhajee Scindia, who was thereupon appointed by the Emperor, as Ameerool Omrah, in room of Afrasiab Khan. Scindia immediately took measures to obtain all the possessions of his predecessor, and his first step was to reduce the fort of Agra, which he effected by the treachery of the Kotwal. "Of the whole of the possessions of Afrasiab Khan there now remained only Allygurh. It had "been fortified with great care, and in it were deposited the family and "treasures of the deceased Nuwab. Jahangeer Khan, his brother, commanded in Allygurh; he had a strong garrison, and the siege was expected to be long and bloody. Early in the month of July 1785, Scindia "appeared before the place; contrary however to all expectation, it held "out but a short time. It has been imagined that the fears of the women for the preservation of their honor and effects, had inclined the "Killadar to pacific measures. Certain it is that Jahangeer Khan signifying his readiness to negotiate, a treaty was drawn up and agreed to "by the respective parties. To Khadim Hosseyn Khan, eldest son of "the deceased Nawab, a jagheer was allotted, amounting to a yearly "revenue of a lac and a half of rupees.* Scindia then took possession "of the fort and with it the whole of the treasures of Afrasiab Khan, "amounting in specie, jewels, and valuable articles to a crore of rupees. "The fall of Allygurh established the minister's authority on a firm "and solid basis. Having before reduced the greater part of the Doab

* This jagheer was Talooka Teyothon in pergunnah Atrowlee; it was resumed on the jagheerdar's death in 1836, and a yearly pension of Rupees 1,553 was assigned to his son Gholam Husseyn Khan, which was stopped in 1840 in consequence of his having supported his claim to the jagheer by a forged deed.

" and the countries south west of the Jumna, he now found himself mas-
" ter of the whole of the possessions of the late Nujjuff Khân, with an ac-
" quisition of revenue of two crores of rupees."*

6. A reverse of fortune compelled Scindia to abandon his conquests temporarily, and during his absence the fort of Allygurh was captured by Gholam Kadir Khan of Seharunpore on his retreat from Agra to Delhi. But in 1788 Scindia completely re-established his authority. With a view to secure his possessions for the future and to re-establish the Imperial Government in the revolted states of Rajpootana, Scindia set about raising regular troops, assisted by the professional abilities of Mr. DuBoigne, a gentleman formerly in the service of the E. I. Company, who had lately entered into that of Scindia, and on many occasions had contributed to the ascendancy acquired by that prince over his competitors. The force thus raised amounted in the whole to 24,000 men and 130 guns, commanded by European officers of different nations under DuBoigne who had been raised to the rank of general. For the maintenance of this army Scindia assigned, as jaiedad, 52 pergunnahs in the Doab, yielding 22 lacs of revenue. The general was allowed 2 per cent. upon the expenditure, besides his regular pay of Rupees 6,000 a month; and his head quarters were fixed at Allygurh. In 1796, DuBoigne retired to Europe, and was succeeded by Perron. " This officer came
" to India as a petty officer of a French man-of-war, but desirous of
" mending his fortune, he left the navy, and travelling up the country,
" first entered the service of the Rajah of Gohud. After the fall of the
" Rana, he entered into a corps commanded by M. Lestineau, then in
" the service of Scindia, as quarter master serjeant on an allowance of
" Rupees 60 a month. M. Lestineau was supposed to have got posses-
" sion of Gholam Kadir Khan's saddle, when he was taken near Meerut,
" and to have obtained in it the valuable jewels which that miscreant
" had plundered from the palace at Delhi, and with this booty and some
" money which had been given him to pay his troops, he made his escape
" to Europe. On this occurrence Perron received the command of a
" battalion, but, the troops being reduced soon after, he lost this employ-
" ment. When DuBoigne began to form his brigades, he gave Perron
" command of the Boorhanpoor battalion, and he conducted himself so

* Francklin's Shah Aulum.

" much to the general's satisfaction that he afterwards gave him the com-
" mand of one of his brigades. He subsequently accompanied Scindia
" into the Deccan and was with him when he died. He then was attach-
" ed to the young Dowlut Rao Scindia whose confidence he won, so
" that when DuBoigne resigned his command, and M. Fremont, who
" was his senior officer, died, it followed naturally that he should
" succeed to DuBoigne's position, in which Scindia accordingly con-
" firmed him." *

7. Perron soon succeeded in erecting an independent state out of the territories assigned for the maintenance of the army, and reigned over it in the plenitude of sovereignty. He maintained all the state and dignity of an oriental despot, contracting alliances with the more potent Rajahs and overawing by his military superiority the petty chiefs. At Delhi and within the circuit of the imperial dominions his authority was paramount to that of the Emperor. The brigades under his command are estimated to have contained 43,650 men, with 464 guns; of these, three brigades were stationed at Delhi, Agra, Secundrabad and Allygurh, and the rest were with Scindia in the Deccan. With regard to the management of this military state, it seems that Perron's attention was chiefly directed to the prompt realization of revenue. The pergunnahs were generally farmed; a few were allotted as jaiedad to chiefs on condition of military service, and the lands in the immediate neighbourhood of Coel were held Khas or Umanee, the revenue being collected by the large bodies of troops always concentrated at head quarters. A brigade was stationed at Secundrabad for the express purpose of realizing collections of revenue. In the event of any resistance on the part of a landholder who might be in balance, a severe and immediate example was made by the plunder and destruction of his village, and life was not unfrequently shed in the harsh and hasty measures which were resorted to. The arrangements for the administration of justice were very defective; there was no fixed form of judicial procedure, and neither Hindoo nor Mahommedan law was regularly administered. The suppression of crime was regarded as a matter of secondary importance. There was an officer styled the Bukshee Udalut, whose business was to receive reports from the Amils in the interior, and communicate

* Fraser's Life of Skinner.

General Perron's orders respecting the disposal of any offenders apprehended by them. No trial was held; the proof rested on the Amil's report, and the punishment was left to General Perron's judgment.

8. In 1802, by the treaty of Fyzabad, the British frontier was advanced to within 15 miles of Coel. Of the ceded provinces, pergunnahs Secundra Rao, Marhera, Akberabad, Jullalee, Putchlana and Gungeeree are now attached to zillah Allygurh. Such was the weakness of the former administration, that the zemindars tyrannized over the people with impunity, levying imposts at their pleasure and applying the revenues solely to their own use. These petty despots, whose treachery could only be exceeded by their rapacity, were at the time of the cession, becoming every day more dangerous to the neighbouring states, in erecting fortresses, and training soldiers on their domains, thereby opposing the legitimate authority, opening new sources of contention, and forming numerous banditti, who acknowledged no law but the commands of their respective chiefs. To such a degree of power and confidence had these refractory zemindars arrived through the debility of the Government of Oudh, that even some trouble was experienced in reducing their strongholds, after the change had taken place by the transfer of the country to the British authority. This was particularly instanced at Sasnee and Bijjeygurh (then in pergunnah Jullalee,) two forts belonging to Rajah Bhugwunt Singh of Moorsan, which, though attacked by the Commander-in-Chief in person, were not carried without the loss of many lives. It was the introduction of our system of customs and transit duties which prompted the Rajah and other zemindars to rebel. Hitherto in every large village they had their Sayer chubootra at which they levied arbitrary duties on goods passing though their estates, and they resisted by force of arms the transfer to the British Government of a source of revenue which they greatly valued as adding to their power and dignity, no less than to their wealth. Rajah Bhugwunt Singh was expelled from his forts in March 1803, and his possessions in pergunnah Jullalee were confiscated.

9. When war was declared against Dowlut Rao Scindia in 1803, the British army and General Lake advanced to attack the Mahratta possessions in the Doab, and on the 28th of May encamped on the frontier, within sight of the mosque of Coel. Next morning at 4 o'clock the

army commenced its march into the Mahratta territory for the purpose of attacking the force of General Perron assembled at a short distance from the fortress of Allygurh. The troops moved on to the attack about 7 o'clock, when the enemy struck their tents; and the whole of their horse amounting to about 20,000 drew up on the plain in a strong position, their right extending to the foot of Allygurh, and their front protected by a deep morass; while their left was strengthened by the nature of the ground on that side, and the situation of some villages of which they had possession. General Lake immediately attacked the enemy's left and after some skirmishing they finally abandoned the field without daring to run the hazard of an engagement. M. Perron and his body guard retired towards Agra, leaving Colonel Pedron in charge of the fort with particular injunctions to defend it to the last extremity. The following were his orders on the subject to Colonel Pedron:

"'You will have received the answer you are to make to the "'propositions of General Lake. I never could have believed that for an "'instant you could have thought of a capitulation. Remember, you are "'a Frenchman; and let no action of yours tarnish the character of your "'nation. I hope in a few days to send back the English General as fast "'or faster than he came. Make yourself perfectly easy on this subject. "'Either the Emperor's army or that of General Lake shall find a grave "'before the fort of Allygurh. Do your duty, and defend the fort while "'one stone remains upon another. Once more, remember your nation. "'The eyes of millions are fixed upon you.'

"Strongly as this language savoured of national vanity, it marked "also extreme art in the attempt made to deceive the English general "into a persuasion that the commander of the garrison had some "thoughts of surrendering the fort; when, in fact, his aim was to occa- "sion delay till a mine then actually forming under a traverse could be "completed, at the entrance of the only gateway to the place. It being "therefore obvious, that procrastination would only have rendered the "conquest more difficult, and that the great objects in view depended "materially upon carrying this fortress, preparations for the assault were "made, and the morning of the fourth of September was fixed for the "enterprize.

"The Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Monson was appointed to "lead the attack, and the force selected for the service was composed of "four companies of His Majesty's seventy-sixth regiment under Major "McLeod, the first battalion of the fourth regiment of native infantry "under Lieutenant Colonel Browne and four companies of the seven-"teenth native regiment under Captain Bagshaw, reinforced afterwards "by the second battalion of the fourth regiment of native infantry.

"During the night immediately preceding the attack, two cover-"ing batteries of four eighteen-pounders each, commanded by Captains "Robertson and Greene, and under the general direction of Colonel "Horsford, were erected, one at a village near the fortress, and the other "at General Perron's country seat, to protect the approach of our storm-"ing party. About three in the morning, the whole left the camp, march-"ing in a circular direction towards the gateway, which was the only en-"trance into the fort across the ditch, on their arrival within four hundred "yards of which they halted till daybreak. While thus waiting in "breathless expectation, an officer who had been reconnoitring reported "his having seen about sixty or seventy of the enemy seated round a "fire, and smoking under a tree in front of the gateway. On receiving "this intelligence, a small party from the seventy-sixth regiment was "sent with the view of taking these men by surprise and to endeavour "amidst their confusion to enter the fort with them, when the gate "might be secured till the arrival of the main body. This design how-"ever, unluckily failed, through the ardour of those employed; but "though the surprised party gave an alarm on discovering our soldiers, "not one of them escaped to relate the particulars, so that the assailants "had an opportunity of retiring as quietly as they came; and the sen-"tries on the ramparts, while they opened a brisk fire in that direction, "took the affair for nothing more than a near approach of our videts.

"On the firing of the morning gun, which was the appointed "signal for the assault, the storming party, covered by a heavy fire "from the two batteries already mentioned, moved on till they came "within one hundred yards of the gate, in front of which was a traverse, "recently thrown up, and mounted with three six-pounders, from which, "however, the enemy were dislodged before they had time to discharge "them. Colonel Monson then pushed forward with the two flank com-

" panies of the seventy-sixth regiment, and attempted to enter the fort " along with the guard stationed behind this breast-work; but, on reach- " ing the place, it was found abandoned, and the first gate shut, while " the entrance or sortie was raked by two or three guns, and flanked " by the bastions, particularly the lower one of the renny opposite to it, " and which kept up a most destructive fire of grape shot. Two ladders " were then instantly applied to the walls, and Major McLeod, of the " seventy-sixth, with the grenadiers, attempted to mount, but being op- " posed by a formidable row of pikemen, threatening death to all assail- " ants, they were obliged to desist. A six-pounder was then planted " before the gate to force it open; but without effect; on which a twelve- " pounder was brought up; though some time elapsed before it could be " properly placed, on account of the peculiar situation of the gate, which " was near the flank of a bastion. Four or five rounds were fired before " any impression was made upon the gate; and during the whole of the " interval, which lasted full twenty minutes, the storming party was ex- " posed to a most severe and raking fire, not only of musketry, but " grape, from the great guns and wall-pieces. The scaling ladders placed " against the walls were crowded with the enemy, who left the ramparts, " and came down by them to contend with us while engaged in the " effort to force an entrance. This was the arduous crisis; and here we " sustained our principal loss. Colonel Monson was wounded by a pike " on this spot; and here four grenadier officers were killed, together with " the adjutant of the seventy-sixth regiment and Lieutenant Turton of " the fourth regiment of native infantry. Dreadful, however, as the strug- " gle was, with death flying and grappling in every direction, nothing " could appal the determined spirit of the British troops, who by their " perseverance amidst these fearful odds and perilous circumstances, " succeeded in overcoming all obstacles. As soon as the first gate was " thrown open, the whole party advanced in a circular direction along " a narrow road, defended by a strong round tower. This tower was " pierced with loop-holes, from which a constant and most deadly fire " was kept up by a number of matchlock-men, while showers of grape " poured from the neighbouring bastion and the narrow passage. After " forcing the second gate, which was easily accomplished, the troops " proceeded along a narrow causeway to another gate, of which they " gained possession, by taking advantage of the confused state of the " enemy, who, in crowding to get through, gave our party an opportu-

" nity of passing before it could be shut against them. During this " time, the troops were severely annoyed by a heavy cross fire in every " direction; but nothing could repress their ardour in the pursuit, which " was continued till they arrived at a fourth gate, leading into the body " of the place. Here, new delay and mortification occurred, for Captain " Shipton, of the artillery, who had charge of the guns, and who, though " wounded, still remained actively at his post, experienced some difficul- " ty in bringing up the twelve-pounder; and when it actually came, the " gate was found too strongly secured to be forced. Major McLeod, " however having succeeded in passing through the wicket, and ascend- " ing the ramparts, resistance gradually lessened, till this fortress, hither- " to considered impregnable, fell, a hard-earned conquest to the intrepid " band of assailants, after a most vigorous defence, which lasted nearly " an hour.

" Though our loss was necessarily considerable, it was far exceed- " ed by that of the enemy, who had at least two thousand killed, the sur- " rounding ditch being almost filled with dead bodies, owing to the at- " tempts made by many of the garrison to effect their escape that way " after the entrance of our troops into the interior of the fort. Many " who could swim were enabled to gain the plain on the outside, but " numbers were drowned; and even the former, through their obstinacy " in refusing to surrender, were cut up by a picquet of the twenty-seventh " dragoons.

" They who yielded were permitted to quit the fort, and be at " large, by the Commander-in-Chief, who was close to the place all the " time, observing with the utmost anxiety the result of his energetic " and ably arranged plan of attack. The fort being carried, Monsieur " Pedron, who had commanded it, was conducted as a prisoner to Gene- " ral Lake. He was an elderly man, clad in a green jacket, with gold " lace and epaulettes; the second in command, a Mahratta chief, was " killed; and two other chiefs were taken prisoners. It should here be " observed that the achievement was materially facilitated by the loyal " and gallant conduct of Mr. Lucan, a British officer, who had lately " quitted the service of Scindiah, to avoid fighting against his country. " On joining our army he undertook to lead Colonel Monson to the gate, " and point out the road through the fort, which he effected in such a

" manner as to gain the particular thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, and " the public acknowledgements of the Government.

" In the evening of this eventful day the funeral obsequies were " performed with great solemnity at the head of each corps over the re- " mains of the gallant officers who had fallen on this occasion. The five " officers belonging to the seventy-sixth regiment were interred in front " of their standard guard, General Lake and his staff, with the other " officers off duty, attending the procession, during which the band " played the dead march, and minute guns were fired. The funeral " service was read by the Rev. Mr. McKinnon; and the whole of the " ceremony had a most affecting appearance, tending to throw in some " measure a shade over the brilliancy of an achievement gained by " such a sacrifice, the return of which in killed and wounded was as " follows:

		Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Tindals.	Lascars.	Bheesties.	Bullockmen.	Horses.
27th Dragoons..	Wounded,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6
Artillery	Killed, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3			
	Wounded,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1			
76th Regiment..	Killed, ..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	15					
	Wounded,	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	58					
1st Bat. 4th N. Regt.	Killed, ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	16					
	Wounded,	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	1	69					
2nd Bat. 4th N. Regt.	Killed, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2					
	Wounded,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12					
4th Comp. 17th Regt.	Killed, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8					
	Wounded,	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	4	..	32					
Total Killed and Wounded,		2	1	4	8	2	1	2	15	2	223	1	4	..	..	6
Total Killed, ...		..	..	1	5	..	1	..	5	..	43	1	3			
Total Wounded, ...		2	1	3	3	2	..	2	10	2	180	..	1	..	..	6

OFFICERS' NAMES.

Killed.		*Wounded.*
Capt. Cameron. Lieut. Fleming. " Browne. " Campbell. Adjt. St Aubin.	76th Regiment.	Hon. Col. Monson. Major McLeod. Lieut. Sinclair. Ensign Fraser.
Lieut. John Turton.	1st Bat. 4th N. I.	Lieut. Col. Brown. Capt. Berry. Lieut. André. Ensign Burgess.
	2nd Bat. 17th N. I.	Capt. Bagshaw. Lieut Boscawen.
	Artillery.	Capt. Shipton.

" Thus gloriously terminated the attack upon Allygurh, the acquisi-
" tion of which fortress threw into our hands most of the military
" stores belonging to the French party, who had made this their grand
" depôt in the Doab. The number of guns taken amounted to two
" hundred and eighty-one, of the following descriptions:

" Brass guns of various calibre,.....	33
" Iron ditto,.....	60
" Brass howitzers,.....	4
" Mortars,.....	2
" Iron wall pieces,.....	182
Total,.....	281

" There were, besides, in the fort, large supplies of powder and
" shot, a number of new arms with accoutrements, a considerable stock
" of regimentals, consisting of blue jackets with red facings, made after
" the French fashion, and some tumbrils, containing Spanish dollars,
" which last were sent into circulation.

" From the importance attached to Allygurh by Monsieur Perron,
" and his choosing it for the place of his residence, it may be naturally
" supposed that nothing was omitted which the skill and experience of
" French Engineers could devise, for the purpose of adding to its natural
" strength. The elevated plain in the midst of which it stands, being
" interspersed with large swamps and deep morasses, becomes so com-

" pletely inundated during the rainy months as to render the fort per-
" fectly inaccessible, nor can any military operations be then carried
" on against it. The ditch is from one to two hundred feet in breadth,
" and thirty-two in depth, of which there are always ten feet of water.
" The several bastions and faussebraies lined with guns, bearing upon
" the only entrance into the fort, are, from their peculiar situation,
" extremely formidable; and had the garrison cut the narrow passage
" in front of the gate, so as to unite the two ditches, it would have
" been impossible to have carried the place by assault. They had,
" indeed, the day before the attack commenced, a mine on the outside
" of the gate, under the traverse recently erected, and no doubt, the
" junction of the ditches would soon have followed, if we had allowed
" time for it, by adopting the slow operations of a siege, or deferred
" the attack a few days longer. This neglect of an obvious advantage
" on the part of the enemy could not escape observation, and therefore
" our first care after the capture was to render the fort completely insular,
" by uniting the ditches, substituting a drawbridge for the causeway, and
" thus making the place impregnable, at least, to a native army." *

Thus the fort of Allygurh was taken for the sixth, and it is to be hoped, the last time. On the 7th September the army advanced to Somna, where the Commander-in-Chief received a letter from General Perron informing His Excellency, that he had quitted the service of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and soliciting permission to remove with his family and property to Lucknow under the protection of an escort. This request was complied with, and he was conducted with every mark of honor to Lucknow, whence he afterwards removed to Chandernagore, and finally to France.

10. On the 2nd of October the Governor General appointed Mr. R. Cunyngham, Collector of Etawa, Mr. Leycester, Collector of Moradabad, and Mr. Claude Russell, Governor General's Agent at Futtygurh, to the duty of taking immediate measures for the settlement and collection of the revenues of the districts, conquered from Dowlut Rao Scindia, subject to such orders as might be received from the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion. They were directed to divide these districts

* Thorn's Memoir of the War in India.

into three divisions, to be attached to zillahs Etawah, Moradabad and Futtyghur respectively; and each was to proceed to his division and settle it without delay. Accordingly the Commissioners met at Coel, and on the 28th of October, they submitted to the Commander-in-Chief statements of a proposed division into four portions of the conquered districts. The first portion contained Scharunpoor, Mozuffurnuggur, and the pergunnahs in the neighbourhood of Meerut and Hauppur, altogether fifty-three Mehals. The second portion included Khoorjah, Secundrabad, Boolundshuhur, Shikarpoor, Dadree, Dasnuh, Kasnuh, Dunkour, Ghazeeoodeenuggur, Begumabad, Mullikpoor, Ghurmooktesir, and some other neighbouring pergunnahs, altogether thirty in number. The third portion to be attached to Futtyghur, contained Coel including Kankah, Atrowlee, Dubhaee, Churrah, Bhumoree, Pundrawul, Khyr, Noh, Chundos, Burowlee, Moorthul, and Peetumpoor, altogether twelve mehals. The fourth portion to be attached to Etawah included Ferozabad, Sydabad, Suhpoo, Kundolee, Ryah, Jooar, Moorsan, Maat, Muhabun, Hussunghur, Goreye, Hussyn, Tooksan, Hattrass, Jelaysur, Khuleelgunge, Moheria, Duriapoor, and Sonye, fifteen mehals. On the 4th of November the Commander-in-Chief in reply directed that the Governor General's Agent at Futtyghur, and the collector of Etawah should immediately proceed to form the settlement of the third and fourth divisions; that the second division should be entrusted to Colonel Ochterlony, the Resident at Delhi; and that the first division should be subdivided into two portions, northern and southern, the latter of which was annexed to the zillah of Moradabad.

11. In 1804 the zillah of Allygurh was formed by the union of the second, third, and fourth divisions, with the addition of pergunnah Anoopshuhur from Moradabad, and pergunnah Secundra Rao from Etawah; and on the 1st of August of that year, Mr. C. Russell was appointed collector of the new zillah. In the meantime hostilities had commenced with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and his emissaries had succeeded in exciting a spirit of rebellion in the district of Allygurh. Nahir Ally Khan and Doondey Khan, the talookdars of Peetumpoor, were the first to revolt: pergunnah Peetumpoor had been held by the ancestors of these chiefs from the time of Shah Jehan. The family were originally Birgoojur Rajpoots, but were converted to Islamism in the reign of that Emperor. In the early part of Perron's government, the pergunnah

was possessed by Nahir Ally Khan, who allowed his nephew Doondey Khan a jagheer, but he was dispossessed for resisting Perron's forces in the fort of Pundrawul, and the estates were given to Doondey Khan. On the possession of Muttra, by Holkar in August, the spirit of rebellion extended. An insurrection broke out in the town of Coel on the 19th of September, which was put down with difficulty in nine days: all the north and north-east pergunnahs were held by the rebels Nahir Ally Khan and Doondey Khan, and the west and north-west pergunnahs by Holkar's amils, except pergunnah Chundos which was occupied by Ubhey Singh, a leader of banditti. No troops were immediately available to put down the rebellion, as the army under Lord Lake was fully occupied in the pursuit of Holkar, and afterwards in the siege of Bhurtpoor. In this state of things Mr. C. Russell joined his appointment at Coel in December 1804. His first object was to expel the Mahrattas from Nohjheel and Khyr, this he effected with the assistance of Thakoor Hurkishen Singh, the talookadar of Byswan, to whom he farmed the pergunnahs in reward for that service. The chance arrival of Capt. Cruttenden with a detachment, next enabled the collector to reinstate his amils in the revolted pergunnahs of Atrowlee and Dubhaee; and another detachment under Colonel Grueber assisted him to expel Ubhey Singh from Chundos. Still the zemindars of the district were far from being submissive, and the collector was obliged to support his amils by strong armed establishments. When Colonel Grueber withdrew from Allygurh, the rebellion was renewed; Atrowlee and Dubhaee were again overrun, and Chundos menaced. Captain Woods, commanding the fort of Allygurh, could only occasionally spare troops for the collector's support. At length the Commander-in-Chief detached a force under Colonel Richardson to act against Doondey Khan and Nahir Ally Khan, and in July 1805, the rebellion was stopped by the taking of Nahir Ally Khan's fort of Toorkeepoora. Doondey Khan was pardoned on condition of his delivering up the guns in Kumona, filling up the fort ditch and disbanding his troops. His son Runmust Khan was confirmed in all his ancestral possessions, and in the farms of Shikarpoor and Nohjheel, and the farm of pergunnah Khyr was added. Nahir Ally Khan's estates were confiscated, but on his death they were restored by the Governor General to his son Akber Ally Khan; they are now known by the name of Talooka Pundrawul, and are in the possession of Akber Ally Khan's daughter and daughter-in-law.

12. Notwithstanding the lenity with which he had been treated, or perhaps in consequence of that mistaken lenity, Runmust Khan soon shewed fresh signs of disaffection. He evaded giving security for the farms of Noh and Khyr, and refused to engage for his share of Peetumpoor and the farm of Shikarpoor on any reasonable terms. By the condition of the pardon he ought to have engaged for his farm of Shikarpoor at the jumma of F. S. 1211, but as he had been allowed deductions in F. S. 1213, on account of losses caused by the commotions of that and the preceding years, he demanded the same deductions for 1214 and 1215, when the same causes no longer existed. The jumma required of him, according to the jumma of F. S. 1211, was Rs. 28,688 including Nankar, whereas the full amount which he consented to give (but which consent he subsequently retracted,) was, for 1214, Rs. 17,050-8-0, and for 1215 Rs. 19,181-13-0, and even from this he claimed Nankar and other unfounded deductions, on account of losses by paimalee (trampling,) inundation and hailstorms. After his expulsion it was found that he collected a revenue of Rs. 42,559 for 1214 from his share of the pergunnah. In October 1806, the Magistrate (Mr. Cunyngham) reported to Government that Doondey Khan had marched with an armed force against the zemindars of Musmunna in Nohjheel, had expelled them and fired a salute of eleven guns. In August 1807, the Magistrate (Mr. Spedding) reported that Doondey Khan and Runmust Khan were prepared to resist any force sent against them, and that they had mounted cannon on their forts of Kumona and Gunora. In the following month the Collector, Mr. Russell, reported Runmust Khan's general and systematic disregard of authority, his uniform disaffection to the Government, and his positive violation of the conditions of his pardon. In consequence of these reports, the Governor General on the 25th of September ordered a military force against Doondey Khan to apprehend him and reduce his forts, unless he should pay his revenue, dismantle his forts and surrender his person. But the troops were directed not to commence operations till the legal forms required by Regulation III. of 1804 had been fulfilled. Accordingly the Magistrate summoned Doondey Khan and Runmust Khan to attend, but instead of answering the summons they commenced laying in provisions and making preparations for defence, and Runmust Khan increased the list of his offences by plundering the town of Shikarpoor. On the 12th of October, Major General Dickens invested the fort of Kumona; on

the 19th November a breach was effected, and an attempt made to carry the place by storm; but the assailants were driven back with great slaughter, the loss of men and officers exceeding that sustained in many pitched battles. The impression however made on the garrison was such, that Doondey Khan evacuated the fort on the 24th and threw himself into Gunora, from which place he made his escape on the 13th of December. A reward of Rs. 10,000 was offered for his apprehension, and Rs. 5,000 for that of each of his sons. His ancestral estate of half Peetumpoor was given by Government to Murdan Ally Khan, who, though a near relation of Doondey Khan, was a zealous partizan of our Government during Doondey Khan's rebellion. It is known now as Talooka Chuttaree, and is held by the sons of Thakoor Murdan Ally Khan. In 1820, Runmust Khan was pardoned and allowed to reside in the Allygurh district. A pension of Rs. 500 per month was settled on him. He died in 1839. His two brothers, Ushruf Ally Khan and Muzhur Ally Khan, still survive and receive Rs. 185 of the pension, the balance of which Rs. 315 is paid to his widows and daughter.*

13. After this, the peace of the district was not disturbed for several years till the rebellion of Thakoor Dya Ram, talookdar of Hattrass. After the conquest of Allygurh, the Commander-in-Chief from motives of policy used every means to conciliate this powerful chief. He was confirmed in the possession of his ancestral lands on the same terms on which he had held them under the Mahratta Government, and he was allowed to farm some of the neighbouring pergunnahs on very favourable terms. A liberal compensation was allowed him for losses said to have been incurred by him on account of the abolition of transit duties and the suppression of his mint, and so careful was the Government to avoid offending him that the system of police introduced by Regulation XIV. of 1807 was not introduced into his districts. In F. S. 1216, or A. D. 1808, the talookas of Gobraree and Simurdhurry, which had been included in the first settlement made with him at the jumma of Rs. 14,658, were assigned to him in jagheer, and he was allowed to engage for the rest of his estate on an istimraree tenure for the rest of

* An account in Persian of Doondey Khan's family and of the siege of Kamona, from the pen of Ushruf Ally Khan, has been recently (1855) published at the Futteh-ool-ukbar Press, Coel. The name of the work is "Ushruf Namah."

his life at the reduced jumma of Rs. 93,620. Mr. J. Thornton, in his report on the settlement of Hattrass, observes, that "no kind of interference was made with his interior management, and indeed he was "allowed to remain so independent that now, whenever the inhabitants "of the pergunnah refer to the commencement of our dominion, they "always allude to the subsequent period of Thakoor Dya Ram's "expulsion. It was probably this injudicious relaxation of our due "authority and superintendence, which led to his eventual ruin." During the commotions caused by the war with Holkar and the rebellion of Doondey Khan, Dya Ram certainly did good service: he kept his part of the district free from the rebels, and he also raised a resaluh of cavalry, for which however he was paid liberally by the Commander-in-Chief. But he soon displayed a spirit of insubordination and disaffection, and as early as September 1806, the Resident of Delhi wrote to the magistrate of Allygurh, to the effect that letters had been received by Holkar from Dya Ram expressive of discontent, and recommending the magistrate to keep a watchful eye on him. Dya Ram and the other chiefs of his tribe, viz. Rajah Bhugwunt Singh of Moorsaun, and Thakoor Hurkishun Singh of Byswan, appear to have made it a point of honor never to pay the Government demand till the last moment to which they could safely put it off, and the Collector, conscious of his inability to enforce the demand, was obliged to content himself with repeated remonstrances, and an occasional vigorous representation to the Board of Commissioners of the state of affairs in their talookas. On one occasion, 8th August 1810, the Collector stated, that "the principle on which these talookdars "withhold their revenue is, that in the event of hostilities they may have "a supply of cash, or that Government with a view to the debt may be "prevented from proceeding to extremities." Not less frequent were the complaints of the magistrates against these talookdars for affording a secure asylum to offenders of all descriptions, for levying arbitrary duties, for omitting to report the occurrence of heinous crimes, and for disregarding the authority of the courts of judicature.

14. At length, in July 1816, the magistrate (Mr. Majoribanks) reported the gross misconduct of Thakoor Dya Ram in refusing after repeated injunctions to deliver up four offenders in a case of murder; and he strongly recommended that both Dya Ram and Bhugwunt Singh should be deprived of their privilege of exemption from the Police system intro-

duced in the other parts of the district. This report reached the Supreme Government at a time when it was particularly politic not to pass over such misconduct, as a rising of the Puthan population of Rohilkund a few months before, had shewed the minds of the people in this part of our dominions to be very unsettled. "It was therefore important to strike "a blow that should impress all ranks with a proper estimate of our vi- "gor and military means. At the close of 1816 it was resolved to reduce "both Dya Ram and Bhugwunt Singh to the level of subjects, and to em- "ploy an overwhelming force for that purpose, as well to beat down all "opposition as to give éclat to the measure. The divisions from Cawn- "pore, Meerut and Muttra were according ordered to concentrate upon "Hattrass and place themselves under the immediate command of Major "General Marshall, the commanding officer in the field. Hattrass was "reckoned one of the strongest forts in India. It was kept in the com- "pletest state of repair, and every improvement that was introduced into "the neighbouring fortress of Allygurh, such as preparing a covered "way, raising a glacis, and levelling the height of the ramparts, was care- "fully copied by Dya Ram. On the 21st of February the place was in- "vested on all sides, Dya Ram was then summoned to surrender a gate "of his fort and allow of its being dismantled; after some evasion on his "part and a negotiation which lasted till the 16th he finally refused, when "the siege immediately commenced. The Kutra or fortified town was "breached and evacuated on the 23rd; approaches were then made to "the fort, and batteries erected under a smart though ineffectual fire "from the ramparts. By the 1st of March the works of the besiegers "were completed and on the following morning forty-two mortars and "three breaching batteries of heavy guns began to play on the fort. Such "powerful means had never yet been employed against any fortified "place in India. The effect was beyond measure destructive and aston- "ishing to the garrison. The batteries continued to play till the evening, "when at 5 o'clock a large magazine blew up within the place, destroy- "ing half the garrison and nearly all the buildings. The effect is des- "cribed to have been awful. Dya Ram with a few horse made his escape "in the dark that same night, and though challenged and pursued by a "picquet of the 8th Dragoons got off with little damage. The rest of "the garrison in attempting to follow were driven in and obliged to sur- "render at discretion. Bhugwunt Singh agreed to dismantle his fort on "the first summons; and thus was this important object gained with

" the loss of only 1 European and 5 Natives killed on our side, while the " impression of the utter futility of resistance spread far and wide through " Hindostan."* Dya Ram was subsequently pardoned and a residence was provided for him near the town of Coel. A pension was also settled on him of Rs. 1,000 per month for himself, and Rs. 750 for his family. He died in 1840. His son, Koour Gobind Singh, has a monthly pension of Rs. 750, and a pension of Rs. 225 is paid monthly to other members of Dya Ram's family.

14. In F. S. 1224, or A. D. 1816, the pergunnahs of Bilram, Fyzpoor, Soron and half Marhera were annexed to zillah Allygurh from zillah Etawa, and subsequently the following pergunnahs were transferred to other zillahs:

Year of Transfer.	Pergunnahs.	Jumma.	To what Zillahs transferred.
1224 F. S. / 1816 A. D.	Ferozabad, ...	269,428	To Zillah Agra.
	Kundolee, ...	68,255	
	Suhpoo, ...	40,028	
	Rupees,	377,711	
1226 F. S. / 1818 A. D.	Sikundrabad, ...	27,233–8	To Zillah Meerut.
	Tilbegumpoor, ...	3,600	
	Arha, ...	14,071	
	Dunkour, ...	44,340	
	Kasnuh, ...	30,807	
	Burrun, ...	80,435	
	Malagurh, ...	5,000	
	Ahar Mullikpoor, ...	46,196	
	Rupees,	251,682–8	
1231 F. S. / 1824 A. D.	Bilram, ...	54,568	To Zillah Suheswan, (now Budaon). These pergunnahs formed Tehseelee Kassgunj.
	Fyzpoor, ...	58,307	
	Soron, ...	20,265	
	Half Marhera, ...	43,328	
	Rupees,	176,468	

* Prinsep's Narrative.

Year of Transfer.	Pergunnahs.	Jumma.	To what Zillahs transferred.
1231 F. S. 1824 A. D.	Sydabad, ...	2,22,058-11	To Zillah Sydabad (now Muttra.)
	Secundra Rao, ...	1,29,963-12	
	Muhabun, ...	1,71,848- 4	
	Maat, ...	93,459	
	Sonye, ...	54,930	
	Ryah, ...	28,254	
	Jelaysur, ...	2,42,247	
	Awa Meesa, ...	68,381	
	Nohjheel, ...	1,26,328	
	Rupees,	11,37,469-11	
Ditto.	Dubhaee, ...	77,425	To Zillah Boolundshuhur.
	Shikarpoor, ...	43,803- 2	
	Anoopshuhur, ...	63,025	
	Jehangeerabad, ...	11,000	
	Khoorjah, ...	1,08,202	
	Half Peetumpoor, ...	16,600	
	Ahmedgurh, ...	1,200	
	Rupees,	3,21,255- 2	
	Total Rupees,	22,64,586- 5	

In F. S. 1236 pergunnahs Somna and Chundos were transferred to Boolundshuhur, but re-annexed in F. S. 1238. Pergunnah Secundra Rao was also re-annexed from Sydabad in 1239 F. S. and pergunnah Marhera from Futtygurh in A. D. 1837.

15. The district of Allygurh lies betwcen 27° 30′ and 28° 10′ north latitude, and 77° 30′ and 78° 40′ east longitude, and has an area of 2,153 square miles.

16. It is bounded on the north by zillah Boolundshuhur, on the west by the same zillah and the river Jumna, on the south by zillah Muttra, on the east by zillahs Etah and Mynpooree.

17. The district is drained by five streams, viz. the Kurwun nuddee, which runs from north to south through the pergunnahs of Chundos,

Khyr, Hussungurh, Goreye and Moorsaun; the Esun nuddee, which rises about 5 miles to the south-east of the town of Coel and flows south through pergunnahs Jullalee and Hattrass; the Rutwa nuddee, which rises in pergunnah Jullalee and runs south-east through pergunnahs Secundra Rao and Marhera; the Kalee nuddee, which flows from north-west to south-east through pergunnahs Atrowlee, Jullalee and Akberabad, and the Neem nuddee, which runs parallel to the Kalee nuddee for some distance and joins it in pergunnah Kassgunj of zillah Etah. These two last mentioned streams are the only ones of any importance, the others being drainage watercourses, flooded during the rains, and dry for the rest of the year. There is a handsome iron suspension bridge over the Neem nuddee at Mulsahye, built by Government in 1841 at a cost of Rs. 30,387, and a masonry bridge over the Kalee nuddee at Hydramye, built by Government in 1830 at a cost of Rs. 84,814. These bridges are on the old road from Coel to Futtygurh viâ Kassgunj, which is not much frequented now, as the traffic has been diverted to the Grand Trunk Road. The latter road traverses the district from north-west to south-east for a distance of nearly 60 miles. The branch road from Coel to Agra via Hattrass, traverses the district for 28 miles. Both these roads in this district are in charge of the Executive Engineer of the 5th Division Grand Trunk Road. Besides these, there are the following important thoroughfares which are in charge of the Road Fund committee. 1, From Coel to Ramghat on the Ganges, passing by the large towns of Hurdooagunj and Atrowlee, and crossing the Kalee nuddee by a handsome masonry bridge, built by Mr. E. F. Tyler in 1851, at a cost of Rupees 13,000; this road is twenty-four miles long, and is metalled for eleven miles. 2, From Coel to Muttra viâ Uglas; this is a new metalled road, passing by Uglas and Byswan, twenty-two miles long. 3, From Coel to Tejpoor in the direction of Anoopshuhur; this road is metalled and is twelve miles long. 4, From Moorsaun to Hattrass; a metalled road of nine miles, and a continuation of the same road, unmetalled, but raised and bridged from Hattrass viâ Secundra Rao to Kassgunj, a distance of thirty-five miles. 5, From Coel to Tuppul viâ Khyr, a bridged and raised though unmetalled road, of thirty miles. 6. From Coel to Kassgunj, a distance of about thirty miles, of which seven miles is the Grand Trunk Road, the Kassgunj road diverging from it at Puneytee, seven miles from Coel; this is also unmetalled, but bridged and raised. 7, A new road from Coel to Suheswan, diverges from the last road, and crosses the

Kalee and Neem nuddees. Over the former nuddee a large bridge is being built by Mr. Tyler by subscriptions from the neighbouring talookdars and zemindars; and over the latter, the talookdars of Bhumoree Nah, near whose residence at Bheekumpoor the road passes, are building a very substantial and expensive bridge. Besides these principal thoroughfares there is a regular net-work of smaller roads, connecting the chief villages of the district with the bridges on the Ganges Canal.

18. This canal enters the district at the north in pergunnah Birowlee, and runs through that pergunnah, and pergunnahs Moorthul, Jullalee and Akberabad in one line as far as Nanown on the Grand Trunk Road in pergunnah Akberabad. Here a branch canal diverges to Etawah, running through pergunnahs Jullalee, Talooka Hussyn and pergunnah Marhera, whilst the main line proceeds through pergunnahs Akberabad and Secundra Rao. The total length of these lines in this district (belonging to the 4th, 5th and 6th divisions) is about 120 miles. The land occupied by the canal in the district, as yet, is 2,480 acres, for which compensation has been granted to the zemindars to the amount of Rupees 6,399.

19. At the commencement of our rule, the face of the district was covered to a great extent with heavy dhak * jungle; and extensive jheels. These have generally given way to the increase of cultivation, and what remains is fast disappearing. The chief products of the district are cotton, indigo and grain. The method of cultivation is the same as described in paras. 95 to 100 of Mr. Montgomery's Report on the Statistics of the Cawnpore district, and a detailed account of it is therefore unnecessary in this place.

20. By the census taken on January 1st 1853, the population of the district was found to be 11,34,565. Of which 10,13,354 (or 89 per cent.) are Hindoos, and the rest Mahommedans. The agricultural population was found to be about 47 per cent. and the non-agricultural 53. A detailed statement of the census is subjoined.

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* The *butea frondosa.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Name. of Pergunnah.	Number of Square miles.	Hindoos.				Mahommedans and others not Hindoos.				Population to the Square Mile.
		Agricultural.		Non Agricultural.		Agricultural.		Non Agricultural.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Coel, ...		23,640	20,371	43,692	38,000	1,660	1,549	12,324	11,380	
Moorthul, ..		6,632	5,917	4,625	4,220	240	235	365	300	
Burowlee, ..		3,810	3,232	3,436	3,189	244	223	335	298	
Atrowlee, ..		28,572	24,403	21,141	19,772	2,315	2,005	5,202	4,959	
Gungeeree, ..		4,662	4,058	2,029	1,778	433	472	757	605	
Puchlanah, ..		4,947	4,109	1,743	1,524	123	98	269	201	
Akberabad, ..		12,958	11,030	11,796	10,645	1,273	1,145	2,217	2,010	
Jullalee, ..		14,692	12,621	13,920	13,135	2,105	2,071	3,307	3,413	
Hussungurh,		17,439	14,801	19,124	17,847	227	217	1,075	1,622	
Gorye, ...		11,652	9,753	11,234	10,462	293	256	1,049	904	
Secundra Rao,		23,895	19,037	20,632	17,532	1,040	973	5,013	4,840	
Hussyn, ..		4,563	3,774	4,840	4,326	109	90	577	534	
Mahrera, ..		38,564	22,233	18,126	15,421	869	780	3,500	3,538	
Khyr, ...		17,238	14,475	14,665	13,270	688	595	1,542	1,370	
Chundos, ..		10,292	8,465	9,216	8,480	819	689	1,107	1,052	
Somna, ...		2,409	2,046	2,768	2,483	50	46	304	273	
Hattrass, ..		31,738	27,560	42,883	37,655	1,858	1,617	4,849	4,166	
Moorsaun, ..		9,987	8,422	12,441	11,111	272	249	1,417	1,303	
Tuppal, ..		15,678	12,838	11,352	10,392	857	744	1,500	1,532	
Total, ..	2,153.4	2,73,368	2,29,145	2,69,663	2,41,198	15,475	14,047	47,369	44,300	527

21. Allygurh is one of the eight districts subject on educational matters to the control of the Visitor General of Schools. At each of the eight tehseeldarees of this district, is a school supported by Government. School houses are being built by the Collector by subscriptions from the zemindars. The subjoined table shews the number of schools and scholars in this district for the two years of 1845 and 1851, (exclusive of Tehseel schools:)

Year.	Schools.		Scholars.	
	Persian.	Hindee.	Hindoos.	Mahommedans.
1845, ...	159	137	762	670
1851, ...	239	309	3,882	1,066

The increase of education noted above is very gratifying. Of the total number of scholars at present, 1,514 belong to the agricultural classes and 3,434 to the non-agricultural.

22. I subjoin a table of the temperature and fall of rain during the year 1853, obligingly furnished by Mr. Stewart Clark, Civil Assistant Surgeon.

January to December 1853.	Mean Temperature.			Rain.	
	Sunrise.	At 10h A. M.	At 2h 30m P. M.	Inches.	100ths.
January, ...	44·0	56·5	60·0	..	45
February, ...	48·5	69·0	78·0	..	50
March, ...	61·0	80·5	88·5	..	..
April, ...	64·5	87·5	89.0	..	20
May, ...	79·0	94·0	98.0	..	90
June, ...	84·0	96·5	99·5	3	10
July, ...	73·0	86·0	87·0	13	85
August, ...	78·5	90·0	92·5	..	..
September, ...	76·5	92·0	94·0	..	80
October, ...	64·0	80·6	83·5	..	81
November, ...	52·5	70·0	77·0	..	..
December, ...	44·0	62·5	70·0	..	..

23. The following statements shew the weights and measures used in this district:

NO. I. TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

12 Chanwull = 1 Ruttee. 24 Ruttee = 1 Tank.	1 Tank =	Troy. dwt. 2	grains. 19	This weight is used in the sale of corals and pearls.
8 Chanwull = 1 Ruttee. 8 Ruttee = 1 Masha. 12 Masha = 1 Tola.	1 Tola =	Troy. dwt. 7	grains. 12	This weight is used in the sale of gold and silver.
5 Tolas = 1 Chittack. 16 Chittacks = 1 Seer. 5 Seers = 1 Punseyree. 8 Punseyree = 1 Maund.	1 Seer =	Troy. lb. 2	oz. 6	This weight is used in corn and wood weights.
3 Tolas = 1 Chittack. 9 Chits. 3 Tolas = 1 Seer. 3 Seers = 1 Punseyree. 8 Punseyree = 1 Maund.	1 Seer =	Troy. lb. 1	oz. 6	This weight is chiefly used by village dealers.
7½ Tolas = 1 Chittack. 16 Chittacks = 1 Seer. 40 Seers = 1 Maund.	1 Seer =	Troy. lb. 3	oz. 9	This weight is used in the sale of kutcha saltpetre.

$6\frac{2}{3}$ Tolas = 1 Chittack.	1 Seer = Troy. lb. 3 oz. 2 dwt. 5	This weight is used in the sale of indigo and pucka saltpetre.
Same as No. 3 except that the Tola weighs only $11\frac{1}{2}$ Mashas and the seer 920 Mashas.	1 Seer = Troy. lb. 2 oz. 4 dwt. 15	Same as No. 3.

NO. II. TABLE OF LINEAR MEASURE.

8 Barley Corns or Jow = 1 Digit. 3 Digits = 1 Girreh. 8 Girrehs = 1 Cubit. 2 Cubits = 1 Yard.	1 Yard = Feet. 3	This measure is used in selling cloth and in the English yard.
12 Thread Breadths = 1 Tussoo. 24 Tussoos = 1 Yard.	1 Yard = Feet. 2 Inches. 9	This yard is used by masons and carpenters and is called the Maimaree guz.
12 Digits = 1 Span. 2 Spans. = 1 Cubit. 1 Cubit 1 Span 8 Digits = 1 Guz Ilahee. 2 Yards = 1 Dund. 2,500 Dunds = 1 Koss.	1 Yard = Feet. 2 Inches. 9	Used in land measurements. This yard is sometimes employed by cloth sellers.
1 Span 8 Digits = 1 Kurree. 3 Links = 1 Jurreebee Guz. 8 Yards = 1 Guttah. 20 Guttahs = 1 Jurreeb.	1 Yard = Feet. 2 Inches. $7\frac{1}{2}$	This is used in official measurement of land in this district and is called jurreebee guz.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Digits = 1 Biswa. 20 Biswas = 1 Guz.	1 Yard = Inches. 33	This is stone-cutter's measurement; they weigh stone by this measure. This yard is the ilahee guz of the Shahjehan Jurreeb.

NO. III. TABLE OF SQUARE MEASURE.

20 Nunwanse = 1 Kuchwansee. 20 Kuchwansee = 1 Biswansee. 20 Biswansee = 1 Biswa. 20 Biswas = 1 Beegah.	1 Beegah = Sq. Yds. 2756¼ or 0.569 of an Acre.	This is the local beegah of the greater part of this district.
Same as above.	1 Beegah = Sq. Yds. 3025 or 0.625 of an Acre.	This is the standard or Shahjehanee beegah. It was used by the revenue surveyor in a few villages which have been annexed from Boolundshuhur.

There are thirty-seven manufactures of raw saltpetre in this district, in which it is supposed that 50,000 maunds are produced yearly. There are only two refining manufactures, one at Eckree and the other in Mahrera. Most of the raw saltpetre, after a single refining is exported to Futtygurh, from whence after having been double-refined it goes to Calcutta. That which is double-refined here, is sent direct to Calcutta.

24. In 1849, a Dispensary was established in this district, through the exertions of Mr. George Blunt, Civil and Session Judge, by subscriptions from European and Native residents, amounting to Rupees 8,625. In 1851, it became a Government Dispensary, and a committee was appointed for its management, consisting of the Judge, the Magistrate and Collector, and the Civil Surgeon. The following establishment was allowed by Government.:

Superintendent Civil Surgeon, ...	Rs.	30
Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ...	„	150
Subordinate establishment, ...	„	40
Two Vaccinators, ...	„	20
Bazaar Medicines and Dieting, ...	„	30
Total monthly, ...	Rs.	270

There are Branch Dispensaries at Hattrass and Secundra Rao, provided with native doctors and dressers, at a monthly charge for both of Rupees 52.

The present Sub-Assistant Surgeon is Baboo Taruk Chundur Lahory; he has been in charge for two years, and bears a good reputation for skill and attention to his duties.

The following return of patients, for the year 1853, has been furnished by him:

Name of Dispensary.	Remaining from 1852.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Returned.	Ceased to attend.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital.
Allygurh, ...	71	5,722	5,793	4,002	226	1,502	19	44
Hattrass, ...	22	2,459	2,481	2,325	51	54	11	40
Secundra Rao, ...	17	1,695	1,712	1,623	46	27	2	14
Total, ...	110	9,876	9,986	7,950	323	1,583	32	98

PART II.

LAND REVENUE.

25. After the conquest of this district, the Governor General issued orders to the officers in charge to form an immediate settlement for the term of one year, on the most fair and moderate terms. It was left to their discretion to settle immediately with the actual proprietors or with amils of respectability, or to entrust the settlement and collections to tehseeldars. In all practicable cases security was to be required, separate engagements were to be taken for land and sayer revenue, and a proclamation was to be issued remitting all arrears of revenue due to the Mahratta Government. Acting upon these instructions, Mr. Cunyngham, Collector of Etawa, reported in May 1804 that he had formed the settlement of the Ferozabad division of the conquered provinces for 1211, almost entirely with farmers. Pergunnahs Muhabun, Maat, Sonye, Ryah, Suhpoo, Hussungurh and talookas Karus and Jooar were farmed to Dya Ram of Hattrass, and Rajah Bhugwunt Singh of Moorsaun, and their ancestral lands of Hattrass and Moorsaun were confirmed to them on the same terms on which they had held them under Perron. Pergunnahs Sydabad and Kundolee were farmed to Poorun Chund, a banker of Muhabun, and pergunnah Bah Pinahut (which had been temporarily attached to the Ferozabad division of the conquered provinces but was transferred to the Agra district in 1805,) was farmed to Brijbasee Lall. Ferozabad and Jelaysur were held Umanee, and settled with the talookdars and zemindars, and in cases where the latter refused to engage, with farmers. The settlement of the pergunnahs of the Coel division of the conquered provinces for 1211 was made by Mr. Russell, chiefly with the zemindars on the Umanee system, the ameens appointed being allowed 10 per cent. on the collections. Owing to the commotions which prevailed, he was unable to form any regular settlement; all that he could do was to entrust to the ameen the assessment upon

the crops, or to collect according to the assessments of past years. He was obliged to farm the pergunnahs of Khyr, Nohjheel and Ahar Mullikpoor with the view of expelling the enemy and rebels from those places by the farmer's assistance; and the pergunnahs of Shikarpoor, Peetumpoor, and Burowlee being held by Doondey Khan in rebellion, it was of course impossible to form any settlement for them. The settlement of the Secundrabad division was made by Colonel Ochterlony, the Resident of Delhie, on the Umanee system.

26. On the 11th of October 1804 the Commander-in-Chief issued the following directions to the Collectors of the conquered districts for the formation of the settlement of 1212 F. S. Lands were to be leased at a fair assessment by a comparison of the jummabundee of each village for some years back. In all possible cases the settlement was to be made with the zemindars and they were to be encouraged by an easy rent. Nankar not exceeding 10 per cent. was to be deducted from their jumma, and engagements taken for the residue according to Regulation VIII. of 1793. If subordinate proprietors existed in a talooka, the settlement was to be made with them, and in any case with the parties in possession. Security equal to one-fourth of the annual jumma was to be taken from the parties settled with, the jumma was to be exclusive of sayer, and the zemindars were forbidden to collect duties. In the event of any zemindar refusing to engage, his estate was to be held Khass, but the usual Nankar was to be paid to him. The proprietors of Huzoor Tehseel estates were bound to keep up an efficient police in their villages, and in the rest of the district tehseeldars were to be appointed who should receive 11½ per cent. on the collections to cover all charges, balances and police expenses, except in towns and gunges the police of which Government undertook. The tehseeldars were to give good security equal to their largest kist, and were to be responsible for the preservation of the peace. Canoongoes were to be retained, but they were no longer to be considered depositaries of laws and usages, but only to assist in keeping the accounts and farming settlements.

27. Although it was evidently the wish of Government that settlements should be farmed with the zemindars, it was found advisable in consequence of the stormy state of the times to continue the practice of giving most of the pergunnahs in farm to talookdars and others who

were able to preserve order within the limits of their farms. Accordingly Dya Ram, Bhugwunt Singh and Hurkishun Singh of Byswan, were confirmed in the possession of their several farms with the addition of Sydabad and Kundolee. Bah Pinahut was farmed to Sheonundun Dite-hit, Dewan of the Budowria Rajah. It is difficult to ascertain what the actual jumma was for these two annual settlements, for the jumma as reported by the Collector was what he called the Kham jumma and included all sums on account of nankar, huk tuhseel, and Canoongoes' and Chowdries' allowances, deductions for which were made at the period of collection, upon no fixed principle apparently. But in a statement furnished to the Board of Commissioners on the 4th of November 1814, by Mr. C. F. Ferguson, the Collector, I find the demand for 1803-4 or F. S. 1211 set down at Rupees 18,92,249-15-1, and for the succeeding year at Rupees 19,86,483-4-3. Light as this assessment was, not much more than three-fourths of the demand were realized, and remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 9,78,439-10-6 for both years. These heavy losses in the revenue arose chiefly from the injury done to the crops by the marching of troops during the rebellion of Doondey Khan, and the irruptions of Holkar and Ameer Khan, and by large bodies of bunjarrahs traversing the district to and from the Commander-in-Chief's camp at Muttra and Bhurtpoor with convoys of grain. The devastation caused by the bunjarrah cattle is thus described by the Collector in his letter of 3rd January 1806: "Wherever they move the destruction of the crops marks "their progress. They not only destroy on the line of march extending "on both sides for two or three miles and even more, but when they arrive "at the end of the day's journey they are turned loose into the cultivated "fields and eat and destroy the whole of the crops. Nor can the zemin-"dar prevent the injury which he must sustain; for the bunjarrah cattle "are attended by three or four thousand men, who not only disregard the "representations of the suffering zemindar, but not unfrequently add "personal violence and the destruction of his village to that of his crops. "No measures can possibly be adopted by Government to prevent the "abuses which these people commit without the risk or perhaps certain-"ty of the loss of their services."

28. The system of giving advances to the zemindars to enable them to bring their lands into cultivation, was introduced in this district from the commencement of our rule. It was perhaps necessary at first owing

to the impoverished condition of the landholders, and to the difficulty they experienced in borrowing in these troublous times from men of capital. But the system of tukkavee soon became rather a source of emolument to the native officials than a privilege to the landholders. As early as July 1810 the Collector, Mr. C. Elliott, wrote to the Board of Commissioners on this subject as follows: "The tukkavee accounts are "now so very voluminous that I am anxious to reduce them, and having "used every endeavour to realize the amount of the old balances, I trust "that the Board will recommend their remission. The Board are aware "that the advances were merely a manœuvre of the tehseeldars to get "rid of balances of revenue, and sometimes amounted nearly to the whole "jumma of the estates; to realize such arrears is wholly impossible." In April 1816 the Board of Commissioners found it necessary to issue a circular declaring that they had reason to believe that the distribution of tukkavee was occasionally perverted by the native officers, both sudder and mofussil, into a source of private emolument, and calling the attention of Collectors to the important object of securing to the landholders the full benefit of the advance. It was stated in this circular that an assertion had been made to the Board that a zemindar, whose proportion of the tukkavee now in distribution amounted to Rs. 45, was charged at the sudder cutcherry a discount upon it of Rs. 13. Besides the remission of land mentioned above, balances of tukkavee to the amount of 6,975 on account of 1211 and 1212 were also remitted. These remissions were unavoidable, as during Doondey Khan's rebellion two of the ameens through whom the advances had been made had been imprisoned and plundered, and one, the ameen of Dubhaee, had been murdered by the rebels. The charges of collection (according to the statement above mentioned) were Rupees 1,66,278-11-1 for F. S. 1211 and for the following year Rs. 1,95,445.

29. Regulation IX. of 1805 was now passed, directing a triennial settlement of the conquered provinces to be made with the zemindars or other actual proprietors of the soil, from F. S. 1213 to 1215; at the expiration of which years, another settlement was to be concluded with the same persons (if willing to engage) for a further triennial term, viz. from 1216 to 1218; the jumma being formed by taking the difference between the annual amount of the first lease and the actual yearly produce of the land at the time of its expiration, and adding two-thirds of such

difference to the annual rent of the first lease. After 1218, a new settlement was to be concluded with the same persons for a further period of four years, 1219 to 1222, the jumma being formed by adding to the annual rent of the second three years, three-fourths of the net increase of revenue during one year of that period. Engagements for the revenue were to be taken in Lucknow rupees. Previous to this the landholders paid their revenue in five different sorts of rupees, viz. Furruckabad, Hattrass, Muttra, Deeg, and Bindrabun, and the deductions for butta were as follows:

Furruckabad, ... Rupees	1	8	1	per cent.
Hattrass, ...	2	9	4	„
Muttra, ...	8	3	7	„
Deeg, ...	12	1	0	„
Bindrabun, ...	16	7	2	„

30. On the 6th July 1806 the Collector, Mr. C. Russell, reported the completion of the triennial settlement. Notwithstanding the repeatedly expressed wishes of Government that the settlement should be made with the zemindars, he not only kept Dya Ram, Bhugwunt Singh and Hurkishun Singh in possession of their several farms, but also farmed some other pergunnahs, viz. Dubhaee to Thakoor Murdan Ally Khan, Ahar Mullikpoor to Akber Ally Khan, Nohjheel and Khyr to Runmust Khan, and Chundos to Poorun Chund Puchowree. He appears to have been impressed with the idea that it was necessary to conciliate these powerful chiefs at any cost, and without regard to the condition of the unfortunate village proprietors who were exposed to the tender mercies of rapacious farmers. To shew how little he understood the rights of zemindars, I quote from a letter of his to the Board of Revenue, dated 28th June 1806, on the subject of objections having been raised by zemindars to the grant of their lands in jagheer to Gopal Kishun in reward for services rendered by him to the British Government. "Any objections of the "zemindars upon occasions of jagheer are erroneously founded, their "rights are preserved and secured to them and any oppressive grievances "can be redressed by law. The right of soil indeed rested formerly "solely and exclusively with the King, and not with the immediate land-"holders. I am not aware therefore of any obstacle to Government "granting in jagheer any lands which they may think proper in this

" country, nor can the objections of the zemindars be considered valid." The Board in reply stated that they did not concur in the Collector's opinion regarding the rights of zemindars, and declared that "the grant of " jagheers except in cases where Government is the actual proprietor of " the soil is objectionable, inasmuch as it tends to affect the rights of " individuals. In case, therefore, the zemindars, with whom the settle- " ment has been concluded of the villages proposed to be granted, will not " assent to the grant, the Board are of opinion that those villages should " not be granted, as Government by such grant would be hereafter em- " barrassed as soon as the rights of the zemindars are better understood " by them."

31. Although the Collector was so unmindful of the interests of the inferior proprietors, he was quite aware of the defective title by which the talookdars held their large possessions. In April 1808, he writes thus to the Board of Commissioners; " It is notorious that in the majori- " ty of the talooks and the nominal zemindarry estates of our principal " landholders the proprietary right in the soil is not vested in the " possessions. A vast proportion of the lands have been successively " annexed to their estates from time to time through intrigues and by " means of that power and influence which they have possessed. They " have taken advantage of the distractions and revolutions which have " prevailed, and have in many instances founded their own consequence " and authority upon the weakness of the ruling power. The talook- " dars possess pottahs granted under former Governments, in which they " are styled zemindars and talookdars, and they attach the validity " of regular sunuds to them." More than forty years after the date of this letter, the claims of the talookdars in this district to the absolute proprietary right of the whole of their talookas, were finally negatived by the civil courts, as will be seen further on in the detailed account of pergunnah Moorsan.

32. This triennial settlement was formed chiefly on a progressive jumma; the assessment for the first year or 1218 F. S. was fixed at Rs. 23,56,463-11-9; for the second year at Rs. 24,21,574-11-3, and for the third at Rs. 24,57,253-7-9. The average yearly charge for collection for the three years was Rs. 2,03,361-13-0. The number of persons engaging as proprietors of the land was 827.

33. As Government had relinquished all sayer profits, and the zemindars had been forbidden to make any sayer collections, deductions on this account were allowed to them in this settlement. The sums granted to some of the chief talookdars, as compensation for the abolition of rahdarry and gunj duties, were very considerable, being in the case of Thakoor Dya Ram of Hattrass Rs. 20,000 per annum, and of Rajah Bhugwunt Singh of Moorsan, Rs. 10,000. There is reason to believe that notwithstanding their liberal treatment, Dya Ram and Bhugwunt Singh continued till the fall of Hattrass to levy road and gunj duties in defiance of the orders of Government

34. Very heavy balances occurred during the period of this settlement, and the remissions granted by Government were on a most liberal scale. In 1806, the sum of Rs. 1,88,278 was remitted for injury done by the marching of troops, and Rs. 60,980 for damage alleged to have been caused by field mice, (under the name of mooshkhooree,) and in 1808 Government granted a remission of 3 annas per rupee to landholders in estates which had suffered materially from the late drought, and of which the general resources were insufficient to enable them to pay the balances. It is very doubtful whether these remissions were allowed to benefit the village zemindars and ryots, by whom they were most needed. Mr. W. H. Trant, acting Collector in 1808, in writing to the Board of Commissioners on the subject of these recent remissions, expresses himself thus; "From the frequent complaints which have been "made to me, and from the investigation of some of them, I am convin- "ced that the intention of Government has been nearly rendered "abortive, and that of the considerable remissions which have been "authorized in this district, a very small proportion has been granted to "the inferior classes of zemindars and ryots, for whose relief I conceive "the indulgence of Government to have been intended." Besides these remissions of land revenue, considerable remissions of tukkavee balances were granted, so that it is not surprising that for the first five years of our rule in this district no sales for arrears of revenue were found necessary.

35. In the meantime the Board of Commissioners appointed by Regulation X. of 1807, for the superintendence of settlements in the ceded and conquered provinces, commenced operations by informing the

Collector that they expected to arrive at Allygurh in December of that year, in the course of their tour, and requiring from him an immediate report on the resources of his district, and the practicability or otherwise of forming a permanent settlement. The Collector in reply stated that the district was in a very uncultivated and depopulated condition in consequence of former misrule, and owing to the ravages of famine in 1783 and 1793, to the events of war and to the habits of the people which led them to emigrate and enter into foreign services as soldiers of fortune. He calculated that the culturable land was about 3-5ths of the total area, that much of it was at present uncultivated, but was gradually being reclaimed, and he estimated that in six years an annual addition of eight lacs might be expected to the revenue. With reference, therefore, to the present impoverished state of the district, and to the imperfect knowledge then possessed of the different tenures, he thought it would be impolitic to conclude a permanent settlement and recommended another triennial one. The Board directed that the settlement should be made in the case of farmers only, for three years, but in the case of actual proprietors for three years with a stipulation that the jumma assessed for the last year should remain fixed for ever, in case the zemindars were willing to engage for the payment of the public revenue on these terms in perpetuity, subject to the sanction of the Court of Directors. This sanction was wisely withheld. The following is an abstract of the Board's instructions for the formation of the new settlement. It was to be made in all practicable cases with the actual landholders, who were to be allowed 10 per cent. on the jumma as proprietary profits, and five per cent. for expenses of collection. Where separate shares existed in a village, engagements were to be taken for each share with the person in possession, and his land was to be held exclusively responsible for the revenue assessed upon it. Where shares had not been separated, engagements were to be taken from the whole of the partners specifying the proportion of revenue payable by each sharer; but the estate was to be considered a joint undivided estate, liable to be sold for arrears of revenue as an entire estate. Malgoozars were to give security equal to one-fourth of their jumma. The Board expected a considerable increase to the revenue, to secure which they instructed the Collector to form his new jumma by the following curious process. Two-thirds of the difference between the jumma of the past settlement and the actual yearly produce of the land at the expira-

tion of that settlement were to be added to the past jumma, and the total was to be the future jumma. All pottahs to malgoozars were to be issued direct from the Sudder office and not through the tehseeldars as formerly. Two canoongoes were to be appointed in each pergunnah on Rs. 30 per month, whose duties were to be, to keep a counterpart wasil-bakee, to record maafee lands and their escheats, to keep a list of putwarees, a register of pottahs and transfers of estates; to attest such transfers without fee, to furnish all local information within their cognizance, to assist at and record all admeasurements of land, and to report the deaths of malgoozars and the names of their heirs. The tehseeldary system prescribed by Regulation XXI. of 1806, substituting fixed salaries for the commission of ten per cent. hitherto received by tehseeldars and depriving them of police powers, was introduced with this settlement.

36. Mr. Russell had scarcely begun the new settlement, when he was appointed Judge and Magistrate of Cawnpore; Mr. W. H. Trant, an Assistant Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, was appointed to officiate as Collector, and he took up the work of settlement (under the immediate superintendence of the Board, who were at that time in camp in this district,) so zealously that in the two months during which he officiated, he concluded the settlement with village zemindars of the pergunnahs of Muhabun, Maat, Sonye, Ryah, Sydabad, Hussungurh, Goreye and Suhpoo, lately held in farm by the Jât chiefs, Dya Ram, Bhugwunt Singh and Hurkishun Singh. This assessment of these pergunnahs for the last year of the settlement, or F. S. 1218, exceeded the jumma paid by the farmers by the sum of Rs. 3,52,435; and yet he states that the zemindars, so far from thinking themselves over-assessed, were rejoiced at being delivered from the oppression and exactions of the late farmers. Mr. Trant found it necessary to suspend the tehseeldars of Moorthul, Secundra Rao, Jelaysur, Nohjheel and Atrowlee, and the pewan, serishtadar and nazir of the Sudder office. He was succeeded on 20th December 1808, by Mr. C. Elliott, who finished the settlement of the district by the end of the following year. The jumma for F. S. 1216 was fixed at Rs. 26,03,824-14-4; for 1217 at Rs. 28,60,661-4-6, and for 1218, Rs. 31,03,792-14-4. The number of persons admitted to engage for the revenue was increased to 3,324.

37. It is impossible that the settlement of a large district, yielding a revenue of more than thirty lacs of rupees, could have been concluded by a single officer burdened with the other duties of a Collector's office in the short space of eight months, with due regard to the interests of Government and the people. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the Board's wishes regarding the recognition of the rights of separate shares were overlooked in this district. This was afterwards brought to the notice of the Board by the Collector, Mr. T. Fortescue, in 1810, who whilst regretting the frequency of sales, suggested that the Board might facilitate the separate possession and responsibility of putteedars, when he believed that fewer instances of sale would occur, or only of the rights of individual defaulters. The Board accordingly issued a circular order on the 13th November 1810, declaring that the admission of one person to engage exclusively for an estate at the expired settlements, did not bar the admission at any subsequent period of as many putteedars as might choose to claim it, notwithstanding a denial of their title by such single engaging proprietor. The collectors were authorized to receive claims to admission and submit them for the consideration of the Board. But before this order could be carried out, much mischief had already been done by the internal quarrels of the proprietary communities.

38. Another and still greater cause of distress to the people and loss to Government, was the system of taking security for one-fourth of the revenue from the zemindars. The evils of this system were thus exposed by Mr. H. Newnham, in his address to the Board of 5th January 1811:—"In this district many estates are confessedly in the "actual possession of the securities, in some cases on the strength of "the security bond, in others by kutkennah. Possession of the "securities on whatever grounds, is equally injurious to the landholders "and to Government. A process is issued to the landholder who "attends and says he is not in possession; the security is then called "upon, who frequently confesses possession but complains of loss, "claims a settlement of accounts and advances a variety of private "engagements and pecuniary concerns. Legally, if the security has "paid a fourth of the revenue for which he is responsible, he is released "from every public demand. Supposing him to have paid the fourth, "but to have realized the whole demand from the estate, in which way

" is the revenue recoverable? The ruin of the estate is too often the " object of the security, and possession gives him full means to effect " that purpose. As many talookas have arisen through this cause, the " landholders of large estates become security to ruin the smaller " zemindars, and thereby increase their estates by the purchase of the " former zemindar's lands. The sufferings of the former class from this " one cause are numberless, and I have reason to believe that nearly " one-eighth of the whole landed property in this district is in this " predicament." The Board replied, that they were aware of the inconveniences to which landholders were exposed by the requisition of security and, contemplated proposing to Government from the expiration of the present leases, the exemption of actual proprietors of land from the necessity of furnishing it. But it was not till November 1817, that the Board authorized the Collector to dispense with the requisition of security in cases where it appeared unnecessary for the safety of the revenue.

39. This settlement appears to have worked worst in the pergunnahs hitherto held in farm by the talookdars, and the reason of this can not be given better than in Mr. Newnham's own words, in his letter to the Board of Commissioners, dated 30th July 1811, on the subject of balances in pergunnah Jelaysur: "The result has proved that the " annual increase of the Government demand exceeded the usual course " of agricultural improvement, without leaving to the proprietor a " sufficient subsistence and the power of combating the variations of " season and the market. The change in the management of the lands " (from farmers to zemindars) appears to have failed in continuing the " same state of high cultivation; in the place of a floating capital, of " the command of labor and all the ready powers of agriculture, men " who had no wealth but their industry and proprietory rights, were " introduced, and who could not be expected to be able to entice into " their villages ryots to cultivate the lands which had been tilled by " the personal servants of the talookdar as laborers, or as assignments " in lieu of money wages, which compensation was not omitted in the " account of the assets. The newly acknowledged zemindars could " only look to their ryots on whom they increased the demand in pro- " portion that the Government demand increased towards themselves. " A ryot insolvent through misfortune, or resisting a claim he could

" scarcely discharge, soon gave rise to difficulties, and the ruinous vacancy " which the flight or death of ryots or laborers occasioned, was in no " way to be remedied. If promise of leniency to the extent of 10 or " 12,000 Rs. is not immediately made, this fine pergunnah will soon " present a deplorable aspect of ruin."

40. The first sale for arrears of revenue in this district was that of Mouzah Kujrotee in pergunnah Sydabad; the jumma was Rs. 8,144 and the balances for 1216 and 1217 amounted to Rs. 9,927-1-6. This estate was put up for sale on the 15th June 1810, and no purchasers appearing it was bought by Government for one rupee. Next month an estate assessed at Rs. 2,400, in arrears to the extent of Rs. 1,988-8-9, was bought by Government at auction sale for 5 Rs. In the same year 45 estates assessed at Rs. 27,868, were put up for sale for arrears amounting to Rs. 11,253-3-6 and bought for Rs. 2,358-12. Thirty-four of this number were purchased by Government at nominal prices. In 1812-13 fifty-nine villages, assessed at Rs. 53,639, were put up to sale for balances amounting to Rs. 18,096-15-6, and were bought for Rs. 3,558-3-3. Twenty-four of this number were bought in by Government. In 1813-14, 122 villages, assessed at Rs. 1,41,891. were put up to sale for balances amounting to Rs. 1,35,301-3-5 and bought for Rs. 7,310. Of this number eighty-two were bought in by Government at Rs. 5 each. In October 1813 the Board of Commissioners directed the Collector in future not to propose lands for sale, which he knew would not be sold; but this direction appears to have been overlooked, for the records of the following years contain statements of hundreds of villages put up for sale unsuccessfully. Not so much harm as might have been expected was done by this multiplicity of sales. Few estates were purchased and the remainder were re-settled in many cases with the original zemindars at reduced jummas. In other cases, where they were temporarily re-settled with farmers, they were subsequently restored to the real proprietors on their paying up the balances for which they had been sold. In fact the zemindars seem to have regarded the sale regulation as a kind of Insolvent Act, which released them from their embarrassments, and gave them a fresh lease of their villages on more favorable terms. Another device which they occasionally resorted to, was the throwing up of their engagements, in hopes of thereby compelling the revenue authorities to lower the demand. This practice became so

general that the Board of Commissioners found it advisable to issue a circular, on 17th February 1817, directing that in cases where zemindars gave in their resignation, in hopes of the assessment being lowered, the Collectors should make it a rule to settle with farmers, and not to re-admit the zemindars on a lower assessment.

41. The next settlement was a quartennial one, from 1219 to 1222, and was formed by the Collector, Mr. C. F. Ferguson, in 1812-13 on the same principles as the preceding triennial settlement. The revenue was slightly increased, and the number of proprietors admitted to engagements, rose to 4,612. The charges of collection were considerably decreased. Heavy balances occurred during this settlement, and though large remissions were allowed by Government, it was found necessary in numerous instances to resort to the process of sale or to the re-settlement of over-assessed estates. The accounts of re-settlement of farmed villages exhibited a decrease in the demand to the extent of Rs. 90,443-4-6 in 1219, of Rs. 23,474 in 1220, and Rs. 1,03,600-5-6 in 1221 F. S.

42. Hitherto no steps had been taken for the demarcation of village boundaries, and the zemindars had been left to settle the matter amongst themselves. This was a fruitful source of affrays, and with the view of obviating the injurious effect of disputed boundaries, the Board of Commissioners issued a circular, on the 6th February 1813, directing Collectors to record the limits of each estate in future pottahs and kubooliyuts, and to have proper landmarks fixed on the grounds previous to a final conclusion of the ensuing settlement.

43. In 1814-15 the Board of Commissioners acknowledged, what must have been known to them long before, that the district was too large in extent, and the revenue duties of it too heavy, to be properly managed by one officer. They therefore deputed two of their Assistant Secretaries, Messrs. Calvert and S. M. Boulderson, to take charge of a large portion of this district. Pergunnahs Anoopshuhur, Akberabad, Gungeeree, Jehangeerabad, Jullalee, Puchlanah, Secundra Rao, were made over to Mr. Calvert, together with some pergunnahs of zillahs Etawa and Futtygurh; and pergunnahs Sydabad, Kundolee, Muhahun, Maat, Ferozabad, Jelaysur, Ryah, Sonye, and Suhpoo, to Mr. Boulder-

son. Mr. Calvert did not remain long in charge, as he was deputed in January 1816 to Suharunpoor, and Mr. Ferguson resumed charge of his portion of the district.

44. The 4th settlement was a quinquennial one, from F. S. 1223 to 1227, and was made under Regulation X. of 1812 by Messrs. Ferguson, Calvert and Boulderson for the pergunnahs under their respective charges. This settlement was extended in the ceded pergunnahs for five years by Regulation XVI. of 1816, again for five years by order of Government in 1822 and for a further term of five years from 1235 to 1239, by Government orders of 13th April 1826. In the conquered pergunnahs it was extended for five years, from 1228 to 1232 by orders of Government in 1818. Soon after the formation of this settlement it was found advisable to curtail the powers possessed by tehseeldars; in August 1817 the Board of Commissioners issued a circular forbidding the levying of interest on arrears of revenue without the Board's sanction, as the practice had given rise to abuses on the part of the tehseeldars; and in the following month tehseeldars were prohibited, by another circular, from taking mouzahs into Khass management without the express orders of the Collector.

45. On the 4th June 1824 the Governor General passed a resolution to the effect that a general re-settlement of the conquered provinces, after the expiration of the present leases, was inexpedient, because circumstances did not admit of the full and patient enquiry required for such a proceeding. Therefore the existing settlement was extended for five years, from 1233 to 1237, and all malgoozars were to hold on at their present rates till a detailed revision of the settlement could be made under Regulation VII. of 1822. Certain pergunnahs, where glaring errors existed, were to be exempted from the rule of extension and immediately re-settled. The object of Government was to equalize the assessment rather than increase it. The Board in forwarding this resolution expected that the Collector would re-settle his district under Regulation VII. of 1822 at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per year. At this pace it would have taken about 40 years to re-settle this district. This is a very moderate computation, for Mr. E. Stirling, the Collector in 1831, writing to the Commissioner of Agra on the 28th of August of that year, states that only 127 villages had been settled under that Regulation, which gave a yearly average of 19 village settlements, at which rate he calculated that the settlement of

the whole district would take seventy years. However this slow progress does not seem to have been so much the fault of the Regulation, as of the inefficiency of the means placed at the Collector's disposal for making settlements. Scarcely any extra establishment was allowed in this district, and the Collector's time was too much occupied by the other duties of his office, to admit of his giving the requisite attention to the detailed and laborious enquiry prescribed by Regulation VII. of 1822. It was found at the next settlement of this district, that villages settled under this Regulation were generally over-assessed. Mr. H. Rose, in reporting the settlements of pergunnahs Jullalee, Akberabad, Secundra Rao and Marhera in 1839, writes, that "out of 37 villages settled under Regulation "VII. of 1822, 35 required reduction of revenue to the extent of Rs. "6,440 on a jumma of Rs. 47,533. The system of settlement under that "Regulation undoubtedly tended to cause over-assessment, but that sys- "tem, faulty as it was, had not fair play in this district, where the settle- "ment officer, when he was not satisfied with the jumma which his papers "warranted him to demand, was in the habit of appointing native asses- "sors for the express purpose of raising the estimate of assets. That "under such a method of settlement some estates should have broken "down and others should now exhibit marks of over-assessment is not "to be wondered at. The matter for surprise is that the whole have not "been ruined long ago."

46. Mr. Stirling gives the following lamentable description of the state of the district in his time:—"The consequence of the inadequacy "of the tehseelee establishments and their inefficiency, has been that al- "most all the villages in this district have been mortgaged, farmed, sold, "or given over to creditors. A few intriguing dishonest and avaricious "men have by indirect means possessed themselves of the greater por- "tion of the most flourishing estates in this district. These changes of "property have upset all kinds of village rights, and the individual claims "of cultivators, amongst whom tenfold more distress has been occasion- "ed than has been experienced in any district of which I have had "charge."

47. In a subsequent letter to the Commissioner of Agra, dated 19th May 1832, Mr. Stirling attributes much of the prevailing distress in the country to the abolition of the Benares mint, the bankruptcy of indigo

factories, and the reduced purchases of Government. He stated the effects of the abolition of the mint to be, 1st, a considerable enhancement of the price of coin as compared with silver bullion; 2nd, an unavoidable continued debasement of the currency; 3rd, a growing scarcity of the circulating medium; and he considered the commerce and agriculture of the country to have suffered from these causes at the rate of eleven per cent. and that the prices of commodities and of grain and labor had fallen to that extent. The bankruptcy of all the indigo manufactures not only occasioned the failure of many respectable native houses, but swept away a large amount of currency from those channels of circulation, in which it had been long employed, and had afforded occupation to the industry of a great number of commercial men and agriculturists. Such a convulsion caused no inconsiderable distress, but happily the immediate loss did not fall with too great a weight on the country. Owing to the practice of making large advances, the people had received perhaps more than the full price of their labor and commodities, and when the treasure usually expended on indigo works ceased to flow, they had only to turn their attention to the production of grain. The quantity of indigo annually produced in the upper provinces was reckoned by Mr. Stirling at an average crop of 20,000 maunds, and this at Rs. 200 per maund, made the value of the annual supply of indigo about 40 lacs of rupees. The effect of the abstraction of this sum from the general commerce of the country, must have been immense, for it did not find investment in other channels; it was a sort of foreign capital which nourished so long as it lasted, but did not take root in the country. Mr. Stirling calculated the diminution of the Company's purchases to be about 10 lacs of rupees annually.

48. In 1833, Mr. John Thornton was appointed to officiate as Deputy Collector of Allygurh, and was entrusted with the revision of the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833. He joined his appointment in December of that year, and remained in charge of the settlement office five years, during which time he finished the settlement of pergunnahs Hattrass, Moorsan, Goreye, Hussungurh, Khyr, Chundos, Somna, Coel, Atrowlee, Moorthul and the talookas of Bhumoree Nah and Datowlee. He also made a summary settlement for six years of pergunnah Tuppul, part of the jagheer of the Begum Sombre, which had lapsed by her death in 1837. Mr. Thornton was succeeded by Mr. H. Rose, who took charge in December 1838, and finished the settlement of the remaining

pergunnahs, viz. Secundra Rao, Marhera, Akberabad, Jullalee and Burowlee in July 1839. Both Mr. Thornton and Mr. Rose were ably assisted by Mr. W. B. Wright, formerly superintendent of the customs line at Hansi, who was appointed at Mr. Thornton's recommendation in 1837, as Assistant in the settlement. In 1840, pergunnah Tuppul was re-settled by Mr. Wright at a jumma of Rs. 1,18,206.

49. By this revision of the settlement a total increase in the assessment was gained of Rs. 75,785, but this increase was mainly effected on the estates of some of the talookdars, who during the past settlements had contrived to conceal their real resources: under the new system of settlement, such an evasion of the just demand of Government was almost impossible. The settlement officer no longer trusted to arbitrary valuations of assets and estimates of area framed by the canoongoes and putwarees. Each village was accurately surveyed, measured and mapped, field by field, and the lands divided into four classes with reference to their proximity to the village, viz. 1, Bareh lands, or the well-worked and well-manured lands close to the village; 2, Munjhuh lands, or the fields immediately beyond the bareh; 3, Burhah, or those furthest off, less valuable as less accessible and being generally unirrigated; and 4, Bunjur or fallow lands. These four classes were comprehended in the two great divisions of irrigated and non-irrigated lands, and for each class average pergunnah rent rates were framed from the results of a careful enquiry into the actual rents paid by cultivators for such lands, and by a comparison with the rates in neighboring pergunnahs. These rates applied to the areas of each class of land, gave the jummabundee or gross assets of each village, and the jumma or Government demand was then obtained by a deduction in favour of the zemindars of not less than 30 per cent. on the gross assets. This jumma was further tested by an examination of the recorded assets of the estate for the past ten years, and by the doul or estimate of the tehseeldar. Nothing could be more fair than such an assessment, provided that the lands were rightly classified. Mr. Thornton and Mr. Rose were careful to satisfy themselves on these important points; one or two of the talookdars tried to obtain easy terms by throwing a great proportion of their lands out of cultivation at the time of settlement, and by stopping up their kutcha wells; but Mr. Thornton readily detected the fraud. The revenue survey of this district was made between the years 1833 and 1837. Pergunnah

Tuppul was surveyed by Captain Brown, and the remaining pergunnahs by Captain Wroughton. In most instances the Khusrehs and field maps were furnished by the Survey establishment, but it is to be regretted that these important documents were in general drawn up very incorrectly, especially the field maps.

50. A more detailed account of the revision of the settlement will be found subsequently in the separate accounts of each pergunnah. The settlement was confirmed for thirty years by Act VIII. * of 1846, and has worked well; the jumma is realized without difficulty. Amongst the Appendices will be found a statement of sales for arrears of revenue which have taken place since the revision of the settlement. In most instances, when it has been necessary to have recourse to the processes of farm or sale, it will be found that the arrears were caused not by the pressure of the Government demand, but by the quarrels or extravagance of the proprietary community. The extent to which property in land has become subdivided since the settlement, owing to the absence of the law of primogeniture, has produced in most villages a numerous body of small proprietors, whose possessions are inadequate to maintain them in the rank to which they aspire to belong.

51. In the year 1837 occurred a famine, the disastrous effects of which will long be remembered in this district. Sumbut chowranuwe is an era from which most of the poorer classes reckon time, and to which they refer all their misfortunes. The Government granted a remission of revenue to the extent of Rupees 87,561, for F. S. 1245.

52. In April 1852 Mr. E. T. Tyler, the Collector, brought to the notice of the Commissioner, the defective state of the settlement records as regarded the field maps and lists of fields and cultivators, and the inconvenience consequently experienced in the investigation and decision of suits between landlords and tenants. He stated that the malgoozars were willing to defray the charges of re-measuring their lands and re-casting the maps and tenant rolls, at the rate of two rupees per hundred beegahs. To ensure the work being properly done, without harassing the zemindars and cultivators, he suggested that a Deputy Collector

* The Allygurh settlement holds till July 1st 1868.

under Regulation IX. of 1833, and ten Mohurrirs should be temporarily appointed for the supervision and testing of the returns made by the measurement ameens. This comprehensive plan has not yet been carried out so fully and generally as Mr. Tyler wished; but re-measurements and re-formation of the measurement records have been effected in numerous villages, and the Putwarees are being instructed in the native method of surveying, and no doubt in a few months most of them will be able to prepare as good field maps of their villages as the most practised ameens.

53. The establishment of Putwarees has been lately revised and remodelled by Mr. Tyler. He found that each Putwaree generally held the office of Putwaree in several villages, at an inconvenient distance from one another; that the Putwarees often resided in large towns remote from the villages in which they held office, so that they were unable to obtain that intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the villages which is necessary for the effective discharge of their duties; and that the number of estates held by each Putwaree was so unequally distributed, that some Putwarees received only a scanty pittance from their fees, whilst others enjoyed excessive emoluments and had charge of more villages than they could attend to. To remedy these evils, Mr. Tyler grouped the villages of this district into small circles of contiguous estates, yielding incomes to the Putwarees on various scales from Rs. 90 to Rs. 150 yearly. These he assigned to the Putwarees with reference to their previous standing and capabilities, and he required them to take up their residence in future in one of the villages composing the circle to which they were attached. His attention has also been much directed to having the usual diaries and account books properly kept up by the Putwarees, and written clearly either in the Persian character or in Nagree, instead of the unintelligible Hindee shorthand, or Moondeea character, to which Putwarees are generally addicted.

54. Amongst the Appendices will be found a sketch map, showing the present fiscal divisions of the district.

PART III.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND STAMPS.

55. For the first year after the introduction of the English Government in the district, the landholders were allowed to collect import, export and transport taxes, and other dues within their estates, and separate engagements were taken from them for the revenue derived from this source. But by Regulation XI. of 1804, the levying of all such duties under the denomination of sayer, rahdarry, zemindarry, &c. was abolished from the commencement of F. S. 1213. A custom house, for the collection of the Government custom upon the import and export of certain articles, was established in this zillah (amongst others) and the collection of these duties was assigned to the Collector of land revenue. This Regulation did not however exempt goods from the payment of the established gunj and bazar duties, which continued to be levied on account of Government till abolished by Regulation VI. of 1805, which submitted town duties on imports into the chief towns and cities. The custom house at Allygurh was withdrawn by Regulation IX. of 1810; for the five years of its continuance the total receipts were Rs. 6,25,756-12-7, and the charges of collection amounted to Rs. 95,245-14-9. For the same years the receipts of town duties were Rs. 30,084-14-4, and the charges Rs. 6,343-13-7. Afterwards the town duties were farmed, and rose gradually from Rs. 6,200 in 1810 to Rs. 12,500 in 1836, in which year they were abolished, together with inland custom duties.

I find from a statement furnished by the Collector in 1836, that no less than Rs. 30,344-13 were spent on local improvements in the town of Coel, from the produce of the town duties, during the ten years prior to their abolition.

56. The excise in this district consists of a tax on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, intoxicating drugs and opium. For many years the system of farming out these taxes has prevailed in this district. No opium is manufactured here; what is sold to the farmer for supply to the retail venders is furnished by the opium agent at Ghazeepoor. It is sold to the farmer at Rs. 11 per seer.

57. The Abkaree establishment consists of a darogah at Rs. 15 per month, and four chuprassees at Rs. 3 each, being a total yearly charge of Rs. 324. The following table shews the collections of the Abkaree Mehal for ten years from 1842-43 to 1851-52:

Year.	Spirituous Liquors.	Intoxicating Drugs.	Opium.	Total Jumma.	Collected during the year.			Subsequently realized.			Remitted by Government.			Remarks.
1843-44,	11,250	3,700	2,200	17,150	15,935	9	6	1103	7	0	110	15	6	
1844-45,	11,700	3,900	2,400	18,000	16,135	10	4	1303	1	5	561	4	3	
1845-46,	13,050	4,225	2,725	20,000	16,862	10	10	3084	11	6	52	9	8	
1846-47,	12,500	4,000	2,500	19,000	17,201	2	7	1679	1	8	119	11	9	
1847-48,	14,000	4,300	3,800	22,100	19,091	4	2	3008	11	10				
1848-49,	14,850	4,099	3,701	22,650	20,440	2	9	2209	13	3				
1849-50,	15,200	4,575	*	19,775	18,730	12	11	1044	3	1				* This year the
1850-51,	17,807	4,700	3,300	25,807	23,532	4	5	2121	0	3	153	11	4	mehal was not farmed. Opium was sold
1851-52,	21,550	5,200	3,300	30,050	27,468	15	2	2577	1	0				by Government
1852-53,	21,550	6,050	4,000	31,600	22,415	14	11							officers.

58. The following is the amount of Government opium sold in this district for those years:

Years.	Quantity			Price.		
	M.	S.	C.	RS.	A.	P.
1843-44, ...	5	38	11	.. 2,657	1	3
1844-45, ...	6	33	6	.. 2,734	3	0
1845-46, ...	6	13	11	.. 2,537	5	10
1846-47, ...	8	8	12	.. 3,287	13	0
1847-48, ...	8	20	13	.. 3,008	9	6
1848-49, ...	6	9	12	.. 2,698	0	0
1849-50, ...	22	22	6	.. 9,024	6	8
1850-51, ...	21	27	14	.. 9,219	15	8
1851-52, ...	20	39	0	.. 9,229	0	0
1852-53, ...	22	27	0	.. 9,977	0	0

59. Stamps are sold in the Sudder office by a darogah and two mohurrirs, and in the Mofussil by the tehseeldars. The stamp establishment is the following:—Darogah, 25; mohurrir, 10; mududgar, 4; being a total yearly charge of Rs. 468. The subjoined table shews the receipts and charges for the last eight years:

Year.	Received from Superintendent.				Sold.				Charges and refunds.			Amount credited.		
	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.								
1845-46,	43,142	55,000	0	0	55,114	59,566	10	0	5,362	4	0	54,204	6	0
1846-47,	1,11,837	1,09,882	8	0	65,640	75,635	12	0	5,058	13	0	70,576	15	0
1847-48,	48,506	78,150	0	0	64,532	74,769	8	0	5,959	6	6	68,810	1	6
1848-49,	40,436	39,820	0	0	59,941	66,195	6	0	5,176	4	9	61,018	15	3
1849-50,	90,493	87,280	0	0	63,636	64,361	0	0	5,161	1	9	59,199	14	3
1850-51,	41,943	45,876	0	0	66,978	69,979	12	0	3,885	4	0	66,094	8	0
1851-52,	94,968	1,04,917	8	0	62,808	69,037	6	0	3,542	12	0	65,494	10	0
1852-53,	1,05,266	1,21,065	0	0	71,056	75,106	6	0	2,893	5	6	72,213	0	6

PART IV.

MAGISTERIAL.

60. In 1804 zillah Allygurh was formed, and Mr. R. Cunyngham was appointed Judge and Magistrate of it. By Regulation IX. of 1804, the rules for the administration of criminal justice in the ceded provinces were extended to the conquered provinces. Government undertook the police of all large towns and gunjes, and the district police was entrusted to the tehseeldars, who were held responsible for the suppression of crime in their jurisdictions, and were bound to maintain an efficient police establishment, for the expence of which they were paid one half per cent. on their collections.

The following establishment was prescribed;

Serishtadar, ...	Rs.	50
Mohurrirs and Ukhrajat, ...	„	200
Nazir, ...	„	20
30 Peons, ...	„	90
Record keeper, ...	„	30
Jailer, ...	„	25
Doctor, ...	„	10
Menial Officers, ...	„	34
Jemadar of Sowars, ...	„	40
15 Sowars, ...	„	225
Rupees		724

61. As mentioned in paragraph 11, this district was in a very unsettled state for a long time after the conquest, and the Magistrate's authority was not thoroughly established in any part of it. Even at his head quarters, the town of Coel, it was found necessary to proclaim martial law. Although quiet was partly restored by the suppression of the rebellion of Nahir Ally Khan, the Magistrate was several times obliged to call for the assistance of the Military in enforcing his orders. In June 1805, Soondur Singh and Dhulleep Singh, zemindars of Jharkee (now in pergunnah Ferozabad of Agra), sent an armed force to Jhajemow, a village dependant on Jharkee, and plundered it, carrying off the family of a person by name Ruttee Ram, whose purohit, or family priest, they put to death. Dhulleep Singh was soon after apprehended, but contrived to make his escape before the charge against him was investigated, and the Magistrate thought it advisable not to prosecute the matter further. However in February 1806, Ruttee Ram petitioned the Judge of circuit on the subject, and he ordered the Magistrate to take up the case *de novo*, and proceed in it according to the regulations. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the zemindars, but this measure and a subsequent proclamation were of no use. The Magistrate then confiscated their lands, and requested the Collector to attach them. The zemindars resisted the attachment, and it became necessary to send a military force under Lieutenant Ramsay to arrest them and seize their fort. On the 31st of July an attack was made on their fort, but was repulsed with a loss of sixty men killed and wounded. Colonel Blair, commanding at Agra, immediately sent a reinforcement of the second battalion fourth regiment, with two eighteen-pounders and a company of pioneers; on hearing of whose approach the zemindars evacuated the fort. In 1807, Soondur Singh was arrested and brought to trial, but acquitted; soon afterwards he died. Dhulleep Singh escaped to Bhurtpoor where he died in 1809. Their estates were forfeited and sold. About this time the rebel Ubbey Singh, alias Ubboo, gave a great deal of trouble to the Magistrate. He was formerly a zemindar in pergunnah Chundos, and became a rebel at an early period after the conquest. He attracted so many followers that he succeeded in gaining possession of the fort of Chundos, and expelling the amil of the Collector. From that time he committed numerous acts of atrocity, and amongst others, plundered a treasure party on its way to Delhi, after killing and wounding several of the burkundaz guard. A reward of Rupees 3,000 was offered for his head by the Command-

er-in-Chief. The officer commanding at Allygurh sent a detachment against him, with which the troops of the Begum Sombre co-operated from the side of Tuppul. The detachment seized the fort of Nurainpoor, but Ubboo escaped; early in 1807, he again appeared and occupied the village of Deywa with one hundred and fifty foot and fifteen sowars, on which Major General Dickens detached Captain Robertson with two companies of second battalion twenty-first regiment to act against him, and he again escaped. By this time he discovered the hopelessness of resistance, and began to apply for pardon, which was granted him, in 1809, on his giving responsible security for the future.

62. In 1807, Regulation XIV. of that year was passed, relieving the tehseeldars of their police duties, and ordering the institution of regular Thanah establishments in lieu of the police kept up by the tehseeldars. This measure was carried into effect in this district in 1809; thirty-eight Thanahs were formed, and the following statement shews their names, and the changes which have occurred since their original formation:

Thanahs in 1809.	Transferred to other Zillahs.	Abolished.
Coel.		
Ourungabad,		
Burowlee.		Abolished in 1817.
Atrowlee.		
Churrah.		
Dubhaee, ...	to Bolundshuhur, in 1830.	
Danpoor, ...		Abolished in 1817.
Anoopshuhur, ...	Ditto, ... 1830.	
Mullikpoor, ...	Ditto, ... 1817.	
Ahar, ...	Ditto, ... 1817.	
Shikarpoor, ...	Ditto, ... 1830.	
Boolundshuhur,.. ..	Ditto, ... 1817.	
Ajeetpoor, ...		Abolished in 1817.
Secundrabad, ...	Ditto, ... 1817.	
Ruboopoora, ...	Ditto, ... 1834.	
Kasna, ...		Abolished in 1817.
Dunkour, ...	Ditto, ... 1817.	
Khoorjah, ...	Ditto, ... 1830.	

Thanahs in 1809.	Transferred to other Zillahs.	Abolished.
Chundos.		
Khyr.		
Nohjheel,..	to Muttra, in .. 1832.	
Hussungurh.		
Maat, ...	Ditto, ... 1832.	
Muhabun, ...	Ditto, ... 1832.	
Hunsgunj, ...	Ditto, ... 1832.	
Sydabad, ...	Ditto, ... 1832.	
Shaderra, ...	to Agra, in .. 1815.	
Suhpoo, ...	Ditto, ... 1815.	
Jelaysur, ...	to Muttra, in .. 1802.	
Hussyn.		
Ferozabad,..	to Agra, in .. 1815.	
Itmadpoor,..	Ditto, ... 1815.	
Parhun, ...	to Etawa, in .. 1815.	
Koriagunj.		
Sasnee.		
Secundra Rao.		
Gungeerce,..		Abolished in 1817.
Puchlanah,..		Ditto,.... 1817.

The police force distributed in these thirty-eight Thanahs, consisted of one kotwal, one naib kotwal, forty-seven darogahs, thirty-nine mohurrirs, eighty-seven jemadars, and one thousand and twelve burkundazes, at a monthly cost of Rs. 6,558, or yearly Rs. 78,696. The cost of the police under the former system was as follows;

Tehseeldar's commission at $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., .. Rs.	21,756
Sudder Kotwally establishment, ...	16,560
Police of towns under Regulation XXXV. of 1803 and Regulation XXI. of 1806,.. ..	52,704
Total Rs. ..	91,020

The new system effecting an annual saving of Rs. 12,324.

63. Regulation XIV. of 1807 was not enforced in the pergunnahs of Hattrass, Moorsan, Byswan, and Awa, held by Thakoor Dya Ram, Raja Bhugwunt Singh, Thakoor Hurkishun Singh and Thakoor Heera Singh, till the fall of Hattrass in 1817, when a Kotwally establishment was stationed at Hattrass, a thanah at Moorsan and at Awa, with chokies at Mehndoo, Jooar, and Byswan.

In 1815, the thanahs of Harunpoor, Soron, and Kassgunj were annexed from zillah Etawa, and thanah Mahrera from zillah Futtygurh.

In 1827, the Etawa thanahs were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Joint Magistrate of Sirpoora (now Etah).

In 1837, on the lapse of the jagheer of the Begum Sombre, thanah Tuppul was formed.

64. The attention of the Magistrates of this district was at first principally directed to the suppression of the crime of Kuzzakee or robbery by mounted highwaymen. This was an evil of no small magnitude; it is a matter of fact and not a figure of speech, that in those days "the highways were unoccupied and the travellers walked through bye-ways." The facility of escape into the Begum Sombre's territories, the protection afforded by the heavy jungles and numerous forts which then studded the country, and the ready sale for plundered property, contributed to foster this crime which probably had its origin in the recent disbandment of the Mahratta forces, by which hundreds of mercenary adventurers were left to their own resources. In 1806, the Magistrate reported to Government that the Kuzzaks* had become so daring as to rob and plunder travellers in the extensive plains contiguous to Coel, and that he had as a matter of necessity entertained fifty Sowars for the protection of the roads. Government immediately sanctioned this establishment; and on finding in 1809 that still more vigorous measures were required for the suppression of Kuzzakee, and also of Thuggee and Dacoitee which had begun to prevail in these provinces, ordered a corps of irregular cavalry to be raised, under Colonel Gardner,

* Sir John Malcolm, (Central India, Vol. I. p. 69) speaking of the Cossack inroads of the Mahrattas, adds in a note, "The term Cossack is used because it is the one by which the Mahrattas describe their own species of warfare. In their language, the word Cossakee (borrowed, like many of their terms, from the Moghuls) means 'predatory.'"

" for the support of the police and for other local purposes." Next year Regulation II. of 1810 was passed, containing very stringent enactments against Kuzzaks; and in the same year the office of Superintendent of Police was instituted. One of the first steps this officer (Mr. Guthrie) took was to establish a horse patrol of one hundred and forty-five sowars from Colonel Gardner's corps, for the protection of the roads in this district. In 1812, he stationed subordinate chokies of burkundazes to co-operate with the horse patrols in the suppression of crime along the high roads. Even after the adoption of these measures, the roads were so insecure that it was the practice of passengers to travel in company, and to be convoyed from station to station by parties of the patrols. Colonel Gardner's exertions for the suppression of Kuzzakee were completely successful; many of the Kuzzaks surrendered to him and were pardoned at his recommendation, on giving security for future good conduct. Not content with arresting the offenders themselves, he struck at those who sheltered them, and denounced Thakoor Heera Singh, talookdar of Awa, as a notorious harbourer of these criminals and participant in their spoils.

65. The Magistrate was ordered by Government to inquire into the conduct of Heera Singh, but as no positive proof was elicited against him, the matter was allowed to drop. In 1815, Colonel Gardner's corps was removed for military service, and was replaced in its police duties by a small party of irregular cavalry, and by a detachment of Major Lumsdaine's dromedary corps, consisting of two jemadars, two nishanchees and forty-six privates. The dromedaries were not found to answer, and in 1817 the Magistrate was authorized to entertain in their stead, one rissaldar, five duffadars and seventy-two sowars at a monthly cost of Rs. 1,615.

66. In the mean time, whilst Kuzzakee was being put down with a strong hand, every other description of crime was committed almost with impunity. On the 23rd February 1809, the Magistrate (Mr. Ross) reported to Government that since the 12th of the preceding month, three dawks had been robbed not far from Coel; since the commencement of the year, three cases had occurred of robbery with murder, and thirty-seven without murder; twenty-four of house-breaking; eighty-one thefts of magnitude; in all which crimes, six hundred and eighty-four

persons were concerned, of whom only seventy were apprehended. The old system of police had been abolished and another not introduced in its stead. The police still continued under the charge of the tehseeldars, who were now subject to no responsibility on account of the charge, and as they knew that they were not long to retain it, they were altogether careless about the performance of the duties attached to it. In the unsettled state in which the district then was, the tehseeldars had so much difficulty in collecting the revenue, that it was impossible they could attend to any other duty. Two years later the Magistrate reported, that there was an increasing spirit of disobedience amongst the zemindars, who all possessed strongholds which enabled them to defy the officers of police; and that scarcely a process was issued which was not either evaded or openly resisted. In 1814, Ajeet Singh, zemindar of Semra, in Kundowlee, plundered a treasure party, wounding two of the chuprasees on guard. The Magistrate applied for the assistance of the military, and in the mean time sent the darogahs of Sydabad, Itmadpoor and Kundowlee with fifty-five burkundazes to act against Ajeet Singh. The latter attacked them, killed the darogah and jemadar of Kundowlee, wounded three burkundazes, and took the darogah of Itmadpoor prisoner. After this he remained unmolested in his fort, till a detachment of two companies of the thirteenth regiment with two six-pounders was sent against him under Major Maxwell, when he made his escape and his fort was destroyed.

67. For many years this district was the head-quarters of gangs of thugs and dacoits, the extent of whose depredations may be inferred from the following extracts from a report by Mr. J. Shakespear, Officiating Superintendent of Police, dated 30th April 1816, published by Government in that year for general information:— "The most heinous robberies committed in these provinces are perpetrated by gangs of Budhiks and Shughal Khors. These gangs are almost exclusively settled in the district of Allygurh, and in that part of the territory of the Nuwab Vizier bordering the district of Goruckpoor. After much enquiry I am disposed to believe that the Budhiks of Allygurh and the Shughal Khors of Burraitch are connected with each other, and are one and the same people, the name constituting the sole difference. Exclusive of the Shughal Khors established in the country of the Nuwab Vizier, the following tribes are notorious in the western provinces:—1, Budhiks;

" 2, Kunjurs; 3, Geedeeas; 4, Boureeas; 5, Habooras. All of these subsist " by robbery, and are more or less attached to a vagrant life, eating the " flesh of jackals, lizards, &c. The Budhiks of Allygurh and the Shughal " Khors of Goruckpoor are outcasts of Moosulman as well as Hindoo " tribes; the majority however are Rajpoots. Formerly numbers of " Budhiks infested different parts of the districts of Allygurh, Etawa, " Furruckabad, and Agra. At present those residing in the North West " Provinces are settled on the estates of the chieftains of Moorsan, Hat- " trass, &c., in Allygurh, and some few in the district of Agra. The gangs " generally make excursions once a year, in the prosecution of which they " journey several hundred miles. Those in Allygurh have been known " to range to Suharunpoor, Hurdwar, Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares and " Jyepoor; and those in Burraitch to Chupra in the district of Sarun, to " Huzareebagh in Ramgurh and to Allahabad. The high roads leading " through Etawa, Allygurh and Furruckabad are for the most part the " scenes of the atrocities committed by a class of thugs who rob and murder " on the highways. To so great an extent did this crime prevail in former " years, that during 1808 and 1809, not less then sixty-seven bodies were " taken out of wells in the single district of Etawa. The gangs composing " this class were established and fostered in the estates of the chieftains " Heera Singh, Bhugwunt Singh and Thakoor Dya Ram, in Allygurh, and " of Himmut Singh, the former Rajah of Etah in Etawa. In 1811 a list of " sixty-eight persons and several sirdars called jemadars, composing these " gangs, was given into this office by persons who were induced to deliver " themselves up to Colonel Gardner under hopes of pardon. They were all " Moosulmans, and chiefly of the Mewattee tribe." The chief gangs of Budhiks quitted these provinces on the fall of Hattrass, but this district is still infested (chiefly to the north and west) by small wandering parties of Habooras, who are notorious for highway robberies and desperate burglaries.

The fall of Hattrass and the subsequent establishment of thanahs and chokies in the pergunnahs of Hattrass, Moorsan, Awa and Byswan, effected immediately a reformation in police matters which the Magistrates had hitherto vainly attempted to obtain. The rebellious and disaffected were deprived of their last rallying point; outlaws lost a refuge, inaccessible to our police; and the robber gangs no longer had a safe home where they could divide and dispose of their spoils, and from whence they could issue unchecked on their plundering expeditions.

68. Hitherto the district had been unmanageably large, extending nearly one hundred miles both in length and breadth; the following alterations were made in its extent between 1815 and 1817. Thanahs Harunpoor, Soron and Kassgunj were annexed from Etawa, and thanah Marhera from Futtygurh in 1815, and the new thanahs of Hattrass, Moorsan and Awa were formed in 1817. On the other hand the thanahs of Shaderra, Suhpoo, Ferozabad, and Itmadpoor were transferred to Agra; thanah Parhun to Etawa in 1815, and thanahs Mullikpoor, Ahar, Boolundshuhur, Secundrabad, and Dunkour to Boolundshuhur in 1817, in which year also thanahs Burowlee, Danpoor, Ajeetpoor, Kasnuh, Gungeeree and Puchlanah were abolished. These reductions considerably lessened the Magistrate's labors, and enabled him to devote more time to necessary reforms.

69. About this time the subject of Suttee began to occupy the attention of Government. In 1815, the Sudder Court called for yearly returns of Suttees. In laying down rules for the guidance of Magistrates on occasions of Suttees, the Court enjoined that no woman should be allowed to burn who was under sixteen years of age, or pregnant, or who had a child less than three years old. Four years afterwards, the Court reported to Government that in the zillahs subject to their jurisdiction, Suttee had increased yearly, as shewn below;

Year.	No. of Suttees.
1815, ...	378
1816, ...	442
1817, ...	707
1818, ...	839

The Court observed that they were willing to believe that this increase might in some degree be ascribed to two causes, viz. to greater vigilance on the part of the police in ascertaining and reporting Suttees; and secondly, to the effect of the epidemic disease which had prevailed during the last two years; but still the fact of the progressive increase must unavoidably excite a doubt whether the measures, publicly adopted with the humane view of diminishing the number of these sacrifices, by pointing out the cases in which the Hindoo law is considered to permit them, had not rather been attended with a contrary effect to the one contemplated. It was possible that some cases in which the sacrifice

may properly take place might be known now, which were not thought of before. If otherwise however, and if the two causes first noticed were not sufficient to account for the result, the Court feared that the only other assignable cause was a spirit of fanaticism rather inflamed than repressed by the interference of the public authorities. The Governor General in Council concurred in the above sentiments of the Court, and was reluctantly led to express his apprehension that the greater confidence with which the people performed the rite under the sanction of Government, as implied or avowed in the Court's orders of 1815, combined with the excitement of religious bigotry by the continual agitation of the question, might have tended to augment rather than diminish the frequency of these sacrifices. It is worthy of remark that in 1821, Mr. C. Smith, Senior Judge of the Sudder Court, recommended the abolition of Suttee, but that the Government thought it unadvisable.

Judging from the records, Suttee was seldom practised in this district; only the following cases are recorded:

Year.	No. of Suttees.	Year.	No. of Suttees.
1815, ...	0	1823, ...	1
1816, ...	0	1824, ...	1
1817, ...	2	1825, ...	2
1818, ...	2	1826, ...	1
1819, }		1827, ...	2
1820, } Not recorded.		1828, ...	0
1821, }		1829, ...	1
1822, ...	0		

The practice was abolished by Regulation XVII. of 1829.

70. In 1817, 290 sepoys of the Agra provincial battalion were sent to perform the duties of jail, treasury, cutcherry and personal guards in this district. The battalion was disbanded in 1831, from which time the treasury has been guarded by sepoys of the regiments cantoned at Allygurh, and the other duties of the provincial battalion have been performed by nujjeebs and burkundazes.

71. In 1830, thanahs Anoopshuhur, Dubhaee, Khoorjah and Shikarpoor, and in 1834, thanah Rubboopora were transferred to Boolund-

shuhur; in 1832 thanahs Nohjheel, Maat, Muhabun, Hunsgunj, Sydabad and Jelaysur, were made over to Muttra. In 1837, thanah Tuppul was formed, on the lapse of the jagheer of Begum Sombre.

72. In 1851, the Magistrate, Mr. E. F. Tyler, made a careful revision of the police establishments and jurisdictions. He formed eight police divisions, the limits of which were made to coincide with those of the eight corresponding Tehseelee divisions, in accordance with the orders of Government No. 3019, dated 30th September 1850, and No. 2170, dated 16th June 1851. In the Coel division, the chief change was the removal of the thanah from Hurdooagunj to Juwan, a large village on the new road to Moradabad via Anoopshuhur, which from its situation on the road side, near the Ganges Canal, is much frequented by travellers and will probably soon become a populous town. In the Uglas division, the principal police station was removed to Uglas from Hussungurh, and a naib darogah's division was formed at Nugla Subbul Gonda, the chief mart of the pergunnah, on the road to Nohjheel In Muttra. The chokies on the old Coel and Muttra road were also removed to the new road. In the Atrowlee division the thanah establishment at Churrah was removed to a more central situation at Dadon, a village on the road to Suheswan in Budaon.

Strong chokies, consisting generally of a jemadar, a mududgar (or naib mohurrir) and four or five burkundazes, were posted in different parts of the police divisons. At most of these posts, a regular diary is kept up, and a copy sent daily to the thanadar, whose duty it is after inspecting the copy, and pointing out to his subordinate officer any irregularities which he may observe in the proceedings recorded in it, to forward it with his thanah diary to the Magistrate's court. The jemadars of the chokies are empowered to take depositions in cases of heinous crimes, but not to delay in forwarding the parties to the thanah. It is their duty to apprehend offenders, and to give instant information to the thanadar of all crimes committed within their beat.

Mr. Tyler also recommended that the tehseeldars should be invested with police powers in their several divisions under Regulation XI. of 1831, and this measure was sanctioned by Government early in 1852. The duties of the tehseeldars as police officers are at present con-

fined to a general superintendence of the police. On the occurrence of any crime of magnitude in their divisions, it is their duty to join the thanadar at the spot, and exert themselves to the utmost in the investigation of the case. They are also bound to inform the Magistrate of any misconduct on the part of the police subordinate to them. The system has hitherto worked very well, and is admirably adapted to prevent the suppression of cases of crime either by the zemindars or the police.

73. Previous to 1846, there was no district dawk; the thanah despatches being brought to the court by the post when practicable, and in other cases by the thanah burkundazes. In 1846, the officiating Magistrate Mr. W. Wynyard formed the following establishment:

1	Mootsuddee or writer, ...	Rs. 9
41	Hurkarus or runners, at 3,.....	„ 123
	Stationery, &c., ...	„ 2
		Rs. 134

The cost is defrayed by a cess on the zemindars of one anna and three pie per cent. on their jumma. The postage charged is six pie per tola on each letter. The following statement shews the receipts and expenditure from the formation of the dawk establishment to the end of 1851-52:

Year.	Amount of cess realized from zemindars.			Cost of establishment.			No. of private letters.		Amount of Postage.								
							Posted at Thanahs.	Posted at Sudder office.	Received at Thanahs.			Received at Sudder.			Total.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.			R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1846-47,	1599	6	9	1599	6	9	2,258	3,157	61	1	6	78	1	0	139	2	6
1847-48,	1560	0	9	1356	10	10	3,542	4,383	102	4	0	94	5	0	196	9	0
1848-49,	1595	10	2	1592	1	6	3,163	5,225	127	6	6	113	5	6	240	12	0
1849-50,	1516	1	7	1562	13	6	7,250	6,017	195	9	0	162	4	6	357	13	6
1850-51,	1542	15	0	1635	3	0	8,596	7,011	239	0	0	189	1	6	428	1	6
1851-52,	1686	7	9	1641	9	0	9,605	8,898	237	7	0	227	4	0	464	11	0
1852-53,	1592	10	2	1709	12	8	10,149	9,306	251	13	6	219	12	0	471	9	6
Total,	11,093	4	2	11,097	9	3	34,563	44,327	1214	9	6	1084	1	6	2,298	11	0

This statement shews a steady increase in the number of letters posted and the amount of postage received.

74. The records of the Magistrate's office for the years previous to 1836, have been destroyed as useless; I have therefore been unable to prepare correct returns of crimes committed in this district beyond that year. The following is an abstract of the heinous crimes ascertained to have been committed between 1836 and 1852:

Year.	Murder.	Homicide.	Dacoity.	Highway robbery.	Burglary.	Theft of cattle.	Theft with poisoning.	Other thefts.	Affray.	Assault with wounding or severe bodily injury.	Arson.	Rape.	Receiving.	Attempts and other crimes.	Total.
1836,	8	7	0	5	519	..	..	1237	5	26	..	..	36	1,075	2,918
1837,	7	9	9	22	473	..	..	1229	2	13	1	..	14	1,159	2,938
1838,	9	11	2	6	722	..	..	1935	3	12	..	..	1	690	3,391
1839,	6	5	0	7	456	..	..	1012	5	8	2	..	4	544	2,049
1840,	7	7	1	6	452	..	..	930	8	10	1	..	14	702	2,138
1841,	8	6	..	5	634	..	..	1059	5	12	2	..	4	1,174	2,909
1842,	7	8	..	11	693	..	..	1030	4	15	2	..	15	1,175	2,960
1843,	9	4	2	12	492	180	1	716	4	16	5	..	6	966	2,413
1844,	10	11	1	10	461	151	4	601	1	11	3	2	12	710	1,991
1845,	6	10	1	4	456	159	1	556	5	9	1	1	5	628	1,842
1846,	3	8	1	7	421	152	..	609	5	12	0	1	5	919	2,143
1847,	5	5	..	8	713	121	4	787	5	15	0	1	6	889	2,559
1848,	8	9	1	7	474	136	1	853	7	27	2	2	16	1,144	2,687
1849,	9	7	..	10	437	153	6	1019	12	37	5	1	15	1,415	3,126
1850,	8	7	..	5	455	126	5	962	9	41	1	0	33	1,383	3,035
1851,	10	4	..	7	578	122	1	1145	22	33	9	3	18	1,557	3,509
1852,	8	9	..	7	768	192	7	1530	21	40	2	1	19	2,252	4,856
Total,	128	127	18	139	9,204	1,495	30	17,210	123	337	36	12	223	18,382	47,464

75. From the above it will be seen that although the crime of dacoity may be said to have been suppressed in this district, and highway robberies are comparatively rare (considering that there are upwards of fifty miles of Grand Trunk Road and twenty-five of the Agra

road besides the great thoroughfares from Agra to Bareilly, and Muttra to Soron, Ramghat and Anoopshuhur, traversed occasionally by crowds of pilgrims,) the crimes of burglary and theft appear to be on the increase, especially during 1852. It is possible that this increase may have been caused by recent police arrangements having given the people greater facility for reporting crimes, and having made it less easy for the village and thanah police to suppress the record of crime, under the supervision of the tehseeldars as officers of police and Deputy Magistrates. There can be little doubt that formerly the Magistrates were not informed of a great proportion of the crimes committed in the district. The chokeydars did their best to conceal crimes, for under the old regime to report the occurrence of any heinous crime committed in their village was tantamount to sentencing themselves to flogging or imprisonment. In 1828 the Court of Nizamut Adawlut issued a circular order, requesting Magistrates not to flog chokeydars more than was consistent with a due regard to proper discipline. The Court stated that in one district in a single half year no less than 59 chokeydars had been flogged for neglect of duty, and that it was the practice of many Magistrates regularly to flog the chokeydars, when unable to discover the perpetrators of burglaries and thefts occurring in their villages or mohullahs. Where the system is adopted of fining the zemindars and chokeydars on the occurrence of crime (the perpetrators of which are not detected) and of punishing the thanadars in whose divisions numerous crimes are reported, it may be safely assumed that the thanadar, the zemindars and chokeydars will combine to keep the Magistrate in ignorance of most of the crime that is being committed in his district.

76. The chief crimes of this district are petty burglaries and thefts, and cattle stealing. The worst cases of burglary and highway robbery are generally committed by Habooras, a kind of gipsy tribe, notorious as vagrants and ruffians and whose sole profession is thieving. These Habooras infest those parts of the district which border on Muttra and Boolundshuhur; when disturbed in their avocations by a zealous thanadar they usually cross the boundary into the neighbouring jurisdiction, to return again at a favorable opportunity. They are the remains of those formidable gangs of Budhiks which made the Allygurh district notorious previous to the reduction of Hattrass. In the thanahs to the south and east of Coel, the tribe of Aherias (also called Buheliyas) are

the perpetrators of most of the cases of burglary and theft. They are well known as a thieving caste, but they generally conceal their real occupation under the nominal profession of agriculture. The Aheers of pergunnah Marhera are great cattle-stealers. The crime of infanticide does not prevail in this district so much as in others where there is a larger number of high-caste Rajpoots. Few cases are reported. Suicides are numerous, especially amongst females; the impelling motive appears generally to be a sudden impulse of passion, or jealousy or revenge, and in some few cases self-destruction is effected from fear of shame or dread of exposure.

77. In 1806, it was found that several instances had occurred of persons killing their children from an impulse of passion, with the intention of revenging themselves for an insult or injury offered to them, under the idea, that the guilt of the innocent victim's death would be on the head of the person offering such insult or injury; to put a stop to this practice a proclamation was issued by the Court of Circuit that persons convicted of so flagrant and cruel an offence would be invariably punished with death. It is to be feared that this crime is still common amongst the ignorant and superstitious lower order of Hindoos. This year a woman of the bunya caste in the town of Coel was convicted of having deliberately drowned her child in revenge for ill treatment by her husband and mother-in-law, and was sentenced by the Sudder Court to imprisonment for life in banishment.

78. The subjoined table gives the amount of property stolen and recovered during the last ten years:

Year.	Computed value of Property stolen.			Computed value of Property recovered.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1843, ...	21,446	15	0	4,281	11	6
1844, ...	21,843	15	6	5,059	7	9
1845, ...	24,043	13	3	8,469	0	0
1846, ...	34,226	15	3	12,265	2	6
1847, ...	26,804	15	3	5,330	12	6
Carried forward,	1,28,366	10	3	35,406	2	3

Year.	Computed value of Property stolen.			Computed value of Property recovered.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Brought forward, ..	1,28,366	10	3	35,406	2	3
1848, ...	17,223	0	9	1,829	4	9
1849, ...	15,854	13	9	2,518	1	3
1850, ...	15,990	11	9	1,922	2	6
1851, ...	31,916	8	7	4,384	15	7
1852, ...	49,700	7	0	4,228	5	4
Rs.	2,59,052	4	1	50,288	15	8

This table shews that the average for the last ten years of property recovered has been only 19½ per cent. on the property stolen.

79. The following table shews the convictions, committals and acquittals for the past ten years:

Year.	Convicted.		Committed.		Acquittals.		Total.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1843, ...	252	511	41	122	341	1,121	634	1,754
1844, ...	255	408	32	65	300	991	587	1,464
1845, ...	284	534	44	126	190	531	518	1,191
1846, ...	352	657	31	96	177	504	560	1,257
1847, ...	461	806	51	122	242	651	754	1,579
1848, ...	467	818	35	69	264	626	766	1,513
1849, ...	737	1,383	61	106	419	1,096	1,217	2,585
1850, ...	788	1,313	45	109	385	998	1,218	2,420
1851, ...	632	1,187	47	143	445	1,226	1,124	2,556
1852, ...	896	1,642	47	141	577	1,434	1,520	3,217
Total, ..	5,124	9,259	434	1,099	3,340	9,178	8,898	19,536

The average percentage of convictions for the last ten years is 60·093.

80. The following table shews the average period which intervened between the date of apprehension or attendance on summons, and the disposal of the case in the Magistrate's court for the same decennial period:

Year.	Cases in which Police agency was used.					Cases in which Police agency was not used.		
	Average time occupied in the mofussil.	Do. before the magistrate.	General average.	Longest time a case was pending.	Shortest time.	Average time of a case pending.	Longest time.	Shortest time.
1843, ...	3	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{8}$	146	1	$15\frac{3}{4}$	373	1
1844, ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	6	$8\frac{3}{4}$	143	1	7	273	1
1845, ...	2	5	7	168	1	5	48	1
1846, ...	2	11	13	138	1	4	[illegible]	1
1847, ...	2	10	12	75	1	7	152	1
1848, ...	1	8	9	88	1	5	108	1
1849, ...	1	11	12	286	1	7	211	1
1850, ...	1	12	13	156	1	8	160	1
1851, ...	1	10	11	111	1	6	204	1
1852, ...	1	11	12	89	1	4	116	1

The general average for the whole period is 10·950 days, in cases in which the agency of the police was employed, and 6·875 days, in cases in which police agency was not employed.

81. The present police force in this district consists of 2 kotwals, 2 naib kotwals, 9 darogahs, 6 naib darogahs, 16 mohurrirs, 52 jemadars, 33 naib mohurrirs or mududgars, and 425 burkundazes; the cost of the esablishment, including stationery and repairs of thanah building being Rs. 2,993-8 per month. Besides this force, the mounted police are of the following strength:—1 resaldar, 3 duffadars and 41 sowars, at a monthly cost of Rs. 851.

82. I subjoin a list of the omlah of the Magistrate's court:

Serishtadar, ...	Rs. 80
Naib ditto, ...	„ 40
Record keeper, ...	„ 30
Naib ditto, ...	„ 15
Mududgar, ...	„ 4
4 Mohurrirs, ...	„ 85
Perwana Nuvees, ...	„ 25
Naib ditto, ...	„ 6
Roznamcha Nuvees, ...	„ 15
Nukshuh Nuvees, ...	„ 15
Nazir, ...	„ 25
Naib ditto, ...	„ 10
Mududgar, ...	„ 6
Dufturee, ...	„ 5
2 Jemadars and 20 Chuprasees, ...	„ 90
Furrash, Beesty and Sweeper, ...	„ 9
Total, ...	Rs. 450

83. On the formation of this zillah, two small houses were hired to be used as a jail. There were only forty prisoners in 1805, but yet this temporary jail was not large enough for their accommodation, and was also so insecure, that although a military guard was placed over it, fifteen prisoners made their escape from it on one occasion. The Magistrate brought this to the notice of Government, and he was ordered to send in estimates for the construction of a new jail. Some delay occurred in this being done and it was not till 1810 that the jail was built by Lieutenant Fordyce of the Engineers, at a cost of Rs. 33,947-1-2. In 1816 the adjoining Dewanny jail and Hospital were built by Lieutenant Morton of the Engineers at a cost of Rs. 10,853-12-1.

84. In 1806, the military guard at the jail was relieved from the duty of guarding the convicts when employed at work on the roads; and the Magistrate was authorized to entertain burkundazes for this purpose at the rate of one burkundaz to four prisoners. In 1817, the military guard was withdrawn from the jail, and a guard of sepoys from the Agra provincial battalion was substituted for it, till 1831, when the battalion

was disbanded, and nujjeebs were entertained. The jail establishments were thoroughly revised by Mr. Woodcock, Inspector of Prisons, in 1848, and are at present of the following strength :

Darogah, ...	Rs. 75
Naib, ...	20
2 Mohurrirs, at 10 and 8, ...	18
Blacksmith, ...	7
2 Turnkeys, at 6 and 5, ...	11
Doctor, ...	25
Naib, ...	15
Compounder, ...	6
Jemadar of guard, ...	16
Naib, ...	12
4 Duffadars, at 8, ...	32
91 Sepoys, at 5, ...	455
Total per month, ...	Rs. 692

85. I have taken the subjoined tables of the total expenditure of the jail and the average annual cost of each prisoner, from 1844 to 1852 from the reports of the Inspector General of Prisons for those years.

No. 1.

Year.	Aggregate number of prisoners during the year.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Cost of permanent jail establishment.	Cost of permanent jail guard.	Cost of contingent jail guard.	Miscellaneous charges including doctor's travelling allowance and rewards, &c.	Cost of native medicines.	Cost of prison and hospital rations.	Cost of clothing and beddings.	Cost of additions, alterations and repairs.	Grand total of expenditure.
	NO.	NO.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1844,	2,56,113	699	1,394 0 0	5,976 0 0	6,780 12 2	1,714 2 2	231 2 0	11,097 3 1	1,374 6 6	318 3 6	28,885 13 5
1845,	2,34,189	641	1,254 6 0	5,976 0 0	5,280 4 5	1,962 15 6	208 11 6	9,555 13 8	1,117 3 7	345 8 8	26,700 15 4
1846,	2,38,230	652	1,176 0 0	5,976 0 0	4,832 11 5	1,276 11 7	100 2 3	8,932 3 10	1,390 14 5	4,009 0 9	29,383 12 3
1847,	2,53,851	695	1,808 0 0	4,716 13 10	4,778 11 0	778 5 5	83 0 6	8,069 4 5	393 1 8	96 4 7	20,714 2 5
1848,	2,25,522	609	2,121 0 0	5,871 9 8	4,137 9 0	831 4 4	75 10 9	7,600 7 4	345 0 11	596 14 8	21,643 0 0
1849,	2,38,320	653	2,136 0 0	6,005 10 9	4,526 8 11	1,098 14 7	57 9 3	7,785 9 5	798 14 1	190 11 7	22,599 14 7
1850,	2,05,269	562	2,130 11 4	6,158 7 9	4,604 9 4	912 6 3	38 5 0	6,067 8 10	388 4 4	66 1 6	20,366 6 4
1851,	1,77,526	486	2,101 10 0	6,071 14 9	3,825 3 8	837 3 2	35 1 2	4,489 0 2	798 1 8	124 12 4	18,263 8 11
1852,	2,04,170	558	2,124 0 0	6,110 2 8	4,169 7 5	1,275 4 2	52 10 4	6,532 6 1	442 1 2	85 11 4	20,800 11 2

No. 2.

Year.	Average cost of permanent guard per head per annum.			Average cost of contingent guard per head per annum.			Average cost of diet per head per day.	Average cost of diet per head per annum.			Average cost of clothing per head per annum.			Average total cost per head per annum.			Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of additions, alterations and repair.			Average total cost per head per annum, exclusive of permanent establishment, petty additions, alterations and repairs.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	Pie.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1844,	8	8	9¼	9	11	2	8¼	15	13	11	1	15	5¼	41	5	2	40	2	5¼	30	5	2¼
1845,	9	5	2	8	3	9	7¾	14	14	3	1	11	10¼	40	1	6	39	8	10¾	28	4	5
1846,	9	2	7¾	7	6	7	7¼	13	10	11	2	2	1¼	43	8	6	36	4	11¾	25	7	11
1847,	6	12	7	6	14	0	6	11	9	6	0	9	0¼	29	12	10	29	10	10¼	20	4	8
1848,	9	10	3	6	12	8¼	6¼	12	9	1	0	9	3¼	35	8	7¼	34	8	11¼	21	6	10¼
1849,	9	3	1¾	6	14	11	6¼	11	14	6	1	3	9	34	9	9	34	5	1	21	13	7
1850,	10	5	4	8	3	1	5¼	10	12	5	0	11	0¾	36	3	10	36	1	11¼	21	5	11¼
1851,	12	7	10¾	7	13	11¼	4¾	9	2	11	1	10	3¼	37	9	4¼	37	5	2	20	8	1
1852,	10	15	5¾	7	7	6¾	6¼	11	11	3	0	12	8	37	4	5¼	37	1	11¾	22	5	7¼

86. About a hundred prisoners are employed within the jail in the manufacture of coarse cotton cloth and blankets for their clothing, gunny cloth for their bedding, tiles for the repair of the roofs of the workshop and wards, and sutringees, newar and dosootee cloth for sale; they are also employed in keeping up a vegetable garden in the jail compound. They have within the last year been taught to read and write Hindee, and this employment of their time after working hours has been found very useful in occupying their minds and diverting them from their habit of concerting plans of mischief at such hours, as well as affording an opportunity of giving these unfortunate outcasts of society moral lessons, which perhaps if earlier learned might have saved them from crime.

87. There are now no public ferries in this district. In 1819, by Regulation VI. of that year, seven ghauts and fourteen dependant ones, in this district were made public ferries. For the first three years the collections and charges were as follows:

Year.	Collections.			Charges.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1820, ...	13,218	2	7	5,545	2	6¼
1821, ...	11,587	14	1½	4,929	6	6¼
1822, ...	12,849	4	11⅓	5,589	5	7½

88. In 1823 the ferries were farmed to Mr. J. Gardner, of Kassgunj, at an annual rent of Rs. 22,000. In 1832, the ferries which remained in this district (after the transfer of a great part of the district to other zillahs) were again placed under the Magistrate. In 1837, the last remaining ferry, Jussoopoor on the Ganges, was transferred to zillah Budaon.

PART V.

JUDICIAL.

89. There were originally two Sudder Ameens in this district, besides the covenanted judge and registrar, for the trial of civil suits.

The Judge's establishment was the following:

Moulovee, ...	Rs. 100
Pundit, ...	„ 60
Serishtadar, ...	„ 100
Moonshee, ...	„ 50
Record-keeper, ...	„ 30
Government Vakeel, ...	„ 20
6 Mohurrirs and 2 Nagree Writers, ...	„ 135
Dufturee, ...	„ 10
Treasurer, ...	„ 25
Doctor, ...	„ 10
Jailer, ...	„ 25
Nazir, ...	„ 30
Naib Nazir, ...	„ 15
15 Peons, at 4, ...	„ 60
Bramin and Koranee, ...	„ 10
Menial servants, ...	„ 11
Stationery, ...	„ 30
	Rs. 721

The Registrar's was the following:

Serishtadar, ...	Rs. 50
Moonshee, ...	„ 25
2 Mohurrirs, ...	„ 30
Naib Nazir, ...	„ 15
	Rs. 120

The Sudder Ameens were allowed each Rupees 50, monthly, for their establishments besides the institution fees for themselves, till 1815, when by Regulation XXIII. of 1814, sec. 49, the compensation for themselves and their establishments was confined to the value of the stamps on which the plaints were written, in cases decided by them on the merits or adjusted by razeenamuh or compromise. In 1816 the Judge reported that the value of the said stamps in the courts of both Sudder Ameens amounted to only 927 rupees, of which Rs. 600 were disbursed on expences of establishments, leaving 327, or Rs. 27 each per month, as the pay of the Sudder Ameens. He recommended that they should be allowed each Rs. 25 per month in addition to the stamp fees, to ensure their receipt of Rs. 50 monthly.

90. In 1815, Moonsiffs were appointed in this zillah under Regulation XXIII. of 1814; hitherto cazees or native commissioners had been employed in the trial of suits, being compensated by institution fees.

The following Moonsiffees were established:

1. Secundrabad, Kasnuh and Dunkour.
2. Boolundshuhur and Ajeetpoor.
3. Khoorjah, Ruboopoora and Shikarpoor.
4. Anoopshuhur, Ahar and Jehangeerabad.
5. Dubhaee and Danpoor.
6. Atrowlee, Churrah and Burowlee.
7. Koriagunj, Gungeeree and Puchlanah.
8. Sasnee and Secundra Rao.
9. Jelaysur, Hussyn and Parhum.
10. Muhabun, Sydabad, Maat, and Hunsgunj.
11. Khyr, Nohjheel, Chundos and Hussungurh.

91. The number of Moonsiffees was reduced shortly afterwards to eight, and in 1817 the Judge reported that only three of the eight had causes pending before them. At the revision of the civil establishments in this zillah in 1833, there were 7 Moonsiffees, viz. Coel, Khyr, Atrowlee, Hattrass, Kassgunj, Ryah and Jelaysur. In 1846, the two last-named Moonsiffees were transferred to zillah Agra. The remaining five Moonsiffees are the following:

Name of Moonsiffee.	Pergunnahs.	Salary.	Establishment.
Coel.	Coel, ... Moorthul, ... Burowlee, ... Jullalee, ...	100	40
Atrowlee.	Atrowlee, ... Gungeeree, ... Puchlanah, ... Akberabad, ...	100	40
Khyr.	Khyr, ... Chundos, ... Somna, ... Tuppul, ... Hussungurh, ... Goreye, ...	100	40
Hattrass.	Hattrass, ... Moorsan, ... Hussyn, ...	150	40
Kassgunj.	Bulram, ... Fyzpoor, ... Soron, ... Secundra Rao, ... Marhera, ...	100	40

92. The subjoined table shews the salary and establishment allowed to the Principal Sudder Ameen and Sudder Ameen:

Officer.	Salary.	Establishment.
Principal Sudder Ameen, ...	Rs. 400	150
Sudder Ameen, ...	„ 250	80

93. The four following statements shew the number of appeals and original suits disposed of in the civil courts of this zillah for the last ten years; the proportion of work done in the Judge's, Principal Sudder Ameen's, Sudder Ameen's and Moonsiffs' courts; the value of the original suits and appeals pending at the end of each of those years; and the different descriptions of original suits instituted during the same period.

No. I.

Statement shewing the number of appeals and original suits disposed of in each year in the Civil Courts of zillah Allygurh for the last ten years.

Year.	Pending at beginning of year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred to other courts.	Remaining for trial.	Decided on trial.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total.	Pending at the end of the year.
1843,	927	3,844	428	5,199	380	4,819	2,838	444	699	3,977	842
1844,	842	4,280	228	5,350	165	5,185	2,825	420	845	1,090	1,095
1845,	1,096	5,130	270	6,495	228	6,267	3,666	421	1,247	5,334	933
1846,	933	5,599	506	7,083	509	6,529	3,686	354	1,530	5,570	959
1847,	896	4,974	299	6,169	256	5,913	3,224	306	1,452	4,982	931
1848,	931	4,430	320	5,681	250	5,431	2,986	256	1,169	4,411	1,020
1849,	1,020	4,003	426	5,449	371	5,078	3,174	160	812	4,146	932
1850,	932	4,152	532	5,616	469	5,147	3,290	171	757	4,218	929
1851,	929	4,001	394	5,324	348	4,976	3,213	146	569	3,958	1,018
1852,	1,018	4,507	1,095	6,620	1,049	5,571	3,706	178	488	4,372	1,199
Total,	9,523	11,920	4,498	58,941	4,025	54,916	32,634	2,856	9,568	45,058	9,858

No. II.

Statement shewing the number of appeals and original suits disposed of for the last ten years by each Court.

	Pending at beginning of year	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred to other courts.	Remaining for trial.	Decided on trial.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total.	Pending at the end of the year.
Judge, ...	1,387	3,457	1,105	5,949	2,773	3,176	1,751	93	70	1,914	1,262
Principal Sudder Ameen, .. .	843	922	1,914	3,679	73	3,606	2,448	168	181	2,797	809
Sudder Ameen, ..	493	1,367	920	2,780	26	2,754	1,676	180	251	2,107	647
Moonsiffs, ...	6,800	39,174	559	46,533	1,153	45,380	26,759	2,415	9,066	18,240	7,140
Total, ..	9,523	44,920	4,498	58,941	4,025	54,916	32,634	2,856	9,568	15,058	9,858

No. III.

Statement of the different descriptions of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts of zillah Allygurh for the last ten years.

Discription of suit.	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	Total.
For land rent, ...	110	153	224	151	165	153	210	212	296	387	2,061
For real property on conveyance by sale, ...	14	24	55	57	78	69	62	111	74	105	649
For ditto by gift, ...	0	8	15	6	9	1	1	10	9	3	62
Ditto by mortgage, ...	14	38	43	45	59	64	53	50	46	41	453
Ditto by will, ...	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	26
Ditto by dowry, ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	5
Ditto by right of pre-emption, ..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	8	15
Inheritance under Mahomedan law,	7	6	6	6	9	19	9	13	33	16	124
Ditto Hindoo law, ...	25	29	23	16	20	24	36	41	45	57	316
Claims in right of adoption, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lakhiraj suits under Regulation II. of 1819, ...	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Suits regarding dependant tenures,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suits to contest sales for arrears, ..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Suits for land, *e. g.* boundary disputes, &c., ...	52	67	71	157	102	70	75	113	91	102	918
Debts on bond or otherwise, ...	3,010	3,375	4,033	4,460	3,928	3,412	3,013	3,001	2,780	3,090	34,102
Suits of bankers and traders, ...	124	153	121	117	0	4	2	2	7	3	538
Religious suits, ...	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	5	0	13
Damages for breach of contract, ..	0	0	28	43	16	20	14	6	21	21	169
For recovery of money embezzled, ..	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	1	10
Wages, ...	3	0	4	3	5	5	4	3	3	7	37
Suits about indigo, sugar, silk, &c.,	101	73	33	42	37	15	12	35	28	53	429
For personal property not before included, ...	90	105	107	183	175	200	180	2,021	232	293	3,595
Yearly Total, ...	3,576	4,038	4,775	5,291	4,605	4,058	3,682	5,031	3,675	4,206	43,537

No. IV.

Statements of the value of original suits and appeals pending at the end of each year in the Civil Courts of Allygurh for the last ten years.

Year.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
1843, ...	Rs. 2,71,224	Rs. 52,940
1844, ...	„ 2,86,953	„ 44,646
1845, ...	„ 2,73,257	„ 62,434
1846, ...	„ 3,06,456	„ 41,808
1847, ...	„ 5,25,065	„ 83,898
1848, ...	„ 3,74,710	„ 1,39,349
1849, ...	„ 1,38,052	„ 89,886
1850, ...	„ 2,42,272	„ 49,901
1851, ...	„ 5,57,859	„ 67,966
1852, ...	„ 2,73,432	„ 55,338

Amongst the Appendices will be found a map shewing the Moonsiffee divisions with a table of their population, and a list of the Judges from the date of separation of the offices of Judge and Magistrate.

PART VI.

PERGUNNAH DETAILS.

94. I now proceed to furnish a more detailed account of each of the eight Tehseeldarees in this district, and particularly of the mode in which the revision of the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833 was effected in each pergunnah.

TEHSEELEE AKBERABAD.

This Tehseelee comprises pergunnahs Akberabad and Jullalee, which were originally separate tehseels, the head quarters of the Jullalee tehseel being at Pilkhunah. They were united in 1840, and the head quarters of the tehseelee were fixed at Akberabad, a village on the Grand Trunk Road.

95. These pergunnahs belong to the ceded provinces. At the revision of the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833, pergunnahs Puchlanah and Gungeeree belonged to Akberabad; they have subsequently been transferred to Atrowlee, and talooka Datowlee annexed from that tehseelee. Similarly pergunnah Jullalee contained talooka Sasnee, which in 1840 was transferred to Hattrass. Akberabad and Jullalee (exclusive of talooka Datowlee settled by Mr. Thornton,) were settled by Messrs. H. Rose and W. B. Wright in 1839.

96. The proportion of irrigation in pergunnah Akberabad at the settlement was 59 per cent. Numbers of the estates are of such a nature as to render the formation of kutcha wells impracticable. The Ganges Canal will consequently benefit this pergunnah much.

An increase of Rs. 1,674 was made in the assessment, making the rates fall to 1-14-6 and 1-12-6 on the cultivated and Malgoozaree acres respectively.

97. Talooka Datowlee belongs to an Affghan family descended from the same stock as that in talooka Bhumoree Nah in Atrowlee. At the settlement the proprietor, Mahomed Husseyn Khan died soon after signing his engagements. His brother Fyz Ahmed Khan (the present talookdar) being only 12 years old, the estate was taken into the Court of Wards, and Mahomed Daood Khan, one of the talookdars of Bhumoree Nah was appointed manager. The mother of Fyz Ahmed Khan is Daood Khan's sister, and the widow of his deceased brother is a daughter of Daood Khan. When Fyz Ahmed Khan came of age a few years ago, the estate was released from the trust of the Court of Wards. Abderrahman Khan; the father of the present talookdar, increased his ancestral possessions considerably by the purchase of estates at Government sales for arrears of revenue. At the settlement, the assessment was raised from Rs. 15,305 to Rs. 19,475. The percentage of irrigation was 61.

98. Pergunnah Jullalee contains the talooka of Gumbheera, more commonly known as Bijjeygurh. This belongs to a family of Pooneer Rajpoots. Under the Jąt Mahratta Governments, their head, Rao Manik Singh, was dispossessed, and his talooka was made over to Rajah Bhugwunt Singh of Moorsan. After Bhugwunt Singh's expulsion for rebellion, the talooka was farmed till 1213 F. S. when Rao Manik Singh was admitted to malgoozaree engagements. He was succeeded by his son, Rao Khowan Singh, with whom the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833 was made. In 1838 Khowan Singh mortgaged the talooka to Maun Singh, Sahookar of Coel, who in 1840, sub-mortgaged it to Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, at that time an indigo planter in this district. In 1852, Rao Khowan Singh obtained from the Principal Sudder Ameen's court a decree for redemption of mortgage, but in March 1853 he died, leaving as his heirs, his widow, Buldeo Koour, a son Bulwunt Singh four years old, and his mother Jeykoour, known as the Ranee Gorahur. He left the estate encumbered with debt to the amount of Rs. 75,000. The talooka originally consisted of thirty-two villages, of which eight were sold, prior to the revision of the settlement, and five subsequently. Of the remaining nineteen several villages are now the property of the late Rao's creditors. In 1853, the Principal Sudder Ameen's decree for redemption of the mortgage was reversed by the Sudder Court on appeal, and the possession of the mortgage was upheld. The soils of

the talooka are generally good and productive; at settlement the percentage of irrigation was 76. An increase of rupees nine hundred and thirty-two was made in the assessment.

99. The chief towns in this tehseelee are Akberabad (said to have been founded by the Emperor Akber during a hunting expedition); Jullalee, which also claims that honor (from his title of Jullaooddeen); Pilkhunah, a very old village, formerly giving name to a talooka farmed at the commencement of our rule, (together with talooka Rohunuh), to Thakoor Dya Ram, on whose expulsion it was settled with the village zemindars; Bijjeygurh; and Koriagunj, founded by an amil of the Oudh Government. They are of no importance as places of trade. There is a large indigo factory at Burluh, belonging to Mr. E. Tandy, who has been for many years a resident of this district. At Burhud in this tehseelee a yearly mêla, or religious fair, is held on the 6th of the light half of the month Bhadon. This is one of the boundaries of Brij Mundul. *

100. The following will shew the numbers, designations and salaries of the revenue and police establishments in this tehseelee, and the percentage of charges on the jumma:

Tehseeldaree Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Per centage on Jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Tehseeldar, ...	150	1800		
1	Peishkar, ...	30	360		
1	Wasil-bakee Nuvees, ..	15	180		
1	Seeah Nuvees, .. .	10	120		
1	Itlaq Nuvees, ...	10	120		
1	Mohurrir, ...	7	84		
1	Treasurer, ...	10	120		
1	Purkhyah, ...	7	84		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
37	Peons, ...	148	1,776		
2	Mirdhas, ...	11	132		
	Stationery, ...	12	141		
48	Total, ..	418	5,016	1,97,133 5 7	2 8 8

* See Elliott's Glossary, article "Chourasee."

Thanah Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
	Thannah Akberabad.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Darogah, -- -- --	30	360		
1	Mohurrir, -- -- --	8	96		
1	Mududgar, -- --	5	60		
1	Jemadar, -- -- --	8	96		
14	Burkundazes, -- --	56	672		
	Chokee Bijjeygurh.				
1	Jemadar, -- -- --	8	96		
1	Mududgar, -- --	4	48		
4	Burkundazes, -- --	16	192		
	Chokee Burluh.				
1	Jemadar, -- -- --	8	96		
1	Mududgar, -- --	4	48		
6	Burkundazes, -- --	24	288		
	Chokee Kasumpoor.				
1	Lais, -- -- -- --	6	72		
3	Burkundazes, -- --	12	144		
	Chokee Punhettee.				
1	Jemadar, -- -- --	8	96		
1	Mududgar, -- --	4	48		
4	Burkundazes, -- --	16	192		
	7 *Murhellas.*				
8	Burkundazes, -- --	32	384		
	Repairs, -- -- --	3	36		
	Stationery, -- -- --	6	72		
50	Total, -- --	258	3,096	1,97,133 5 7	1 9 2
98	Total of Tehseeldaree and Thannah Establishments, --	676	8,112	1,97,133 5 7	4 1 10

List of Villages in Pergunnah Akberabad.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	ادوهن	Adohun, ...	3,630	2,812	9	1,067	466	14	320	303	967	350
2	ازاد پور	Azadpoor, ...	435	636	2	158	217	98	59	19	94	6
3	اکبیرآباد	Akberabad, ...	725	3,212	32	294	49	..	370	1,283	42	750
4	الهداد پور	Aluhdadpoor, ...	2,789	2,044	11	784	419	32	676	824	..	130
5	املاني	Imlanee, ...	1,312	648	9	466	72	6	287	238	..	37
6	انبه مدا پور	Ambeh Madapoor, ...	710	764	5	58	510	37	265	174	25	17
7	اوترة	Ootrah, ...	1,130	1,472	1	496	30	42	408	191	..	37
8	اوکرنه	Ookurnah, ...	470	450	4	151	110	79	36	29	..	..
9	اونتا ثاني	Oonta Sanee, ...	1,045	661	9	268	293	66	295	142	13	15
10	ایکري	Ekree, ...	770	828	7	292	134	15	256	292	88	58
11	بابو پور	Baboopoor, ...	600	765	5	224	230	52	105	35	5	
12	بالو کهیڑه	Baloo Khairuh, ...	1,200	828	..	462	71	6	231	128	14	17
13	بجیڑه	Bujeruh, ...	370	258	..	113	88	10	62	37	..	..
14	برکات پور	Burkatpoor, ...	770	424	1	253	50	24	163	235	..	28
15	برله	Burluh, ...	4,400	2,872	23	1,329	689	92	985	1,589	223	451
16	بلوتهي	Bilothee, ...	398	448	2	142	38	3	81	96	..	10
17	بمنوئي	Bumno-ee, ...	1,050	916	14	152	561	97	608	574	20	53
18	براصئي	Buva Ma-ee, ...	260	127	..	33	15	34	58	1	..	..

19	بہادر پور	Buhadurpoor, ...	300	390	..	70	209	57	113	47	..	..
20	بھدروئے	Bhudro-ee, ...	900	540	3	280	201	25	266	129	..	37
21	بھگوسا	Bhugosa, ...	550	441	2	101	232	67	184	34	6	16
22	بھالولے	Bhilaolee, ...	1,250	610	6	547	..	3	337	237	..	20
23	بہلت رام نگر	Buhlut Ramnuggur, ...	960	817	3	376	193	2	323	157	12	12
24	بھوج پور	Bhojpoor, ...	1,534	800	3	495	113	46	248	412	18	26
25	بھون کھیڑہ	Bhuvun Khairuh, ...	1,091	884	2	368	158	50	152	116	..	21
26	بھیم پور ھریپور	Bheempoor Hureepoor, ..	941	577	4	273	152	31	286	142	17	9
27	پپلوئي	Piplo-ee, ...	1,400	604	3	512	54	53	213	368	..	37
28	پنہٹي	Punuhtee, ...	848	774	5	200	256	17	305	192	19	35
29	پورینی اسمعیل پور	Poorainee Ismailpoor, ...	1,000	1,392	6	384	107	77	404	248	..	25
30	تہیرا	Taihra, ...	830	912	6	254	168	109	191	72	..	12
31	ٹوامین	Toamen, ...	1,130	Akbera-bad	21	318	412	67	453	172	18	4
32	ٹیکري	Teekree, ...	940	590	8	354	90	5	126	190	23	15
33	جرولے	Jurolee, ...	3,613	3,362	44	977	1,151	9	931	905	48	76
34	جوجہار پور	Jojharpoor, ...	371	452	..	80	205	39	76	17	..	..
35	چاند پور	Chandpoor, ...	2,100	1,316	13	793	344	5	471	419	124	126
36	خانعالم پور	Khan Alumpoor, ...	1,040	586	3	354	83	11	194	289	..	17
37	خیرآباد	Khyrabad, ...	1,000	860	6	325	295	43	329	167	15	..
38	دبہا	Dubha, ...	743	814	9	229	468	32	294	199	..	16
39	دبھورا	Dubhora, ...	700	426	3	194	173	46	248	97	4	1
40	دبھي	Dubhee, ...	250	264	1	51	180	15	98	9	..	..
41	دریا پور	Duryapoor, ...	701	675	3	124	458	37	255	148	8	..
42	درؤے	Doru-ee, ...	802	842	8	97	531	130	326	112	..	11
43	دومہرہ	Doomehreh, ...	550	394	1	152	52	73	131	42	..	17
44	دھنولي چنولي	Dhunolee Chunolee, ...	840	510	7	237	233	20	370	322	34	55
45	دھورائي	Dhoura-ee, ...	941	690	5	201	350	6	319	386	5	46

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Pergunnah Akberabad (continued.)

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
46	دهورے	Dhoree, ...	1,256	Akberabad.	19	469	28	8	231	329	..	..
47	راجو پور	Rajoopoor, ...	562	375	2	231	44	16	195	116	..	3
48	روهنه سنگه پور	Rohunuh Singhpoor, ...	1,340	1,192	7	486	86	51	310	249	..	45
49	راي پور اوئي	Ruypooro-ee, ...	183	196	..	12	168	4	..	..	..	..
50	راے پور صني پور	Ruypoor Muneepoor, ...	450	822	5	69	468	30	105	11	..	..
51	سسروي نگله ڈهک	Sisroee Nuglah Dhuk, ..	350	244	..	144	..	6	118	33	..	..
52	سونيره	Soonaireh, ...	750	782	4	331	231	18	313	87	23	37
53	شاهگڈه هرچار پتّي کو ڈیاگنج	Shah Gurh, hur char puttee Korya Gunj,	3,870	3,597	131	775	2,173	123	952	3,034	411	771
54	شنکر گڈه	Shunkur Gurh, ...	400	320	..	136	95	6	68	97	..	..
55	عزت پور	Izzutpoor, ...	450	304	3	124	116	23	112	72	14	..
56	غازي پور	Ghazeepoor, ...	2,228	2,393	17	844	151	266	612	795	20	87
57	فضيل پور	Fuzeelpoor, ...	1,059	1,128	3	457	116	24	384	200	..	7
58	قاسم پور	Kasimpoor, ...	1,854	912	13	573	222	10	654	352	26	42
59	قطب پور عمر پور	Kootubpoor Omurpoor, ..	1,206	724	5	396	219	71	162	122	19	91
60	کبلاس	Kiblas, ...	490	364	2	143	197	23	128	32	4	7
61	کريله	Kureluh, ...	493	626	5	38	462	83	277	97	8	12
62	کسيري	Kuseeree, ...	426	Teirah	..	143	105	52	158	14	..	..
63	کليان پور	Kulyanpoor, ...	470	Rohaneh Suigpoor	5	173	50	38	89	53	..	1

64	کلینجرا	Kuleenjura, ...	480	430	2	167	189	43	47	27	..	..
65	کھیڑا	Khera, ...	880	372	3	315	20	1	158	191	..	13
66	کھیڑیا	Kherya, ...	545	436	3	252	20	14	89	46	..	..
67	کیرت پور	Keerutpoor, ...	700	650	19	271	2	1	47	58	..	9
68	گوبرا	Gobra, ...	743	560	1	206	233	14	314	189	..	23
69	گوبردھن پور	Goburdhunpoor, ...	570	372	..	211	93	12	84	92	..	4
70	گوپال پور	Gopalpoor, ...	208	Akbera-bad	16	94	38	16	265	..	..	..
71	گوپي	Gopee, ...	5,475	4,056	58	2,038	390	146	316	1,286	7	153
72	گودمئي مصري پور	Goodmu-ee, Misreepoor, ..	1,201	908	10	475	47	9	129	235	13	74
73	گورسکرن	Goorsikrun, ...	950	1,310	3	342	174	97	..	194	5	27
74	مانئي	Manu-ee, ...	2,130	1,553	1	613	448	62	1,220	504	..	81
75	محمود پور	Muhmoodpoor, ...	1,460	974	11	367	280	50	205	319	..	31
76	مدا پور	Mudapoor, ...	1,300	888	6	522	149	28	226	147	8	20
77	ملک پور	Mulukpoor, ...	600	496	2	257	39	..	671	488	6	38
78	مئي	Mu-ee, ...	1,300	644	3	524	9	10	436	405	..	2
79	نثار آباد	Nisarabad, ...	4,921	320	5	..	266	16	370	25	..	..
80	نثار پور	Nisarpoor, ...	151	302	1	146	115	14	167	71	..	..
81	نگلہ کھوتیا	Nugluh Khootya, ...	233	196	..	83	39	14	37	18	..	..
82	نراؤ	Nira-oo, ...	800	506	2	284	64	22	190	137	9	15
83	هدرامئي	Hidramu-ee, ...	948	792	2	195	460	98	246	74	3	3
84	هسونہ	Husonuh, ...	2,000	1,041	7	610	196	139	522	424	..	57
		Total, ...	90,615	71,472	685	28,644	19,112	3,441	23,988	22,441	2,418	4,227

List of Villages in Pergunnah Jullalee.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	ارني	Urnee,..	724	744	2	129	416	195	188	85	122	28
2	اصغر پور	Usgharpoor,..	720	407	..	177	200	27	177	59	..	8
3	الهداد پور	Alahadadpoor, ...	842	502	2	321	143	31	337	89	18	13
4	اوكاولي	Okaolee, ...	668	421	3	378	28	10	80	84	..	..
5	ايدلپور	Aidulpoor, ...	600	265	2	220	16	26	136	224	19	..
6	بادري	Badree, ...	446	264	2	122	109	25	130	90	..	..
7	بائيں حورہ	Ba-een Khoord, ...	910	450	..	358	78	11	257	65	3	13
8	بائيں كلاں	Do Kulan, ...	1,755	1,048	2	636	273	131	350	324	119	112
9	برا	Bura,.. .. .. -- ..	1,080	599	1	343	154	66	311	168	..	36
01	براندي	Bura Nudee, ...	1,533	636	2	455	128	47	498	619	43	72
11	برروتھہ	Buroth, ...	581	237	..	212	20	2	198	75	..	4
12	برهد	Burhud, ...	842	549	5	230	231	72	388	211	1	12
13	بسارنپور سوهيلہ چوهاي	Busawunpoor, ...	1,486	1,322	5	362	636	315	347	186	153	78
14	بستولي	Bistolee, ...	1,772	845	6	635	159	30	406	572	..	26
15	بگهار	Bughar, ...	544	306	2	172	118	9	122	21	..	6
16	برد هانسے	Borhansee, ...	3,742	1,453	4	1,217	201	26	527	966	387	731

17	بهانکري	Bhankree, ...	1,376	675	4	327	274	43	348	670	..	64
18	بهبي گڏه	Bhubee Gurh, ...	1,500	1,643	..	217	645	534	609	508	33	104
19	بهتولا	Bhitola, ...	830	327	3	269	53	1	320	224	..	24
20	بهتولي	Bhutolee, ...	594	272	2	198	29	42	152	93	..	..
21	بهرام پور	Buhrampoor, ...	1,300	633	4	224	345	59	300	129	61	45
22	بهنولي	Bhinolee, ...	1,752	826	4	632	170	5	558	197	..	35
23	بهورا گڏے	Bhoora Gurhee, ...	545	255	3	204	35	7	113	104	..	..
24	بهوجپور	Bhojpoor, ...	243	193	3	121	56	9	136	32	..	..
25	بهونئے	Bhonu-ee, ...	553	269	1	244	11	12	68	35	56	51
26	بيجهل پور	Beejhulpoor, ...	535	250	5	187	47	9	104	110	30	5
27	پرورة	Parorah, ...	2,425	1,290	2	1,103	73	105	474	451	133	74
28	پروري	Paroree, ...	1,322	648	1	450	150	41	354	323	10	43
29	پلکهنه	Pilkhunuh, ...	3,479	2,612	51	1,434	1,009	116	805	1,317	740	1,102
30	پهاري پور	Puhareepoor, ...	694	682	2	113	496	68	365	127	..	..
31	پهوسارلي	Phoosaolee, ...	1,300	783	3	386	267	123	441	347	31	47
32	تهرامئي	Thuramu-ee, ...	614	336	1	143	173	12	158	113	..	..
33	تکتهه	Tiktuh, ...	455	562	2	50	250	258	119	177	115	22
34	ججاتهل	Jujathul, ...	1,398	927	4	283	611	25	446	251	36	32
35	جسرتهه پور	Jusruthpoor, ...	420	306	3	166	103	33	182	129	..	10
36	جلالي	Jullalee, ...	8,196	4,126	7	3,277	443	187	1,422	3,238	558	1,381
37	جلوپور سهور	Jullopoor Sehore, ...	2,300	1,260	6	640	509	67	657	488	48	76
38	جيت پور	Jaitpoor, ...	445	179	..	163	10	3	187	86	..	16
39	چاند گڏهي	Chand Gurhee, ...	525	347	1	245	73	17	223	99	..	5
40	چترولي	Chutrolee, ...	1,569	592	4	538	23	21	323	549	..	37
41	چنگيري	Chungeree, ...	1,300	660	7	372	232	47	298	472	..	2
42	چهداولي	Chadaolee, ...	1,952	919	1	672	241	1	440	293	..	20
43	خورم پور	Khoorumpoor, ...	1,188	540	2	404	57	76	247	171	13	45

Pergunnah Jullalee (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
44	دتاولي	Dutaolee, ...	3,219	1,692	3	1,152	386	139	964	1,445	196	593
45	دولت پور	Daulutpoor, ...	438	265	2	206	6	..	96	85	..	..
46	دهولي	Duholee, ...	743	355	..	246	107	..	153	70	..	11
47	دهيلي	Duhailee, ...	234	101	..	79	15	4	64	10	..	..
48	رحمان پور	Ruhmanpoor, ...	1,095	1,238	24	247	445	345	238	217	105	57
49	رهسو پور	Ruhsoopoor, ...	1,000	520	3	267	208	40	305	130	15	6
50	ستهرا پور	Suthrapoor, ...	813	419	2	357	29	24	101	48	211	71
51	سکهترا	Sikhtura, ...	446	246	..	159	77	8	149	83	..	4
52	سکندر پور	Sikundurpoor, ...	499	330	15	173	113	28	103	28	3	1
53	سکندر پور مانچهرا	Do. Manchooa, ...	916	404	2	256	130	13	214	291	5	34
54	سکهرنه حورد کلان	Sikhurna, ...	988	511	2	295	185	25	256	149	41	11
55	سل پورا	Sulpoora, ...	139	70	..	49	15	2	10	5	..	..
56	سورجپور	Soorujpoor, ...	377	405	..	62	203	71	99	15	..	..
57	سونوتهه گوکل پور	Sonoth Gogulpoor, ...	720	436	1	236	178	15	269	105	..	20
58	سهاولي	Sihaolee, ...	1,235	801	2	354	222	222	236	198	73	62
59	سهاولي دتاولي	Sihaolee Dutaolee, ...	1,386	1,098	1	567	77	449	404	653	..	67
60	شاهجانپور تاجپور	Shajuhanpoor Tajpoor, ..	1,040	1,023	20	384	555	37	338	240	48	48
61	شيخا	Shaikha, ...	489	650	3	160	132	89	162	140	..	5
62	شيخو پور	Shaikhoopoor, ...	812	420	3	307	64	46	198	113	..	10

63	عالم پور چيتهرام تعلقه گمهيره	Alumpoor Talk. Gumheerah,	1,287	635	22	393	178	37	360	267	..	13
64	عالم پور راني کا تيارني	Do. Ranee Kaotanee, ..	824	674	20	100	314	128	258	202	26	20
65	کٹکاري	Kitkaree, ...	478	297	2	174	113	3	300	226	..	10
66	کٹهيڑا	Kutehra, ...	1,351	661	4	510	121	21	317	495	..	47
67	کليانپور	Kullyanpoor, ...	307	492	..	19	200	253	166	53	..	..
68	کمال آباد	Kumalabad, ...	260	128	..	113	6	8	59	40	..	..
69	کنک پور	Kunikpoor, ...	1,263	587	4	505	52	6	253	710	20	41
70	کورہ ربو پورہ	Koruh Ruboopooreh, ...	1,094	1,163	10	154	530	251	274	116	27	10
71	کھرگو پورہ	Khurgoopooreh, ...	588	519	3	153	347	12	201	32	33	..
72	کھڑي	Khuru-ee, ...	700	365	..	205	158	1	196	117	..	10
73	کھندوار	Khundwar, ...	800	318	2	301	..	14	99	110	19	2
74	کھيرسہ	Khersuh, ...	1,100	739	5	244	442	46	146	66	68	11
75	کيلن پور	Kailunpoor, ...	411	196	6	171	11	7	215	122	..	..
76	گانگرول	Gangrol, ...	1,956	1,264	3	692	121	47	499	207	..	37
77	گمهيرہ خاص	Gumheereh, ...	4,742	2,531	32	1,775	427	257	1,443	369	18	346
78	گنگل پور	Gungulpoor, ...	248	124	6	86	30	..	152	38	..	24
79	گهولارہ	Gholareh, ...	1,040	624	1	309	295	16	327	435	..	23
80	لچهميں پور	Luchmeepoor, ...	340	169	1	97	29	41	4	1	..	..
81	لدهوا	Ludhooa, ...	1,356	655	2	525	88	4	470	300	6	37
82	لدهولا	Ludhola, ...	870	466	3	252	194	16	152	167	..	4
83	لودهئي	Lodhu-ee, ...	351	320	8	76	229	3	90	4	..	1
84	محکم پور	Mohkumpoor, ...	166	97	..	55	41	..	58	10	..	..
85	ملوئي	Mulo-ee, ...	1,980	985	11	658	214	86	516	388	50	111
86	مندن پور	Mundunpoor, ...	1,359	645	5	410	217	3	426	311	19	4
87	مونڈير	Mondher, ...	553	253	1	187	44	19	176	78	..	30
88	نانون	Nanown, ...	2,500	1,285	19	1,006	205	41	520	327	159	340

Pergunnah Jullalee (continued).

Number of Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
89	نگله بري	Nugleh Buree, ...	660	328	3	205	68	50	196	93	..	9
90	نگله تولا رام	Do. Tolaram, ...	544	235	218	12	4	133	85	6	16	..
91	نگله رنجيتا	Do. Runjeeta, ...	770	354	..	297	..	56	126	88	9	8
92	نگله سرتاج	Do. Surtaj, ...	446	321	1	190	43	85	173	50	..	3
93	نگله عليا	Do. Alya, ...	297	151	..	124	25	..	113	38	..	..
94	نگله كيسيا	Do. Kesya, ...	347	162	2	125	30	2	45	61	..	..
95	نگله لالا	Do. Lalla, ...	346	153	1	112	38	1	54	38	..	..
96	نوسه	Nosuh, ...	1,600	941	1	552	337	22	138	215	293	143
		Total, ...	106518	61,981	425	35,578	17,601	6,043	27,353	27,155	4,179	6,720

TEHSEELEE ATROWLEE.

101. This Tehseeldaree comprises pergunnahs Atrowlee, Gungeeree and Puchlanah.

"The eastern portions of pergunnah Atrowlee, viz. those estates which immediately adjoin the low ground in the old bed of the Ganges (or Boorgunga) are of the worst description, containing for the most part a large portion of sandy and unirrigated land. The low lands themselves are not of large extent, but their produce, especially where the soil is suited to sugar-cane or to the double crop of wheat and rice, is exceedingly sure and abundant. The villages on the extreme western boundary are chiefly of inferior quality, while the remainder of the pergunnah is on the whole comparatively good. This pergunnah is traversed by three streams, of which the Kalee nuddee skirts the western boundary, whilst the Chooya and Neem nuddees enter the pergunnah at different points, and after uniting at the village of Roonameye, flow out in a southerly direction. These two last streams do not add much to the fertility of the pergunnah, for their overflow in the rainy season seems rather to deteriorate than to improve the soil, while they dry up so soon as to be of little use except below their junction, for the purpose of irrigation. The Kalee nuddee on the other hand retains its water through the year, and wheat is consequently raised in most places on its banks. But the lands through which it flows are not commonly of a superior kind, and they have moreover suffered much of late years by the exudation of soda which has caused much of them to remain out of cultivation.

"The cultivation is carried on for the most part on butaee engagements, which is equally a sign and a cause of inferiority in produce. The zemindars are for the most part either Mahommedans, who generally raise less from the soil, and require more for their own expenses, than others; or else an inferior race of Jâts, who seem to have been transplanted to this pergunnah during the Bhurtpoor supremacy, but never to have settled down and multiplied as they are commonly wont to do wherever they obtain a footing. The only really industrious class who occupy land to any extent are the Loduhs. They

are found as zemindars of a few villages but they cultivate and manage many others under the recorded zemindars."*

102. Talooka Bhumoree Nah occupies the eastern part of the pergunnah. The present talookdars are Mahomed Daood Khan and Khanzuman Khan's† brothers, and of an Affghan family, which has held talooka Bhumoree with various intervals of dispossession for several generations. Talooka Nah was obtained in farm by Baz Khan, the father of the present occupants in 1201 F. S.; the original owners were Meydwar Rajpoots, but they have been long dispossessed. Since the conquest, the talookdars of Bhumoree Nah have added materially to their possessions; they now hold sixty-one villages and pay an annual revenue of 42,313 Rs. Their residence is at Bheekumpoor. They are the most prosperous and well conducted zemindars in this district, and I believe they are kind and considerate landlords.

103. Pergunnah Atrowlee also contains the five smaller talookas of Chuckathul, Raeepoor, Lohgurh, Sanowl and Budeysura.

Talooka Chuckathul consists of seventeen villages. It was settled with a Mahommedan Rajpoot named Tara Singh, at the commencement of our rule, but he died shortly afterwards, and his widow was recorded as his heir. In A. D. 1811 the talooka was taken into the Court of Wards and a manager was appointed. He was dismissed for embezzlement in 1838 and the settlement of the estate was made with farmers at a jumma of Rs. 16,220, out of which a malikana of twenty per cent. was allowed to the Thakooranee, leaving the Government jumma 12,976. The Thakooranee was induced to give away her malikana to Nittamund, brother of the dismissed manager, and he was registered as proprietor in her stead; but on this becoming known to the Court of Wards, an action was brought against Nittanund in the civil court on the ground that the deed of gift was invalid and it was accordingly set aside. The Thakoorance has lately died, leaving no heirs. ‡

Talooka Raeepoor consists of eight villages. It originally be-

* Mr. Thornton's Settlement report. † Died in the spring of the present year 1855.

‡ Her sister, Rutta Koowur, has since been recorded her successor by direction of the Sudder Board of Revenue (1855.)

longed to a family of Mahommedan Rajpoots, but has passed into the hands of Rajkurrun, a bunya of Atrowlee, and also the talookdars of Bhumoree Nah, with other creditors.

Lohgurh is a talooka of seven villages, part of which has come into the hands of Gungadhur, Gomashta of Mr. E. Tandy, Indigo-planter at Burluh.

Talooka Sanowl consists of six villages. It was bought at a sale for arrears by Abdoor-rahman Khan, father of the present talookdar of Datowlee in Akberabad, who re-sold it to Khooshwukt Ully, son of Nazir Irshad Alee (mentioned in para. 168 of the report on the Statistics of Cawnpore.) He is still in possession.

Talooka Budeysura, comprising four villages, was bought at a Government sale by Dhurum Singh, of talooka Kankuh Kujront, and was re-sold by him to the talookdar of Kooteysur, in Bolundshuhur.

104. Pergunnah Atrowlee was settled by Mr. John Thornton in 1838. The result of his assessment was the following:

Pergunnah or Talooka.	Former Jumma.	New Jumma.	Increase.
Atrowlee, -- -- -- --	1,11,596	1,22,147	10,551
Bhumoree Nah, -- -- --	31,500	46,510	15,010
Total, -- --	1,43,096	1,68,657	25,561

The rate of the new jumma was Rs. 2-1¼ on the cultivated area; the proportion of irrigation at settlement was fifty-nine per cent.

105. Pergunnah Gungeeree was one of the ceded pergunnahs; after the cession it was attached to the tehseelee of Akberabad, but was annexed to Atrowlee in 1840. It was settled under Regulation IX. of 1833, in 1839 by Mr. W. B. Wright, under the superintendance of Mr. H. Rose, the settlement officer. The soils are generally of a sandy and inferior nature. At settlement it was found that the amount of irrigation was only forty-two per cent. Butaee engagements are

prevalent in this pergunnah. The former assessment was excessively unequal; at the revision a large increase was made on some of the estates, and heavy sums taken off others. The result was a total increase of Rs. 1,922, leaving the rates for cultivated and malgoozaree acres, Rs. 1-9-7¼ and Rs. 1-3-4½ respectively. The majority of villages in this pergunnah are owned by Mahommedans, and some have been acquired by the talookdars of Bhumoree Nah.

106. Pergunnah Puchlanah consists of thirty-one villages, bounded on the N. E. by the old bed of the Ganges, or Boorgunga. The river flowed by Puchlanah as late as the time of Syud Khizr Khan; Sir H. Elliot mentions in his Glossary, page 96, that Tajoolmoolk, marching from Budaon to Etawa, passed the Ganges at Puchlanah.

بکنار گنگ آمد واز گزر بچلانه عبور نمود

This quotation is taken from the Tubukat-i-Akberee.

"The inhabitants of this pergunnah are chiefly Gorahur Rajpoots, who are the original zemindars and are more or less in possession, except where the neighbouring talookdars of Bhumoree Nah have succeeded in dispossessing them of their property. This has been greatly facilitated by a system formerly in vogue of calling upon zemindars to furnish security. This has in many cases led to possession on the part of these talookdars which the zemindars have never been able to recover. The generality of them are in extreme poverty and their estates in a very bad state of cultivation in consequence. Looking back to the past history of this pergunnah it would appear that the jummas were in most cases doubled and trebled during the first twelve years of British rule, and in F. S. 1222 the demand had been raised to a point which the pergunnah could not pay, and a general break-down was the consequence. A reduction of revenue resulted to a considerable extent, but a check had been given to the prosperity of the talooka which it has never since recovered."*

* Mr. Wright's Settlement report.

Under these circumstances the settlement officer (Mr. Wright under Mr. Rose) increased the demand only by Rs. 704, leaving the rate on the cultivated acre Rs. 1-8-7, and on the malgoozary, annas 14-10. The soils are sandy and unproductive; the proportion of irrigation at settlement was only thirty-nine per cent.

107. Atrowlee is the third largest town in this district, but it is of no importance as a place of trade. A road, ten miles of which is well metalled, passes by it from Coel to Ramghaut on the Ganges. In 1851, the thannah was removed from Churra to Dadon, a large village in talooka Bhumoree Nah.

108. The following will shew the numbers, designations and salaries of the revenue and police establishments in this tehseelee and their percentage of charge.

Tehseeldaree Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Tehseeldar, -- --	150	1800		
1	Peshkar, -- -- --	40	480		
1	Wasil bakee Nuvees, --	20	240		
1	Seeah Nuvees, -- --	10	120		
1	Itlaq Nuvees, -- --	10	120		
1	Mohurrir, -- -- .	8	96		
1	Treasurer, -- -- --	10	120		
1	Purkhyah, -- -- --	7	84		
1	Jemadar, -- -- --	8	96		
37	Peons, -- .. --	148	1,776		
2	Mirdhas, -- -- --	11	132		
	Stationery, -- -- --	12	144		
48	Total, -- --	434	5,208	2,14,106 4 2	2 6 11

Thanah Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Thanah Atrowlee.				
1	Darogah, -- -- --	25	300		
1	Mohurrir, -- -- --	8	96		
1	Mududgar, -- --	5	60		
1	Jemadar, -- -- --	8	96		
10	Burkundazes, -- --	40	480		
	Chowkee Jurrowlee.				
1	Lais, -- -- -- --	6	72		
3	Burkundazes, -- --	12	144		
	5 Murhellas.				
5	Burkundazes, -- --	20	240		
	Thanah Dadon.				
1	Darogah, -- -- --	30	360		
1	Mohurrir, -- -- --	8	96		
1	Mududgar, -- --	5	60		
1	Jemadar, -- -- --	8	96		
12	Burkundazes, -- --	48	576		
	Chokee Gungeeree.				
1	Jemadar, -- -- --	8	96		
1	Mududgar, -- --	5	60		
4	Burkundazes, -- --	16	192		
	Chokee Khundeea.				
1	Jemadar, -- -- --	8	96		
4	Burkundauzes, -- --	16	192		
	Repairs, ... --	5	60		
	Stationery, -- -- --	6	72		
50	Total, -- --	287	3,444	2,14,106 4 2	1 9 8
98	Total of Tehseeldaree and Thanah establishments, ...	721	8,652	2,14,106 4 2	4 0 7

List of Villages in Pergunnah Atrowlee.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	ابوناصر پور	Aboo Nasurpoor, ...	324	361	..	93	79	24	102	53	..	..
2	ابهي پور بهول پور	Abhepoor Buhlolpoor, ..	744	1,892	..	..	590	253	367	175	..	18
3	اتا	Atta, ...	477	520	..	79	243	192	114	8	..	..
4	اترولي پتّي شير سنگه	Atrowlee, Puttee Sheer Singh,	2,828	4,120	30	862	233	6	458	3,960	401	2,668
5	اترولي پتّي نجف خان	Do. Do. Nujjuf Khan,	2,999	Do	101	676	214	44	884	4,516	680	1,843
6	اراضي مضبطه پتّي شيرسنگه	Do. Arazee Moozbuttuh, Puttee Sheer Singh,	914	Do	1	239	208	..	..	..	..	..
7	اراضي مضبطه پتّي نجف خان	Do. Do. Do. Do. Nujjuf Khan, ...	977	Do	44	260	71	..	..	..	..	..
8	اجراين تهير	Ajva-yun Ther, ...	912	1,335	..	..	807	347	496	196	..	24
9	احمد پور هردوئي	Ahmudpoor, Hurdoee, ...	173	76	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	اشرف اباد	Ashrufabad, ...	310	556	..	89	174	24	176	98	..	..
11	اشرف اباد نگريا	Do. Nugurya, ...	145	50	..	46	2	..	..	..	..	..
12	اكورهه روكهالهه	Akoryuh, Rookhaluh, ...	2,380	2,242	..	580	1,072	34	1,002	926	91	472
13	انند پور	Anundpoor, ...	267	262	..	99	41	29	55	36	..	..
14	اورينى دلپت پور	Orenee, Dulputpoor, ...	366	724	..	99	245	15	326	54	32	15
15	اوند كهيڑه	Oond Kheruh, ...	271	334	..	14	289	2	154	14	..	..
16	اهرولي	Ahrolee, ...	651	521	..	181	279	11	98	57	..	..
17	بادول	Badol, ...	749	406	..	178	137	..	180	214	2	16
18	بازيد پور	Bazeedpoor, ...	666	617	..	99	362	139	292	142	12	19
19	بجولي پتّي پچهائين	Bijolee, Puttee Puchha-een,	1,263	2,146	..	348	125	6	326	402	..	69

Pergunnah Atrowlee (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
20	بجولي پتّي جمنائيں	Bijolee, Puttee Jumna-een,	959	2,146	..	240	145	..	128	436	11	80
21	بجولي پتّي گنگائيں	Do. Do. Gunga-een, ..	1,353	Do	..	402	105	56	276	436	..	85
22	بدھ پورہ	Budhpooruh, ...	398	404	..	38	364	..	111	18	..	..
23	بدھولي پتّي ارام سنگھ	Budholee, Puttee Aram Singh,	202	982	..	67	12	..	518	597	..	62
24	بدھولي پتّي بھوج سنگھ	Do. Do. Bhoj Singh, ..	202	Do	..	63	16	..	..	..	..	..
25	بدھولي پتّي سيتا رام	Do. Do. Seeta Ram, ..	1,728	Do	..	589	36	11	..	..	..	..
26	بدھولي پتّي مادھو سنگھ	Do. Do. Madho Singh,	202	Do	..	64	16	..	..	..	..	..
27	بدھي پور نارولي	Bidheepoor Narolee, ...	1,295	622	..	438	24	1	289	315	..	11
28	برسنگھ پور	Bursinghpoor, ...	199	165	..	52	94	..	61	6	..	..
29	برنير	Burner, ...	200	506	..	47	79	..	97	15	..	..
30	بروٹي	Burowlee, ...	888	400	..	290	20	63	281	118	25	23
31	بديسرہ	Budesuruh, ...	1,425	1,060	..	362	334	94	274	227	5	53
32	بلي پور	Bulleepoor, ...	426	290	..	98	127	2	87	50	..	..
33	بناوئين	Binavu-een, ...	187	Loghur	..	..	217	39	77	16	..	..
34	بنون پورہ	Binoonpooruh, ...	1,050	796	..	168	355	1	381	88	25	6
35	بولا پور	Bolapoor, ...	293	436	..	86	73	47	115	69	..	
36	بهادر پور	Buhadurpoor, ...	675	436	..	204	115	19	121	135	..	32
37	بهادر پور رهچوئي	Do. Ruhcho-ee, ...	869	560	..	303	101	104	214	51	18	1
38	بهاہ	Bhah, ...	396	Nha	..	..	489	153	343	321	7	66
39	بهتولي	Bitholee, ...	185	289	..	76	151	55	50	44	..	..
40	بهراوت	Buhravud, ...	1,000	553	..	315	102	52	247	178	..	5

41	بهمسوئي حسين پور	Bhumso-ee Hoosenpoor, ..	1,056	748	..	277	364	3	316	205	9	7
42	بهموري بزرگ	Bhumoree Buzoorg, ...	1,506	1,024	..	484	299	114	366	521	241	352
43	بهموري خورد	Do. Khoord, ...	310	544	..	9	304	210	214	..	..	..
44	بهوايں	Bhuva-yun, ...	460	337	..	217	96	..	75	43	15	..
45	بهوج پور تعلقه لوهگڈه	Bhojpoor Talookuh Lohgurh,	349	Lohgurh	..	109	9	12	117	125	..	..
46	بهسرة	Bhesruh, ...	317	325	..	42	258	13	130	..	..	..
47	بهورديا رام پور	Bhoorya-Rampoor, ...	1,945	1,124	..	608	147	13	409	462	28	87
48	بهونه كوتهرة	Buhonuh Kothruh, ...	817	640	..	166	335	3	223	97	20	..
49	بهيكن پور رسول پور	Bheekunpoor-Russoolpoor, ..	671	418	..	145	148	33	211	276	63	197
50	بيجله	Beejla, ...	728	376	..	202	136	13	165	105	..	..
51	بيسل پور باهن پور	Beesulpoor-Bahunpoor, ..	878	752	..	275	165	..	245	286	..	..
52	بيل پورة	Beelpooruh, ...	937	478	..	279	148	15	117	110	..	..
53	بيم بير پور	Bembeerpoor, ...	1,740	1,224	..	490	440	107	321	527	16	72
54	پالي مقيم پور رونارئيں	Palee-Mookeempoor-Roo-navu-een, ...	2,430	1,590	..	727	158	3	455	706	33	58
55	پتهن پور	Pithunpoor, ...	846	Abhepoor	..	..	539	240	392	113	6	11
56	پلكهني	Pilkhonee, ...	386	178	..	133	9	..	150	73	..	..
57	پنارة عبدالله پور	Pinaruh Abdoolluhpoor, ..	728	268	..	259	..	3	194	120	..	2
58	پنيرة	Puneruh, ...	1,000	1,364	..	390	290	13	138	211	203	49
59	پهارگدهي	Puhargurhee, ...	124	326	..	30	95	5	43	..	..	..
60	پياولي پتي مشرقي	Peeawullee, puttee Mushrikee,	600	1,050	..	..	..	180	126	103	11	26
61	پياولي پتي مغربي	Do, puttee Mughribee, ..	600	Do	..	..	436	58	221	134	..	1
62	پيپري	Peepree, ...	876	504	..	334	65	5	249	268	..	..
63	پيندرة	Pyndruh, ...	650	Ginawul-lee	..	210	73	18	266	135	..	4
64	پيدل محمود پور	Pidol Muhmoodpoor, ...	1,198	1,268	..	161	826	233	522	128	13	5
65	تريچي	Turechee, ...	500	492	..	161	208	3	133	62	..	..

Pergunnah Atrowlee (continued).

Number of Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
66	تنڈولي	Tundolee, ...	500	235	..	131	85	15	50	51	19	19
67	تنڈولي تعلقہ بهموري	Tundolee talookuh Bhumooree, ...	901	750	..	224	351	66	333	86	121	77
68	توچهي	Tochee, ...	613	518	..	207	124	137	146	88	13	17
69	تيوتهو	Teevthoo, ...	618	1,040	..	167	179	55	217	86	2	29
70	تيهرہ	Tehuruh, ...	269	190	..	179	9	1	81	38	..	..
71	جادوں پور	Jadonpoor, ...	680	328	1	202	64	1	154	63	..	1
72	جامونہ پٹي بهوج سنگہ	Jamoonuh, puttee Bhoj Singh,	264	1,396	..	201	37	5	82	111	..	..
73	جامونہ پٹي دکهنائيں	Do, puttee Dukhna-een,	880	Do	..	217	330	32	271	365	..	23
74	جامونہ پٹي گنگائيں	Do, puttee Gunga-een, ..	617	Do	..	324	55	8	248	269	..	16
75	جررلي پٹي چار بسوہ	Jirolee, puttee char biswuh,	106	Lohgurh	..	27	29	11	4	54	..	..
76	جررلي پٹي سولہ بسوہ	Do, puttee soluh biswuh,	422	Do	..	111	69	88	179	142	..	9
77	جگيهرہ	Jugheruh, ...	1,039	532	..	317	170	6	261	425	22	10
78	جمال گڈهي	Jumalgurhee, ...	470	257	..	147	83	13	89	56	60	11
79	جمن پور	Jumunpoor, ...	852	412	..	291	33	4	195	128	..	..
80	جوجهرکہ	Jojhirkuh, ...	1,071	1,029	..	529	425	71	472	102	..	6
81	چاؤ پور	Cha-oopoor, ...	340	724	..	105	187	32	126	75	19	..

82	چالک پور	Chalakpoor, ...	400	330	..	148	18	2	109	48	..	..
83	چپوتہ	Chupotuh, ...	1,024	472	..	350	12	37	217	62	22	4
84	چکاتہل خاص	Chukathul Khas, ...	2,368	2,448	..	459	1,461	264	753	481	32	53
85	چندرہ گوردھن پور	Chunduvvuh, Govurdhunpoor,	1,312	712	..	474	55	10	303	209	8	22
86	چومہان	Chomoohan, ...	581	396	..	183	142	22	121	151	..	6
87	چھبیل پور	Chubeelpoor, ...	920	526	..	288	49	19	126	269	45	53
88	چھرہ رفعت پور	Chhurruh, Rufatpoor, ...	2,247	1,422	..	647	296	52	346	1,134	188	410
89	چندولہ سیانپور	Chundoluh, Soojanpoor, ..	825	833	..	306	333	128	286	143	26	22
90	چھنولي بزرگ	Chhunolee Buzoorg, ...	655	815	..	120	414	..	292	86	10	11
91	چھرگنوان	Chogunwan, ...	678	328	..	202	67	4	98	137	..	..
92	جیت پور	Jetpoor, ...	823	320	..	273	12	1	223	130	..	6
93	حسین پور شہزاد پور	Hoosenpoor, Shuhzadpoor, ..	900	1,129	..	235	533	291	426	172	22	21
94	خانپور سندھورہ کوتہولي نصفي	Khanpoor-Sindoruh, Kootholee nisfee, ...	475	968	..	100	160	23	49	16	..	..
95	خانپور سندھورہ نصفي	Khanpoor-Sindoruh, nisfee, ..	321	Do	..	87	90	6	179	47	..	1
96	دادون	Dadon, ...	1,857	2,364	..	315	1,269	204	1,299	510	71	263
97	داؤد گڈھي	Da-oodgurhee, ...	119	162	..	5	144	..	99	24	11	5
98	دتاچولي بزرگ	Duttacholee Buzoorg, ...	663	424	..	126	237	12	212	160	40	12
99	دتاچولي خورد	Duttacholee Khoord, ...	630	464	..	69	343	17	200	37	16	..
100	درارآبو پورہ	Durar Aboopooruh, ...	532	574	..	144	218	..	216	50	24	27
101	دري علاول پور	Duree Ulawulpoor, ...	357	820	..	21	411	254	176	37	..	..
102	دردمان اوکاري	Doodman Ookaree, ...	996	796	..	220	405	2	268	196	22	59
103	ڈھکورہ	Dhukoruh, ...	871	534	..	205	229	55	151	12	..	..
104	دھنساري	Dhunsaree, ...	3,653	1,432	..	942	245	61	345	1,086	288	660
105	دھورہ تعلقہ راي پور	Dhoruh talookuh Raipoor, ..	440	404	..	130	159	18	136	73	..	..
106	دھورہ تونتک پور	Dhorruh Toondukpoor, ...	514	346	..	186	84	7	146	69	..	2

Pergunnah Atrowlee (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
107	راج گانو	Raj gaon, ...	649	463	..	217	36	12	156	71	..	..
108	راج مارگ پور	Rajmarugpoor, ...	968	1,048	..	327	251	..	299	76	3	8
109	رام پور چندهانه	Rampore-Chundhanuh, ..	2,138	1,852	..	240	1,263	285	897	117	6	17
110	رام پور گوشائين	Rampore Gosha-een, ...	300	203	..	81	52	2	83	5	..	..
111	رام نگر	Ram nugur, ...	328	481	..	51	245	129	203	23	..	..
112	راي پور خاص پتّي مشرقي	Raipoor Khas, Puttee Mushrikee, ...	435	1,305	..	36	409	88	107	37	..	..
113	راي پور خاص پتّي مغربي	Do. Do, Puttee Mughribee, ..	435	Do	..	50	419	72	64	43	7	7
114	راي پور پتّي اشرف خان	Raipoor, Puttee Ashruf Khan,	159	964	..	74	181	35	106	37	..	11
115	راي پور پتّي پيم راج	Raipoor, Puttee Pem Raj, ..	159	Do	..	74	165	50	59	17	..	..
116	راي پور پتّي دلتهمن گر	Raipoor, Puttee DulthumunGir	190	Do	..	61	254	15	156	51	5	..
117	راي پور دلپت پور	Raipoor, Dulputpoor, ...	977	872	..	134	421	7	282	142	.	13
118	رجاتگو شيو پور	Rujatu-oo Sheopoor, ...	1,050	662	..	273	217	35	280	175	14	42
119	رسيني	Rusenee, ...	1,052	612	..	400	80	2	207	93	9	31
120	رنموچنه	Runmochnuh, ...	241	488	..	..	425	10	167	..	..	..
121	رونپان	Ronpan, ...	598	314	..	185	83	..	126	48	..	..
122	سالار پور	Salarpoor, ...	602	..	.	185	282	59	207	92	..	..
123	سانكوره	Sankoruh, ...	1,071	1,176	..	22	794	277	547	250	42	11

124	سدھ	Siddh, ...	367	276	..	88	101	9	164	40	..	..
125	سرسا	Sirsa, ...	1,060	1,025	..	626	181	2	283	217	..	51
126	سرولي	Sirolee, ...	919	915	..	207	609	53	469	195	5	17
127	سلگوان ملگوان	Sulgunwan, Mulgunwan, ..	527	400	..	86	184	50	249	66	..	..
128	سمتهلا	Sumthula, ...	1,000	992	..	269	228	..	287	135	..	5
129	سدھورہ	Sidhoruh, ...	337	164	..	137	2	..	76	53	..	..
130	سنگ پور همت پور	Sungpoor, Himutpoor, ..	524	582	..	196	111	2	174	156	.	19
131	سوتهير ايدلپور	Sonphur Edulpoor, ...	1,894	1,048	..	515	314	134	498	246	46	88
132	سهاني فريد پور	Sihanee Fureedpoor, ...	751	1,092	..	80	842	15	334	65	35	14
133	سينول	Suhnol, ...	2,438	1,187	..	732	169	..	629	763	14	65
134	سيد عالمپور هردو پتي	Sed Alumpoor, ...	291	Lohgurh	..	4	334	41	115	15	..	..
135	سيد هولي پتي جنوبي	Seedholee, Puttee Junoobee,	95	190	..	29	55	7	12	..	..	..
136	سيد هولي پتي شمالي	Seedholee, Puttee Shimalee,	95	Do	..	29	61	3	7	6	..	..
137	سيد هولي خورد	Seedholee, Khoord, ...	290	412	..	1	233	102	143	18	..	7
138	سيد هولي كلان	Seedholee, Kulan, ...	260	374	..	2	328	35	231	50	7	9
139	سيف پور	Syfpoor, ...	392	308	..	125	111	12	122	35	..	..
140	سيكري	Seekree, ...	422	Gopalpoor	..	..	255	7	124	47	..	..
141	شاهپور	Shahpoor, ...	275	Raipoor	..	72	97	2	85	156	..	7
142	شاهجهان آباد	Shahjuhanbad, ...	413	794	..	29	650	91	236	34	..	3
143	شاهجهان پور بيچهه	Shajuhanpoor, ...	930	1,338	..	184	485	602	431	157	..	5
144	شرف الدين پور	Shurufoodeenpoor, ...	280	216	..	51	113	6	..	..	..	..
145	شفيع پور	Shufeepoor, ...	504	376	..	137	106	12	164	83	..	3
146	شمس پور	Shumspoor, ...	567	728	..	134	234	6	..	87	286	49
147	شيخو پور	Shekhoopoor, ...	372	207	2	112	22	1	186	87	..	1
148	شيخوپور سوتكنه	Shekhoopoor, Sootuknuh, ..	436	645	45	109	328	141	204	31	..	1

Pergunnah Atrowlee (continued).

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						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
149	شير پور	Sheerpoor, ...	464	425	..	155	183	4	158	43	..	..
150	صالح پور	Salihpoor, ...	280	179	..	67	92	..	85	8	1	..
151	صورت گڈھ	Soorutgurh, ...	757	518	..	196	96	1	207	103	..	..
152	عالم پور	Alumpoor, ...	275	445	..	58	167	..	85	11	..	..
153	عالم پور فتح پور لکھٹوئي	Alumpoor, Futtuhpoor, Lukhto-ee, ...	1,327	944	..	275	427	139	485	286	66	44
154	عالي پور	Aleepoor, ...	532	473	..	53	245	134	236	87	..	..
155	عسمان پور	Oosmanpoor, ...	556	278	..	193	16	2	113	56	..	..
156	عنايت پور قصبه	Inayutpoor, Kusbuh, ...	220	320	..	37	80	7	..	..	..	..
157	عنايت پور مشتخرجه شمس پور	Inayutpoor, Moostukhrujuh Shumspoor, ...	226	Shumspoor	..	35	194	1	..	..	.	..
158	فتح پور هردوئي	Futtuhpoor, Hurdo-ee, ...	100	176	..	13	154	..	..	..	..	..
159	قاسم پور خوشي پوره	Kasimpoor, Khoosheepooruh,	509	924	..	13	741	115	411	49	..	..
160	قاسم پور گدائي پور	Kasimpoor, Guda-eepoor, ..	1,371	1,305	..	292	528	40	339	55	..	..
161	قاسم پور ناگري	Kasimpoor, Nagree, ...	567	575	..	122	602	22	169	79	..	12
162	كاظم آباد	Kazimabad, ...	1,577	745	..	386	212	20	513	1,929	62	247
163	كانكه بيگ پور	Kankuh, Begpoor, ...	1,645	1,731	..	38	909	672	780	277	23	17
164	گدولي معافي	Gudolee, Mafee, ...	..	672	672	..	..	..	242	103	..	7

165	کرتهلا	Kurthula, ...	848	627	..	287	125	21	264	194	..	16
166	ککرالي	Kukralee, ...	256	330	..	5	303	3	138	5	..	..
167	ککیهتل	Kukethul, ...	840	754	..	248	149	17	365	231	..	49
168	کلیان پور بهاگیرتهه پور	Kulyanpoor, Bhageeruthpoor,	283	374	..	45	329	..	179	72	..	..
169	کمال پور	Kumalpoor, ...	408	364	..	139	68	43	96	75	..	13
170	کنجل پور	Koonjulpoor, ...	305	Lohgurh	..	10	326	19	72	43	..	..
171	کنچن پور	Kunchunpoor, ...	691	2,507	..	..	456	677	286	22	..	2
172	کنک پور	Kunukpoor, ...	85	123	..	25	57	5	..	..	..	..
173	کنک پور تعلقه چکاتهل	Kunukpoor, Talookuh Chukathul, ...	252	392	..	33	230	121	80	11	..	..
174	کنور پور	Koonwurpoor, ...	751	420	..	279	5	24	210	106	..	20
175	کوتهولي نصفي	Kootholee Nisfee, ...	153	..	..	15	72	9	31	17	..	..
176	کنهدوه	Khunduvvuh, ...	527	660	..	22	529	43	484	79	9	31
177	کهريري مستي پور	Khureree Musteepoor, ...	535	720	..	54	542	68	385	165	69	19
178	کهيڑه خضر پور	Kheruh Khizrpoor, ...	439	510	..	78	305	..	51	43	..	..
179	کهولولي	Kholawulee, ...	572	458	..	132	262	222	108	68	..	..
180	کهريا	Kherya, ...	210	254	..	52	99	1	73	54	..	..
181	کهريا بهادر گڈهي	Kherya Buhadurgurhee, ..	568	380	..	185	106	26	236	74	..	..
182	کهريا تعلقه لوه گڈه	Kherya Talookuh Lohgurh, ..	146	..	..	3	122	3	50	15	..	..
183	کهريا رفعت پور	Kherya Rufutpoor, ...	920	630	..	297	56	7	289	116	..	5
184	کهريا شجاعت پور	Kherya Shujatpoor, ...	823	664	..	276	205	6	186	135	..	13
185	کانکو کهيڑه	Kankoo Kheruh, ...	994	760	..	330	226	2	275	85	3	17
186	گجرودي	Gujrodee, ...	392	584	..	136	116	108	174	66	3	..
187	گناولي	Ginawullee, ...	1,600	2,288	..	532	119	8	385	251	99	67
188	گنيش پور گوبند پور	Guneshpoor, Gobindpoor, ..	688	325	..	114	75	..	217	82	..	29
189	گنيش پور تعلقه نالا	Guneshpoor, Talookuh Nalı,	460	308	..	57	202	2	131	41	..	..

Pergunnah Atrowlee (continued).

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						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
190	گوپال پور	Gopalpoor, ...	800	955	..	..	465	162	215	141	14	19
191	گولهو	Gowuluh, ...	176	180	..	..	145	32	122	..	..	..
192	گهتولي	Ghutolee, ...	1,153	680	..	330	116	1	243	208	..	20
193	گیاس پور	Gyaspoor, ...	161	154	..	65	66	2	60	18	..	2
194	لوہ گڈہ خاص	Lohgurh Khas, ...	2,697	4,745	..	819	520	29	557	522	19	38
195	لهاسگي	Luhasgee, ...	497	422	..	119	274	22	161	22	..	..
196	لهرہ سلیم پور	Luhruh Suleempoor, ...	854	126	..	92	766	65	344	204	26	86
197	مانڈ پور	Mandpoor, ...	518	318	..	136	128	3	139	287	49	53
198	مان گڈهي	Mangurhee, ...	194	..	..	57	71	49	64	46	1	6
199	محسن آباد	Muhsinabad, ...	260	126	..	76	43	2	87	39	..	5
200	محسن پور	Muhsinpoor, ...	862	1,292	..	221	217	7	320	154	..	..
201	محکم پور	Muhkumpoor, ...	766	720	..	..	497	216	453	98	..	10
202	محمد پور بهنڈیرہ	Muhummudpore, Bhunderuh,	440	572	..	137	377	1	111	38	..	..
203	محمود پور	Muhmoodpoor, ...	141	140	..	26	93	9	139	59	..	..
204	مدهو پور	Mudhoopoor, ...	365	334	..	104	62	7	40	72	..	..
205	مراد پور	Mooradpore, ...	163	248	..	8	198	9	74	1	..	2
206	مظفرہ	Muzuffuruh, ...	169	240	..	11	207	..	100	6	..	..

207		ملهه پور	Muluhpoor, ...	980	544	.	310	157	13	206	177	..	54
208		مدولي نصفي اشرف آباد	Mudolee Nisfee Ashrufabad, ...	952	354	..	289	24	6	213	126	14	16
209		مهكه	Muhkuh, ...	290	182	..	58	93	..	72	9	..	.
210		مهگنوان	Muhgunwan, ...	290	376	..	57	126	189	121	37	..	..
211		مهو پور بهاؤ پور	Muhopoor, Bha-oopoor, ..	1,100	694	..	325	133	11	235	209	7	11
212		مهو پور بهادر پور	Muhopooruh Buhadurpoor,	473	710	..	67	82	1	205	34	..	..
213		مهيرة	Muheruh, ...	235	185	..	67	100	18	57	37	..	..
214		ميرگڏهي چهبيل پور	Meergurhee, Chubeel poor, ..	491	620	..	309	145	9	319	83	5	9
215		ميرگڏهي چهبيل پور پٽي شمالي	Meergurhee, Chubeel poor, Puttee Shimalee, ...	490	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
216		ناتهه پور	Nathpoor, ...	480	288	..	152	48	50	89	18	..	1
217		ناگر	Nagur, ...	452	Puneereh	..	94	327	1	73	..	25	..
218		ننارڻين اوچهي پور	Ninavu-een, Ojheepoor, ..	474	451	..	82	237	6	207	106	..	133
219		ناه خاص	Nah Khas, ...	1,182	2,128	..	139	688	413	487	330	29	67
220		نبي پور	Nubee poor, ...	735	Kanchunpore.	..	..	337	455	145	33	..	..
221		نرو پوره ڪٽڪه	Nuroopooruh Kitkuh, ...	1,092	1,188	..	198	658	25	337	151	97	20
222		نرونه اڪا پور پٽي منسا رام	Nuronuh, Akapoor, Puttee Munsaram, ...	489	840	..	227	576	25	190	172	44	15
223		نرونه پٽي روشن علي	Nuronuh, Puttee Roshun Alee,	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
224		نرونه پٽي ببر علي	Nuronuh, Puttee Bubur Alee,	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
225		نرونه پٽي نياز علي	Nuronuh, Puttee Nyaz Alee,	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
226		نرونه پٽي مردان علي	Nuronuh, Puttee Murdan Alee,	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
227		نڳله بجولي	Nugluh Bijolee, ...	877	..	..	275	74	6	251	371	10	17
228		نگليا ظاهرڪرڪٽي	Nugulya Tahir, Kirkutee, ..	293	664	..	6	555	31	252	12	..	2
229		نگله کهگو	Nugluh Khugoo, ...	141	218	..	9	172	3	102	2	..	..

Pergunnah Atrowlee (continued).

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						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		vators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
230	نگلہ میوا	Nugluh Mewa, ...	275	284	..	25	170	80	99	19	..	..
231	نگلہ نظام	Nugluh Nizam, ...	188	..	..	65	72	3	60	20	23	3
232	نگلہ هرجي	Nugluh Hurjee, ...	280	90	..	79	..	2	211	28	..	..
233	نهل خاص	Nuhul Khas, ...	2,000	1,332	9	537	268	272	550	370	19	24
234	نورتهہ	Norutuh, ...	372	680	..	62	215	..	77	74	..	8
235	نورئي	Noru-ee, ...	308	Lohghur	..	36	160	6	64	11	..	..
236	هربنس پور	Hurbunspoor, ...	404	386	..	103	223	21	122	38	..	..
237	هرچند پور	Hurchundpoor, ...	272	218	..	81	56	1.	97	32	..	6
238	هردئي	Hurdo-ee, ...	1,162	1,272	..	76	937	142	392	165	46	39
239	هرنوتهہ بهوجپور	Hurnoth Bhojpoor, ...	1,431	1,621	..	264	809	145	819	431	..	57
240	همیر پور	Humeerpoor, ...	450	182	..	72	82	..	72	50	..	..
241	هیبت پور	Hybutpoor, ...	800	532	..	292	170	7	245	62	..	..
242	هیبت پور کوتهرہ	Hybutpoor Kothra, ...	281	536	..	12	441	70	184	16	30	..
		Total, ..	168441	141706	907	41,460	57,512	12,781	51,691	40,561	4,320	10,145

List of Villages in Pergunnah Gungeeree.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	اراضي چک کهيريا	Arazee chuck Kherya,.. ..	190	Gungeeree.	..	37	39	1	..	..	..	..
2	اراضي متفرقه ايک ثلث	Arazee mootfurukuh ek sools,	34	Do	..	39	12	2	..	..	..	..
3	اراضي متفرقه دو ثلث	Arazee mootfurukuh do sools,	73	Do	..	79	16	12	..	..	..	..
4	بدّاهري بزوگ پتّي	Budahuree buzoorg puttee,..	1,300	2,303	..	298	699	140	492	383	..	40
5	بدّاهري بزرگ پتّي قدم پور	Budahuree buzoorg puttee, Kudumpoor,..	1,300	..	..	342	631	124	465	304	45	37
6	بدّاهري خورد	Budahuree Khoord, ...	500	370	..	217	82	13	96	55	..	..
7	بلونان چتراسي	Bulonan chutrasee, ...	1,800	1,744	..	439	1,147	30	726	358	124	140
8	برنّي	Bonu-ee, ...	550	Secunderpoor.	..	24	887	228	251	76	..	3
9	بهراولي	Bihrawlee, ...	487	643	..	96	455	60	..	..	..	..
10	بهورّيا	Bhoorya, ...	205	Kusser.	..	..	301	71	146	..	..	..
11	پنيهرا نواب پور	Pentura Nuwabpoor, ...	520	551	..	108	353	66	241	38	..	6
12	چرولي	Chirolee, ...	2,352	2,149	..	489	975	476	605	191	..	53
13	چت کورة	Chitkoruh, ...	654	960	..	98	622	120	256	21	..	..
14	حسهپور	Hoosuhpoor,..	1,202	Gungeeree.	43	312	402	27	261	211	82	106
15	حسين پور معافي	Hoosainpoor Mafee, ...	..	176	176	..	..	..	93	33	160	49
16	راج کهيلة	Rajguheeluh, ...	370	Muckdoom Nuggur.	..	89	246	18	77	..	..	..

Pergunnah Gungeeree (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
17	راج مئو	Raj Mu-oo, ...	1,141	1,444	..	101	797	158	625	256	22	176
18	سکندر پور	Sikundurpoor, ...	800	2,552	..	68	515	549	356	96	..	9
19	سمینان تتار پور	Sumenan Tutarpoor, ...	800	1,073	..	217	571	218	389	49	4	24
20	شادي پور کمرہ	Shadeepoor Koomruwuh, ..	163	..	..	..	..	7	349	195	..	5
21	شادي پور کمرہ پتّي ڈالچند	Shadeepoor Koomruwuh puttee Dal Chund, ..	1,795	1,296	..	806	296	101	196	66	62	54
22	غالب پور	G,halibpoor,..	347	496	..	107	291	20	52	1	17	..
23	قاسم پور مزرعہ کسیر	Kasimpoor muzrah Kuser,..	519	924	..	46	341	148	198	50	..	4
24	کسیر ونگلہ محکم	Kuseroo nugluh Muhkum, ..	1,008	2,003	..	133	963	178	645	126	..	5
25	کنوبي	Kunobee, ...	2,335	2,542	..	581	1,469	80	949	98	163	40
26	گنگري خاص	Gungeeree Khas,..	1,107	1,728	39	306	277	..	438	704	193	553
27	مجہولہ	Mujholuh, ...	1,920	1,232	..	605	493	21	657	253	..	41
28	مخدوم نگر	Mukhdoom nugur, ...	356	1,175	..	103	229	26	199	74	2	5
29	ملسئي	Mulsu-ee, ...	228	..	..	96	168	13	171	16	..	10
30	منینہ امید پور	Munenuh Oomedpoor, ..	1,359	853	..	422	300	54	409	221	4	4
31	نوگوان	Now guwan,..	822	1,164	..	161	686	145	367	108	27	7
		Total, ..	26,157	27,356	258	6,419	14,263	3,106	9,709	3,983	905	1,371

List of Villages in Pergunnah Puchlanah.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	ايمين پور	Aimunpoor, ...	400	468	..	88	299	27	183	61	..	1
2	برولي	Burolee, ...	820	656	..	499	42	66	253	42	15	3
3	برونچي	Bironchee, ...	420	781	..	141	331	50	240	33	..	10
4	پٹي بهڑوا	Puttee Bhoora, ...	75	108	..	31	69	8	..	..	..	..
5	پچلانه خاص	Puchlanuh Khas, ...	540	1,000	..	160	340	292	342	85	..	5
6	تاکرو	Talhroo, ...	600	1,004	..	129	611	77	319	67	5	7
7	جهابر خوشحال پور پٹي خيالي رام	Jhabur Khoosh-halpoor puttee Khyalee Ram, ..	200	779	..	69	502	178	168	9	..	..
8	جهابر خوشحال پور پٹي نرائن لعل	Jhabur Khoosh-halpoor puttee Narayun Lal, ...	100									
9	جهابر خوشحال پور پٹي گوبند رام	Jhabur Khoosh-halpoor puttee Gobind Ram, ..	100									
10	چندوس پٹي بهيمان سنگه	Chundos puttee Bhiman Sing,	670	912	..	278	217	2	338	273	19	13
11	چکيري	Chukheree, ...	565	1,285	..	130	267	97	250	161	10	37
	چندوس پٹي سمر سنگه	Chundos puttee Soomer Sing,	565	..	..	122	291	69	254	68	..	14
12	ڈونکيلي پٹي ۱۰ بسوه	Donkelee puttee 10 Biswuh,	580	484	..	171	212	35	242	86	7	6
13	ڈونکيلي پٹي ۵ بسوه	Donkelee puttee 5 Biswuh,										

Pergunnah Puchlanah (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
	دونكيلي پتّي ٥ بسوة	Donkelee puttee 5 Biswuh,..										
14	سراولي	Sirawulee, ...	1,204	1,604	..	105	834	68	756	375	9	44
15	سلطان پور	Sooltanpoor,..	223	400	..	71	183	89	130	48	6	..
16	صحت بهوَر	Sohbut Bhoor, ...	240	468	..	14	251	86	135	14	..	..
17	غوث پور بهوپال كدهي	G,hospoor Bhopal Gurhee,..	500	860	..	23	389	58	242	42	..	4
18	فاضل پور	Fasilpoor, ...	380	583	..	94	180	13	183	116	..	..
19	كسرولي	Kisrolee, ...	1,550	1,260	..	390	654	107	633	326	9	47
20	كمرة	Koomruwuh, ...	1,720	2,795	..	73	1,111	759	813	180	15	26
21	كمون پور	Kumoon poor, ...	470	529	..	110	180	59	183	53	9	27
22	كودهار	Koodhar, ...	1,100	1,650	..	269	665	472	416	200	7	32
23	كيندي	Kendee, ...	1,000	1,534	..	224	453	408	498	102	39	39
24	كندة	Kunduh, ...	310	520	..	97	174	39	195	6	..	..
25	گهتيا	Ghuteeya, ...	822	805	..	186	451	97	380	106	25	23
26	گوهتي	Gohitee, ...	250	220	..	77	74	30	146	23	..	..
27	مهيوة بزرگ	Muhevuh Buzoorg, ...	250	320	..	17	206	25	110	9	..	..
28	مهيوة خورد	Muhevuh Khoord, ...	180	294	..	78	79	47	101	9	..	..

29	نمينې پټې کاري	Numenee puttee Karee, ..	300	280	..	50	199	13	146	44	9	..
30	نمينې پټې گوري	Numenwee puttee Goree, ..	1,306	2,164	..	369	924	124	569	270	19	41
31	نگلهٔ الفت	Nugluh Oolfut, ...	428	..	..	14	219	79	115	59	8	5
32	هرسينهٔ	Hursenuh, ...	500	890	..	210	341	90	199	47	..	..
33	هرناتهر	Hurnathur, ...	460	500	..	150	213	129	261	50	..	..
34	هرناتهٔ پور	Hurnathpoor, ...	150	276	..	96	12	3	216	305	10	76
		Total, ..	18,978	24,529	..	4,664	10,963	3,996	9,016	3,267	221	460

TEHSEELEE COEL.

104. This tehseel comprises pergunnahs Coel and Moorthul, and talookah Burowlee. It was originally called the Huzoor tehseel, and was first known as tehseel Coel after the revision of the tehseel establishment in 1840. The settlement of pergunnahs Coel and Moorthul was revised under Regulation IX. of 1833 by Mr. Thornton. The former assessment of pergunnah Coel was exceedingly unequal. There appears to have been, about a century ago, a very general dispossession of the original zemindars, and a great number of estates (especially near the city of Coel) are consequently held by communities of the Loduh and other castes, who succeeded to the vacant posts of managers and Malgoozars when the zemindars were expelled. Many of the villages thus held were rated too heavily at the former settlement, whilst the Canoongoes and others who possessed greater influence, obtained easier terms. The consequence of this inequality was, that though the pergunnah was not on the whole much over-assessed, there existed a good deal of distress and poverty in some parts of it. Mr. Thornton's assessment, was Rs. 3,718 less than the former one, and fell at the rate of Rs. 2-4 per cultivated acre. The proportion of irrigation at the settlement was seventy-two per cent.

105. The settlement of Kusbah Coel was formed by Mr. H. Rose, at a jumma of Rs. 9,644. This large Kusbah is composed almost entirely of small parcels of land, each owned and held by a separate proprietor, there being no general zemindars of the whole.

The Kusbah was originally rent free, but was resumed during the Mahratta Government; in some cases in which resumption took place the Maafeedars were allowed six annas in the rupee of the produce and in other cases ten annas, hence these tenures are known as shush-unnee and dus-unnee. Previous to the revision of the settlement by Mr. Rose, maafee holdings to the yearly value of Rs. 4,500 were resumed by Mr. Harvey the Collector; an appeal was made by the Maafeedars to the Commissioner; the result was that many maafee holdings were released and a new settlement was made by Mr. G. Blunt, in which the assessment of the Kusbah was lowered to Rs. 4,777. The Kusbah was divided

into four portions, viz. Delhi Durwaza, Budaon Durwaza, Meetee Khirkee and Kharee Kirkee, and settled with farmers, the zemindaree belonging to Government.

106. At the commencement of our rule, Meer Mehr Ally, through the favor of Wullee Beg, the Collector's Dewan, obtained the farm of many villages which became known as talookas Aesee and Manchora. In F. S. 1217, these villages were restored to the rightful proprietors, and only one remained with Meer Mehr Ally, viz. Talispoor, and this has lately been sold by decree of the Civil Court. Mehr Ally is now dependant on some small maafee holdings for support, and is in very embarrassed circumstances. Similarly, several villages were farmed to Hukeem Zoolfikar Ally, and were called talooka Seykarun. In F. S. 1223 the settlement of the talooka was made with him in zemindaree. On his death his estates were divided between his sons Gholam Hussain, and Hukeem Tufuzzool Hussain. Two of these estates have been sold by decrees, and the rest are encumbered.

Talooka Sukrawullee was acquired during the first settlement by Nundram, a Jât of mouzah Barown, through the influence of Ujjub Singh, Canoongoe. In F. S. 1246, the settlement was made with him separately for each village as zemindar. His sons, Peetumber Singh, Kishun Singh and Mewa Ram, are now in possession of the estates which they have divided amongst themselves.

Talooka Sahibabad belongs to a Kayeth family, the ancestor of which was Rai Boolchund. His descendants are very numerous and occupy three mohullahs of the town of Coel. At the conquest, the talooka was held by Ujjub Singh, the former Canoongoe of this pergunnah. His son, Mungulseyn, is the present zemindar. One of Boolchund's descendants was Keyshoodoss, founder of Keyshoopoor Gudranuh, and another was Gumbheerdoss, founder of Gumbheerpoor, which was sold to Motee Lall and Jowahir Lall, bankers, by Choonee Lall, father of Pribboo Lall, the present Canoongoe of the pergunnah.

107. Motee Lall and Jowahir Lall are the adopted sons of the late Maun Singh, a well known banker of Coel. They hold four villages in this pergunnah, besides several in others.

108. Major Louis Derridon was an officer in the Mahratta service, whose sister was married to M. Perron. The latter gentleman held the jagheer of Bumbolah, a village situated in the neighbourhood of the fort, by sunnud from Dowlut Rao Sindiah and firman of Shah Alum, and after leaving the Mahratta service made it over to Major Derridon, by deed of gift dated from Chinsurah June 16th, 1804. Part of the village of Bumbolah however being, some years afterwards, required for the formation of cantonments, the village of Dodhpoor and half that of Alumpoor were given in exchange for the ground which was thus absorbed, and the rent-free tenure of them was granted to Major Derridon and his heirs in perpetuity by a sunnud from the British Government, dated October 13th, 1821. Major Derridon died in 1845, and his estates have since been divided, but his family is represented in this district by Mr. Alexander Derridon.

109. There is a celebrated Durgah near Coel known as the Durgah of Shah Jumal, for the support of which, two villages, Jumalpoor and Dholeyra are held rent-free. The trustees of the Durgah are Sheikh Zeeoulla, Izzut Ully, Jeewun Ully and Inyut Hussain. There are also two small Durgahs, known as Shah Kumal and Peer Buhadur, endowed with small maafee holdings. These saints, Shah Jumal, Shah Kumal and Peer Buhadur, are supposed to have been Mahomedans of distinction, killed at the taking of Coel in A. D. 1193.

110. The centre of the town of Coel is occupied by the high site of an old fort, built by the former Dor Rajahs. On this ground, known as the Balla Killa, stand a fine mosque built by Nuwab Sabit Khan and the remains of a tower built by Buha-ood-deen Bulbun in A. H. 651. The descendants of Sabit Khan still exist in Coel as common laborers, but are all self-styled Nuwabs. The Appendix contains a map of Coel and its environs, and a detailed statement of the population, which at the last* census was found to amount to 55,001 souls. The fort of Allygurh is about two miles distant from the town; it has not been repaired for many years, but a small guard is kept in it for the protection of the buildings. The pottery of Allygurh is well known; it is made of a peculiar porous clay found near the town. Very good sutringees and

* 1st January 1853.

coarse cloth are manufactured in Coel. In 1836 Mr. Kennaway, the Collector founded a gunj, which is much frequented by cotton traders. The number of chokeydars entertained for the protection of the town is 87; they are paid by a rate on houses which amounts to a monthly sum of Rupees 348. A bukshee, mohurrir, and three jemadars are also entertained and paid from this assessment.

111. Pergunnah Moorthul originally belonged to the Atrowlee tehseel. Though termed a talooka, the villages comprised in it are all owned and held separately. The zemindars are chiefly Chohan Rajpoots. The pergunnah was settled by Mr. Thornton in 1838. He writes thus about the state of the pergunnah then; "There have been more sales by auction, and there is generally more pecuniary distress in this talooka, than in any other tract of land which I know of equal size, where the jumma has been on the whole so moderate. The zemindars have possessed great facilities for borrowing money, in consequence of there being a large mart in the neighbourhood, named Hurdooa gunj. The bunyas who reside in that gunj, generally exact budnee * engagements in return, and this is a system which, sooner or later, is sure to ruin the borrowing party. Besides the above disadvantages, the soil of this talooka is for the most part of a decidedly inferior kind. The system of cultivation is almost entirely buttaie. The proportion of irrigation is fifty-seven per cent., of which five and half per cent. is furnished by the Kalee nuddee and by tanks or jheels, and is of less value than that which is afforded by wells. Under these circumstances the new jumma, although higher by Rs. 104 than the old, falls only at Rs. 1-13½ per cultivated acre."

112. The Ganges Canal passes through pergunnah Moorthul and will greatly increase its productiveness. The only town of importance is Hurdooagunj, said to have been founded by Nuwab Sabit Khan. This town was formerly the head quarters of a thannah, but the thannah having been removed to Juwan on the new road to Anoopshuhur, there is now only a jemadar's chokey at Hurdooagunj.

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* Sir H. Elliot in his Glossary defines *Budnee* to be "a contract by which the borrower gives a bond at high interest, and in satisfaction of which he assigns his crops valued far below the market price." The verb بدنا is to wager.

Mr. Thornton's assessment of pergunnahs Moorthul and Coel was as follows:

Pergunnah.	Former Jumma.	New Jumma.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coel exclusive of Kusbah, -- --	1,93,910	1,90,192	--	3,718
Moorthul, -- -- -- -- -- --	43,380	43,484	104	

113. Talooka Birowlee was settled by Mr. H. Rose in 1839. His report on the settlement contains the following remarks:—"The zemindaree rights are vested in a Birgoojur Rajpoot family of some rank, who hold the Ilaka with the exception of five villages which have been mortgaged. The soil is good, but the estate has been sadly neglected. The zemindars are idle and extravagant; they generally sub-let the villages, and take little concern in the management. There is much culturable waste, and as irrigation can easily be extended, the estate may become very valuable in the course of the new lease. Rapid improvement however cannot be expected under the present managers, but as they are deeply involved in debt it is not improbable that the property will in a few years pass out of their possession, and so far as the prosperity of the cultivating community, and the interest of the state are concerned, the sooner such a change takes place, the better."

The proportion of irrigation at settlement was fifty-two per cent. The Ganges Canal passes through this talooka, and will of course entirely alter the amount and system of irrigation.

Mr. Rose's assessment of the talooka was as follows:

Talooka.	Former Jumma.	New Jumma.	Increase.	Decrease.
Birowlee, -- -- -- -- --	19,000	26,000	7,000	

The rate on the cultivated area was Rs. 1-11-4 and on the Malgoozaree area Rs. 1-5-0. The present chief proprietors are Ranees Koondun Koour and Toolsa Koour, widow and mother of Dhuleep Singh, Rao Indurjeet and Rao Badam Singh of Burowlee Khass, Ranee Dubbul Koour of Soyee and Dowlut Singh and Indurjeet Singh of Kheyra. About half the talooka has been sold or mortgaged to the talookdars of Pundrawul, Puhasoo, and Chutaree, and there is little doubt that the rest will share the same fate.

114. The following will show the numbers, designations and pay of the revenue and police establishments in this tehseelee and the percentage of charges on the jumma:—

Tehseeldaree Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per month.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Tehseeldar, -- --	200	2,400		
1	Peishkar, -- -- --	50	600		
1	Wasil bakee Nuvees, --	20	240		
1	Seeah Nuvees, -- --	15	180		
1	Itlaq Nuvees, -- --	15	180		
2	Mohurrirs, -- -- --	15	180		
1	Treasurer, -- -- --	10	120		
1	Purkhyah, -- -- --	7	84		
1	Jemadar, -- -- --	9	108		
37	Peons, -- -- --	148	1,776		
3	Mirdhas, -- -- --	16	192		
1	Stationery, -- -- --	16	192		
50	Total, -- --	521	6,252	2,56,996 11 8	2 • 610

Thanah Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
	Cutwalee, Cocl.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Cutwal, ...	60	720		
1	Naib Cutwal, ...	20	240		
2	Mohurrirs, ...	18	216		
4	Muddutgars, ...	18	216		
1	Jemadar, ...	10	120		
20	Burkundazes, ...	80	960		
29	Carried forward, ..	206	2,472		

Thanah Establishment (continued.)

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
29	Brought forward,..	206	2,472		
	Chokee Mamoo Bhanja Durwaza.				
1	Jemadar, ...	7	84		
4	Burkundauzes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Muddar Durwaza.				
1	Jemadar, ...	7	84		
6	Burkundazes, ...	24	288		
	Chokee Khirnee Durwaza.				
1	Jemadar, ...	7	84		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Sasnee Durwaza.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
5	Burkundazes, ...	20	240		
	Chokee Jeygunj.				
1	Jemadar, ...	7	84		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Toorkman Durwaza.				
1	Jemadar, ...	7	84		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Delhi Durwaza.				
1	Jemadar, ...	7	84		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Allygurh Durwaza.				
1	Jemadar, ...	7	84		
5	Burkundazes, ...	20	240		
	Chokee Balla Killa.				
1	Jemadar, ...	7	84		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
78	Carried forward, ..	430	5,170		

Thanah Establishment (continued.)

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
78	Brought forward, ..	430	5,170		
	Chokee Russul gunj.				
1	Naib Darogah, ...	15	180		
6	Burkundazes, ...	24	288		
	Chokee Mudrack.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	4	48		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Lodha.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Bhankree.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	4	48		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Hurdooa gunj.				
1	Jemadar, ...	12	144		
1	Muddutgar, ...	4	48		
7	Burkundazes, ...	28	336		
	4 *Murhellas dependant on Hurdooa gunj.*				
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	10 *Murhellas on the Grand Trunk Road.*				
1	Muddutgar, ...	4	48		
12	Burkundazes, ...	48	576		
	Murhella Cha Hujjam and Chokee Bur.				
2	Burkundazes, ...	8	96		
130	Carried forward, ..	669	8,238		

Thanah Establishment (continued.)

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
130	Brought forward,..	669	8,238		
	Thanah Jowan.				
1	Naib Darogah, ...	20	240		
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	4	48		
8	Burkundazes, ...	32	384		
	Chokee Burowlee.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Repairs, ...	12	144		
	Stationery,..	6	72		
147	Total, ...	783	9396	2,56,996 11 8	3 10 6
197	Total of Tuhseeldaree and Thannah Establishments, ..	1,304	15,648	2,56,996 11 8	6 1 4

List of Villages in Pergunnah Coel.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population in.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	ابراهيم پور	Ibraheempoor, ...	413	289	..	96	127	26	81	62	..	3
2	ابو پور	Uboopoor, ...	500	210	2	160	24	2	182	163	..	11
3	اتهل پور	Uthulpoor, ...	386	236	..	119	44	..	111	84	..	5
4	اجيت پور آسنه	Ujeetpoor Asnuh, ...	575	332	1	201	38	..	221	178	..	..
5	احمد اباد	Ahmudabad, ...	381	164	..	117	25	..	65	17	..	..
6	احمد پور عمر خان	Ahmudpoor Oomur Khan, ..	262	212	1	78	92	..	57	101	..	3
7	اسد پور قيام	Asudpoor Kyam, ...	838	1,212	34	384	62	1	185	73	..	6
8	اسنيتي	Usnetee, ...	490	228	..	135	58	1	76	40	..	..
9	اشرف پور جلال	Ashrufpoor Julal, ...	384	377	..	58	241	4	138	39	..	..
10	اعظم اباد مانجهوة	Azumabad Manjuhwuh, ..	2,317	1,195	..	827	189	73	393	409	7	33
11	اكبر پور خاص	Ukberpoor Khas, ...	1,010	504	1	293	146	..	165	175	11	..
12	الهداد پو نيمري	Aluhdadpoor Neemree, ..	438	353	2	85	117	11	72	77	..	..
13	الياس پور مهراول	Ulyaspoor Mihrawul, ...	419	469	3	120	94	18	65	60	91	88
14	املوتهه	Imloth, ...	416	250	1	113	80	2	55	94	..	5
15	اورها	Orha, ...	1,297	848	..	304	357	0	234	195	8	14
16	ايسي	Aysee, ...	1,678	820	5	586	108	26	385	279	40	91
17	باد بامني	Badh Bamnee, ...	1,380	666	..	480	83	4	214	226	14	..
18	باتون	Badon, ...	1,320	914	1	447	131	..	235	308	14	44

Pergunnah Coel (continued).

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						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators	Non Cultivators.
19	بارولي بهكم	Barowlee Bheekum, ...	440	260	2	118	87	..	76	143	..	8
20	بازيد پور ناندة	Bazeedpoor Nanduh, ...	492	604	3	154	181	24	136	42	12	1
21	بجونا بزرگ	Bijona Buzoorg, ...	368	264	1	147	82	..	101	76	..	4
22	بجونا خورد	Bijona Khoord, ...	229	136	1	78	52	..	171	55	..	6
23	بدهولا حاجي	Budhola Hajee, ...	547	296	2	202	39	..	322	130	..	3
24	بدهولي	Budholee, ...	887	508	3	280	66	18	322	130	..	3
25	بروتهه چهجمل	Buroth Chujmul, ...	1,129	914	3	187	528	..	318	232	23	16
26	بروله جعفر اباد	Burowla Jafurabad, ...	1,237	710	2	418	38	12	279	316	..	10
27	برهتي	Buruhtee, ...	777	754	3	266	64	2	215	90	28	2
28	برئي سبحان گدئي	Buru-ee Soobhangurhee, ..	887	504	7	244	106	16	217	90	..	14
29	بلبهدر پور	Bulbhuddurpoor, ...	456	196	..	146	22	..	120	114	..	18
30	بلرام پور	Bulrampoor, ...	700	464	1	268	48	..	85	47	..	..
31	بنون پور	Binonpoor, ...	1,218	506	2	425	43	..	333	454	8	53
32	بولاق گدهي	Boolakgurhee, ...	157	120	..	53	56	..	69	28	..	..
33	بونير	Bonair, ...	643	407	2	207	39	7	168	498	11	40
34	بهانكري	Bhankree, ...	1,718	884	8	546	90	14	357	441	..	92
35	بهرت پور	Bhurutpoor, ...	837	448	3	279	74	..	245	197	9	59
36	بهرتهلي	Bhurthullee, ...	826	565	11	350	54	..	173	154	..	18

37	بہرتوا	Bhurtooa, ...	2,648	1,776	2	648	496	18	584	496	21	30
38	بہادر پور کوٹہ	Buhadurpoor Kotuh, ...	955	484	..	339	7	74	147	63	..	..
39	بھکرولا	Bhukrola, ...	885	464	1	254	118	..	266	161	..	38
40	بھگوان پور	Bhugwanpoor, ...	312	186	..	76	89	..	95	56	..	7
41	بھگن پور	Bhugunpoor, ...	198	456	..	22	184	..	40	12	..	..
42	بھمرولا	Bhumrola, ...	685	396	4	244	56	52	128	146	..	1
43	بھمولا	Bhummola, ...	200	878	..	6	87	48	135	704	..	99
44	بھیکم پور	Bheekumpoor, ...	466	240	..	96	114	.	79	120	..	..
45	بھیمتي	Bhemutee, ...	1,127	652	2	428	134	..	224	321	30	44
46	بیتھنان	Beethnan, ...	2,270	1,254	6	624	342	40	485	374	24	31
47	بیگ پور کنجولہ	Begpoor Kunjoluh, ...	713	437	2	258	28	12	187	174	25	13
48	پالي رضا پور	Palee Ruzapoor, ...	1,942	930	1	690	128	1	408	397	22	77
49	پپلوٹھہ گوکل پور	Piploth Gokulpoor, ...	1,708	1,370	24	351	340	..	279	179	20	14
50	پرسہرا	Pursuhra, ...	1,191	524	..	434	26	2	263	301	..	63
51	پرھاولي	Purhavlee, ...	806	627	27	329	202	17	246	185	..	10
52	پکھلوني	Pickhlonee, ...	855	542	5	244	69	8	255	270	..	28
53	پلاایسیا	Pulla Aysya, ...	812	398	4	306	37	2	489	74	..	7
54	پلامزرعہ کستلي	Pulla Muzruh Kustulee, ..	600	753	9	194	105	40	209	126	..	7
55	پونیان	Pooneean, ...	655	684	1	205	171	23	176	176	2	1
56	پینجري ناگري	Peenjree Nagree, ...	1,075	525	1	300	149	..	105	149	..	13
57	تاج پور	Tajpoor, ...	822	449	2	298	69	20	211	173	..	12
58	جتن پور چکارتي	Jutunpoor Chikavtee, ...	559	436	2	157	112	7	168	167	..	..
59	جرولي ڈور	Jirolee Dor, ...	1,280	880	6	459	229	2	427	304	..	41
60	جمال پور سیا	Jumalpoor Seeya, ...	891	1,112	1	300	225	29	164	146	..	..
61	جنگل گڈھي	Jungulgurhee, ...	510	674	2	140	182	16	175	190	..	14
62	جوہ سکندر پور	Juwuh Sikundurpoor, ...	1,706	1,310	..	627	127	..	365	1,430	..	119

Pergunnah Coel (continued).

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63	جهانگير اباد	Juhangeerabad, ...	620	336	2	199	68	..	133	58	49	20
64	جرولي داؤد خان	Jirolee Daoodkhan, ...	500	299	1	207	73	21	59	49	..	..
65	چلكورة	Chilkora, ...	436	378	1	147	67	25	77	44	14	3
66	چمرولا	Chumrola, ...	159	100	..	14	65	..	4	..	..	..
67	چند پورة	Chundpooruh, ...	80	80	..	6	69	..	45	48	..	..
68	چندرولا	Chundrola, ...	736	400	..	227	108	5	155	183	..	15
69	چندوكها	Chundokuh, ...	415	600	16	75	179	37	11	53	..	..
70	چواولي	Chooavelee, ...	1,346	614	8	421	185	..	178	137	..	27
71	چهانهري	Chanhuree, ...	719	362	2	233	75	..	218	124	..	..
72	چهيرت سودهال	Chirut Soodhal, ...	1,787	1,880	10	573	119	11	370	589	4	20
73	حاجي پور چوهت	Hajeepoor Chohut, ...	400	347	..	100	170	3	70	52	..	..
74	حاجي پور فتح خان	Hajeepoor Futuh Khan, ..	817	390	4	200	109	..	182	247	8	21
75	حسن پور بزرگ	Hussunpoor Buzoorg, ...	398	192	6	93	56	..	47	25	..	..
76	حيات پور هنگوتيا	Hyatpoor Hingotya, ...	673	336	3	189	110	..	158	169	..	8
77	حيات پور بجهرا	Hyatpoor Bujehruh, ...	596	336	..	151	141	..	62	106	14	..
78	خضر پور	Khizurpoor, ...	495	367	3	165	42	1	57	19	..	..
79	دارا پور	Darapoor, ...	419	784	..	114	148	32	94	30	..	..
80	داؤد پور كوٹه	Daoodpoor Kotuh, ...	1,564	945	2	559	4	31	193	160	198	58

81	دبتهلا	Dubthulla, ...	1,070	980	2	246	266	..	388	284	..	30
82	دولت اباد	Doulutabad, ...	209	190	..	36	138	10	..	..	..	..
83	دولت پور چکارتي	Doulutpoor Chikavtee, ..	149	136	..	23	105	..	..	..	..	..
84	دولرا نرپال	Dolura Nirpal, ...	313	243	..	68	80	17	36	19	42	10
85	دونائي	Doona-ee, ...	1,228	802	3	396	131	..	326	275	..	14
86	دهرا پالن	Dhora Palun, ...	757	384	2	171	156	5	62	226	..	10
87	دهني پور	Dhuneepoor, ...	1,079	696	65	342	18	26	246	208	5	19
88	دیهردهر پور گداولي	Dheerdhurpoor Guravulee, ..	380	242	..	138	19	4	131	132	..	..
89	دیانت پور رسیلا	Dyanutpoor Ruseela, ...	134	114	..	64	13	..	36	38	..	5
90	دگسي	Digsee, ...	1,266	628	..	377	74	..	344	319	..	49
91	دیو سیني	Dev Senee, ...	1,360	1,193	..	411	189	22	202	270	18	20
92	راج مئو	Rajmu-oo, ...	738	488	2	214	72	1	203	159	..	..
93	رام گڈه پنجو پور	Ramgurh Punjeepoor, ..	1,249	1,122	2	368	89	7	159	43	..	4
94	رانه	Ranuh, ...	1,039	602	2	309	155	16	219	249	..	17
95	رتهه گوان	Ruthguwan, ...	1,015	858	4	285	129	27	36	129	295	56
96	رحمت پور گدمئي	Ruhmutpoor Goodmu-ee, ..	386	194	..	87	90	12	111	86	..	..
97	رستم پور اکبن	Roostumpoor Ukbun, ...	216	124	..	67	32	7	45	31	..	..
98	رستم پور دهولا	Roostumpoor Dhola, ...	370	150	1	124	1	..	131	11	..	13
99	رستم پور سکت خان	Roostumpoor Sukut Khan,	553	318	34	139	79	..	..	..	..	..
100	رستم پور اعلم	Roostumpoor Allum, ...	579	348	..	171	126	3	128	98	..	..
101	رستم پور نعیم اباد	Roostumpoor Nyeemabad, ..	400	314	..	101	112	..	99	43	..	1
102	رسول پور دیوسیني	Rusoolpoor Devsenee, ..	394	395	..	137	44	15	62	70	4	6
103	رسول پور سوادقصبه	Rusoolpoor, Suwad kusbuh,	380	395	..	96	129	7	83	89	..	..
104	رفیع پور	Rufeepoor, ...	315	344	..	129	14	23	182	55	..	6
105	رنون پور	Rinoonpoor, ...	370	186	..	105	59	..	..	..	..	..
106	رنهال	Runuhal, ...	1,079	632	..	324	102	41	276	198	..	15

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107	زوراپور	Zorawur, ...	349	254	..	114	101	3	91	139	..	..
108	زوراور نگر	Zorawurnugur, ...	613	290	2	221	14	..	154	96	41	13
109	سارسول	Sarsol, ...	1,063	666	123	408	39	5	304	315	..	44
110	سانگور	Sangor,..	417	280	..	153	47	3	56	3	..	..
111	سپهرابهان پور	Sipuhra Bhanpoor, ...	1,114	1,150	5	413	143	57	346	305	21	47
112	سرمست پور کوٹه	Surmustpoor Kotuh, ...	720	544	4	156	257	6	119	125	18	4
113	سرمست پور مانجهوه	Surmustpoor Manjhwuh, ..	800	371	..	311	26	..	262	140	..	8
114	سکندر پور بهکراولي	Sikundurpoor Bhookravlee,	346	243	3	115	79	..	61	71	8	1
115	سکندر پور چهیرت	Sikundurpoor Cherut, ...	404	568	7	123	57	5	81	104	..	..
116	سکندر پور کوٹه	Sikundurpoor Kotuh, ...	695	695	4	165	245	19	225	238	..	13
117	سکهارن	Sikharun,....	670	654	2	297	54	..	192	264	..	47
118	سکهرا ولي	Sookravlee, ...	563	500	6	192	80	1	211	267	..	9
119	سکهرنه	Sikhurnuh, ...	1,079	456	..	355	46	2	184	109	..	..
120	سمهرا دریا پور	Sumuhra Duryapoor, ...	2,400	1,888	..	513	741	..	420	672	83	152
121	سمیر پور	Soomeerpoor, ...	1,200	674	2	380	55	16	319	358	9	15
122	سندي هولي	Sindholee, ...	1,371	776	10	522	65	14	201	241	..	9
123	سنگهار پور	Singharpoor, ...	500	368	1	183	78	5	67	31	..	1
124	سنانه	Soonanuh, ...	1,110	1,190	..	304	447	..	236	311	9	10

125	سهارن پور	Suharunpoor, ...	516	440	3	205	25	29	408	507	18	90
126	سهري مدن گدهي	Suhree Mudungurhee, ...	2,900	1,368	3	792	291	58	425	449	..	55
127	سياخاص	Siya Khas, ...	711	432	2	172	150	22	133	137	..	4
128	سيملا	Semla, ...	533	305	12	173	47	..	270	200	..	75
129	شاه پور جرولي	Shahpoor Jirolee,..	309	166	..	129	19	..	45	24	..	..
130	شاه پور قطب	Shahpoor Kootub, ...	269	185	22	49	75	6	100	81	..	..
131	شاه پور مدراک	Shahpoor Mudrak, ...	931	528	3	256	153	..	176	252	11	25
132	شمس پور کيرت	Shumspoor Keerut, ...	710	400	2	268	49	9	150	71	..	19
133	شهباز پور	Shuhbazpoor, ...	1,955	728	..	606	57	..	197	241	11	14
134	صاحب اباد	Sahibabad, ...	1,027	598	2	302	118	..	184	599	124	100
135	طالس پور	Taluspoor, ...	696	584	1	136	109	54	72	39	47	52
136	طالس	Taluspoor, ...	472	425	..	224	94	67	217	129	..	..
137	عالم پور سيكوا	Alumpoor Soobkurra,.. ..	183	464	..	76	7	1	186	46	..	..
138	عيلم پور عله پور	Ailumpoor Ullapoor,.. ..	745	584	..	206	195	10	241	142	3	22
139	علي پور	Aleepoor, ...	1,224	486	2	409	49	..	307	319	..	19
140	علي نگر	Aleenugur, ...	198	94	..	49	37	4	19	67	..	7
141	عمر پور نهرا	Umurpoor, ...	550	412	1	180	65	24	100	132	..	12
142	عمر پور كوندله	Umurpoor Koondla, ...	1,317	708	2	343	271	..	311	227	..	28
143	عمرولي	Umrowlee, ...	1,080	802	4	330	180	22	407	296	11	23
144	عنايت پور بجهرا	Inayutpoor Bujjuhra, ...	485	284	2	144	74	14	101	181	..	25
145	عيسن پور	Eesunpoor, ...	733	360	5	256	57	1	141	116	39	81
146	غزني پور	Ghuzneepoor, ...	249	220	2	83	30	..	109	63	..	..
147	فريد پور	Furreedpoor, ...	500	780	3	181	237	..	258	136	..	..
148	قصبه كول	Kusbuh Coel, ...	4,469	2,427	1,744	966	580	..	2,002	33,673	836	18,290
149	كدهارة	Kidhara, ...	441	748	..	67	264	34	115	33	..	..
150	كرسوا	Kursooa,	1,213	944	5	444	149	..	284	143	17	17

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151	کریلیا	Kurelya, ...	448	332	..	172	80	2	76	82	..	..
152	کریلا باگري	Kurella Bagree, ...	621	259	3	196	60	1	8	27	..	..
153	کریلا گورواہ	Kurella Goorwah, ...	570	330	1	183	87	..	161	171	..	4
154	کستلي بیس	Kustlee Bes, ...	1090	1,318	3	258	377	33	315	193	10	18
155	کشن پور	Kishunpoor, ...	1069	452	14	350	61	..	229	236	..	..
156	کشن گڈھي	Kishungurhee, ...	683	370	1	211	53	6	201	166	..	7
157	کلوئي	Kulwu-ee, ...	2,536	1,440	7	757	74	24	688	780	16	33
158	کمال پور	Kumalpoor, ...	1,100	540	2	411	61	3	244	352	..	..
159	کوارسي	Kooarsee, ...	748	807	,,	188	267	4	169	77	58	28
160	کوٹھیا	Kotheya, ...	670	334	2	217	14	19	184	239	20	10
161	کونچھوندھ	Konchondh, ...	1,540	766	12	487	156	17	393	361	70	32
162	کوٹہ خاص	Kotuh Khas, ...	733	656	2	225	215	31	168	88	30	13
163	کوکھري کھیڑہ	Kookree Kheruh, ...	422	219	42	116	18	..	139	446	..	9
164	کھیڑہ خوش‌خبر	Kheruh Khooshkhubur, ..	534	360	1	189	35	2	60	68	8	37
165	کھیڑیا خواجہ بدھا	Kherya Khwajuh Boodha, ..	150	456	456	..	..	..	97	122	9	38
166	کھیڑیاھیبت خان	Kherya Haybut Khan, ...	567	389	6	118	124	7	149	85	..	9
167	کیتھواري	Kythwaree, ...	900	468	..	340	82	1	161	67	..	11
168	کیرت پور نوانہ	Keerutpoor Niwanuh, ..	950	564	33	293	107	..	192	334	..	13

169	كيشو پور جوپهري	Keshoopoor Jophree, ...	1,073	772	4	417	123	1	232	160	18	29
170	كيشو پور گدرانه	Keshoopoor Gudranuh, ..	4,428	2,120	21	1,564	56	19	1,183	841	14	179
171	گردهر پور	Girdhurpoor, ...	480	748	3	195	14	17	115	134	..	5
172	گمبهير پور	Gumbheerpoor, ...	674	540	100	231	143	3	121	498	..	70
173	گوبند پور پهگوئي	Gobindpoor Phugo-ee, ...	1,510	740	1	429	173	5	287	244	24	31
174	گهاسي پور	Ghaseepoor, ...	600	382	7	236	110	1	151	137	121	44
175	لال گڈهي	Lallgurhee, ...	345	230	..	92	65	..	73	19	..	10
176	لودهه	Lodh, ...	2,723	1,502	1	868	182	4	663	598	11	125
177	لهتوئي	Luhto-ee, ...	911	753	1	325	76	2	215	197	..	..
178	لهرا نگله بادرن	Lohurra Nugluh Badon, ..	723	362	3	212	120	..	218	211	..	26
179	لهسرا بساون	Loohsra Busavun, ...	1,044	886	3	336	143	..	160	201	..	12
180	لیکهراج پور	Laikhrajpoor, ...	515	389	..	144	98	7	241	302	..	7
181	ماندر کهيڑه	Mandur Kheruh, ...	574	320	1	164	75	7	115	67	4	5
182	مدن پور چهبيلي	Mudunpoor Chubeelee, ..	614	384	..	210	57	..	96	101	..	..
183	مدراک	Mudrak, ...	2,743	1,762	3	1,171	197	2	510	876	52	181
184	مدهولا	Mudhola, ...	503	267	30	160	71	..	104	59	..	14
185	مدلا	Mudla, ...	911	596	..	278	127	3	203	192	..	18
186	مرزا پور سيا	Mirzapoor Siya, ...	600	400	4	212	25	3	160	48	..	7
187	مكند پور	Mookundpoor, ...	1,589	872	..	547	132	14	194	246	..	45
188	مكت گڈهي	Mookut gurhee, ...	407	216	2	150	35	3	102	66	..	8
189	مللن پاره بهوج پور	Moollanparuh Bhojpooruh, ..	1,129	520	15	287	114	..	186	318	..	43
190	منظور گڈئي	Munzoor gurhee, ...	304	566	6	91	88	4	220	587	4	126
191	منوهر پور كايته	Munohurpoor Kayuth, ...	406	548	2	100	172	51	73	96	2	..
192	موسني پور جلال	Moosapoor Julal, ...	561	304	..	137	119	1	84	73	10	15
193	موسني پور جيرولي	Moosapoor Jirolee, ...	386	332	3	101	88	..	88	144	..	18
194	مهراول	Muhravul, ...	1,825	1,228	27	617	93	11	322	335	14	35

Pergunnah Coel (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
195	مہڈوا کھیرہ	Muhoo-a Kheruh, ...	728	852	3	257	162	7	139	72	5	14
196	مہیش پور	Muheespoor, ...	260	318	..	103	17	8	54	12	..	..
197	مي نا تھہ	Mu-ee nath, ...	1,124	776	8	370	132	43	257	246	..	32
198	نجابت پور بورنہ	Nijabutpoor Bornuh, ...	935	711	..	275	76	3	256	297	..	57
199	نندروئي	Nundro-ee, ...	731	520	12	275	80	15	171	246	7	16
200	نگلہ بھائي بیگ	Nugluh Bha-ee Beg, ...	180	126	..	54	46	2	34	20	19	37
201	نگلہ بیریا	Nugluh Berya, ...	349	Shumal Girdurpoor,	1	157	12	..	72	29	..	..
202	نگلہ پانکھاني	Nugluh Pan Khanee, ...	335	155	..	114	33	3	190	147	..	.
203	نگلہ جھاؤ	Nugluh Jha-oo, ...	596	312	2	218	17	3	137	92	..	10
204	نگلہ مونی	Nugluh Moonee, ...	495	253	..	161	74	1	60	44	..	..
205	نگولا	Nigola, ...	1,681	1,992	3	603	348	..	490	438	..	51
206	نوباس نرند گڈھي	Nowbas Nirundgurhee, ..	800	567	..	253	99	..	99	147	..	13
207	نوگواں ارجن	Nowgawan Urjun, ...	500	324	4	179	62	..	50	36	68	34
208	نور پور	Noorpoor, ...	532	224	2	135	84	..	89	121	..	4
209	نہٹي	Noohtee, ...	2,010	920	4	722	114	29	498	740	18	61
210	نہرا	Nuhra, ...	1,200	654	2	437	76	1	296	246	..	23
211	ہرداس پور	Hurdaspoor, ...	646	339	3	213	62	2	16	221	..	..

212	هردواگنج	Hurdooa Gunj, ...	4,250	3,022	7	1,135	693	..	1,196	6,366	142	588
213	هرنرايين پور	Hurnurayunpoor, ...	320	134	..	107	20	..	36	7	..	..
214	هرنوتي	Hurnotee, ...	408	334	3	95	165	..	112	133	..	..
215	هيبت پوريگوئي	Hybutpoor Pugo-ee, ...	478	266	2	138	88	..	139	55	..	7
216	هيبت پور پتة	Hybutpoor Pitthuh, ...	342	178	..	110	50	1	67	77	..	7
217	هيبت پور سيا	Hybutpoor Siyua, ...	876	708	3	312	152	24	259	182	..	18
218	هيتم پور	Hetumpoor, ...	219	185	..	87	14	2	24	..	..	..
219	هير پور حسين پور	Heerpoor Hoosainpoor, ..	1,129	588	2	362	159	..	189	250	..	26
220	ياقوت پور	Yakootpoor, ...	525	459	..	224	19	..	70	42	..	..
		Totals, ..	187492	129032	3,254	58,653	24,983	2,018	14,011	81,692	3,202	23,704

List of Villages in Pergunnah Moorthul.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	احمد پورہ	Ahmudpooruh, ...	701	686	2	142	309	55	139	128	..	5
2	اسمعیل پور	Ismaeelpoor, ...	651	576	3	194	263	37	219	45	..	..
3	اورنگ اباد	Ourungabad, ...	750	386	..	264	66	13	174	117	..	2
4	اوکھلانہ	Ookhlanuh, ...	3,751	2,024	1	1,423	28	24	1,223	856	..	66
5	اھک	Aihuk, ...	640	514	1	159	278	55	171	86	24	23
6	بروٹھہ	Buroth, ...	1,679	1,076	1	590	367	21	244	281	27	46
7	بہرام پور	Bihrampoor, ...	600	502	8	118	278	58	165	57	115	24
8	بھوج پور	Bhojpoor, ...	371	344	..	96	142	51	61	6	..	..
9	بھون گدھی	Bhuvungurhee, ...	340	364	..	149	108	17	156	74	..	..
10	بھیم گدھی	Bheemgurhee, ...	775	494	2	309	51	49	218	137	..	7
11	بیر پور چھیل گدھی	Beerpoor Chubeelgurhee, ..	1,045	1,200	1	220	206	593	261	104	..	6
12	پلھونہ	Pilhonuh, ...	1,840	1,260	2	567	185	114	440	489	..	16
13	پنڈکا سلطان پور	Pindka Sooltanpoor, ...	532	496	..	117	211	76	137	44	..	..
14	پنڈکی	Pundkee, ...	244	278	..	23	151	87	94	26	..	..
15	تقی پور	Tukeepoor, ...	225	200	1	63	83	31	86	33	..	..
16	تیج پور	Taijpoor, ...	765	806	..	235	185	127	270	216	..	28
17	جاروٹی	Jarootee, ...	646	344	..	216	93	17	189	88	..	21

18	جت پورہ	Jutpooruh, ...	800	648	1	219	203	6	202	118	10	2
19	چوان بازید پور	Juwan Bazeedpoor, ...	1,320	858	..	436	161	22	225	235	..	7
20	چاؤ پور	Cha-oopoor, ...	570	582	2	251	95	11	161	114	..	28
21	چوگان پور	Choganpoor, ...	564	288	..	219	47	2	114	49	..	..
22	چہلیسر	Chulaisur, ...	1,040	1,230	2	229	616	135	330	235	17	12
23	چہنونی خورد	Chinolee Khoord, ...	351	232	..	166	19	14	81	69	..	4
24	داؤد پور	Da-oodpoor, ...	670	315	..	268	9	24	147	71	7	..
25	رام پور	Rampoor, ...	965	747	1	374	88	50	322	188	10	4
26	راي پور	Raypoor, ...	640	456	2	255	32	47	160	35	..	..
27	سانتہہ	Santh, ...	1,480	1,720	4	582	325	61	567	383	15	38
28	سکہرنہ	Sikurnah, ...	827	768	15	195	356	114	255	129	..	..
29	سلیم پور	Suleempoor, ...	200	248	..	36	140	23	139	14	..	..
30	سنارؤین	Soonava-een, ...	1,148	1,460	3	267	415	304	530	301	16	23
31	سورج پور	Soorujpoor, ...	225	199	..	44	111	28	73	20	..	..
32	سیہہ پور	Seeyuhpoor, ...	670	428	1	206	98	14	116	65	..	..
33	شاہ پور	Shahpoor, ...	766	408	2	281	64	5	238	255	19	15
34	شکار گدھي	Shikargurhee, ...	430	396	1	59	241	55	122	36	42	..
35	طالب نگر	Talubnugur, ...	2,000	1,538	2	716	404	130	588	996	..	34
36	قاسم پور	Kasimpoor, ...	740	576	..	268	189	35	200	114	..	4
37	کاظم پور	Kazimpoor, ...	575	316	..	166	121	26	149	54	..	1
38	کلائي	Kulla-ee, ...	2,300	899	1	738	74	16	540	561	22	56
39	کلیان پور	Kulyanpoor, ...	880	1,040	7	247	327	334	323	230	..	26
40	کنورا	Kunoruh, ...	780	876	2	183	319	363	260	117	8	6
41	کھیرو پورہ	Kheropooruh, ...	251	236	1	38	136	7	64	21	5	..
42	کھیرہ بزرگ	Kheruh Buzoorg, ...	620	378	..	182	106	39	170	137	..	..
43	کھیرہ خورد	Kheruh Khoord, ...	425	470	1	38	136	7	151	2	..	1

Pergunnah Moorthul (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement,	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
44	گوالیرہ	Gooaleruh, ...	560	356	5	225	43	4	151	86	..	..
45	گوپال پور	Gopalpoor, ...	356	233	3	54	152	..	138	154	..	..
46	گوروئي	Govu-ee, ...	886	932	2	230	440	86	245	107	..	..
47	گوهدہ	Gohuduh, ...	820	1,312	2	143	441	358	403	282	18	10
48	لوهارہ	Loharuh, ...	533	256	1	206	20	17	114	39	..	1
49	مظفرا	Moozuffura, ...	318	260	1	88	128	5	79	36	..	..
50	موان	Muvan, ...	489	416	4	149	159	78	149	53	..	..
51	مورتهل	Morthul, ...	560	344	..	177	114	3	102	257	1	102
52	موهن پور	Mohunpoor, ...	337	300	1	70	173	11	66	49	..	..
53	میر پور	Meerpoor, ...	665	624	..	154	201	69	63	94	72	9
54	میرمدئي	Maimudu-ee, ...	797	652	3	146	333	122	320	295	47	38
55	نارولي	Narolee, ...	520	544	..	113	78	177	145	63	..	..
		Total, ..	43,633	35,091	92	13,303	10,123	4,227	12,549	8,851	475	665

List of Villages in Pergunnah Burowlee.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	باج گڈھي	Bajgurhee, ...	502	623	..	266	50	14	113	60	14	23
2	بروله	Burowluh, ...	588	600	1	140	222	169	195	33	..	..
3	بروئي	Burowlee, ...	3,098	3,120	2	923	1,147	102	783	1,328	216	217
4	پرتاب پور	Purtabpoor, ...	595	819	1	124	183	321	64	88	11	30
5	پوتها	Potha, ...	361	214	..	141	54	5	148	155	8	5
6	پوتهي	Pothee, ...	540	522	3	231	53	27	119	245	..	8
7	پهکر گڈهي	Phokhurgurhee, ...	852	502	1	294	133	10	232	198	..	4
8	تمکولي	Tumkolee, ...	1,304	1,350	2	410	405	121	273	320	..	14
9	خورد کيهڑه	Khoord Kheruh, ...	603	624	2	178	175	97	119	106	..	..
10	داؤ پور	Da-oopoor, ...	976	816	18	372	189	70	498	516	..	78
11	دهيلي	Duhelee, ...	518	696	1	148	130	239	187	170	29	14
12	راج گڈهي	Rajgurhee, ...	170	222	..	2	124	37	31	13	..	..
13	رام نگر	Ramnuggur, ...	480	410	..	184	84	311	141	147	..	21
14	راي پور	Raypoor, ...	641	727	6	172	193	217	193	197	..	1
15	سونگره	Songruh, ...	1,566	1,439	2	307	609	378	243	229	72	16
16	شيام پور	Syampoor, ...	417	272	..	170	68	4	92	69	43	..
17	طالع پور	Talu'poor, ...	410	461	3	133	125	42	167	59	..	..
18	تتار گڈهي	Tutar gurhee, ...	252	268	1	92	104	2	19	28	7	9

Pergunnah Burowlee (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
19	فريد پور	Fureedpoor, ...	490	414	2	167	83	9	180	131	..	5
20	گانوري	Ganvree, ...	438	472	4	100	143	143	128	121	..	..
21	گول گڈهي	Golgurhee, ...	225	184	..	86	..	98	46	35	..	5
22	مادهو گڑه	Madhogurh, ...	451	564	2	161	145	21	145	47	..	2
23	مدن گڈهي	Mudungurhee, ...	200	205	1	20	98	48	..	..	35	14
24	ملک پوره	Mulukpooruh, ...	693	550	5	229	195	8	150	146	..	1
		Total, ..	16,370	16,074	57	5,050	4,712	2,493	4,266	4,441	435	467

TEHSEELEE HATTRASS.

115. The pergunnahs of Hattrass and Moorsan form this tehseeldarree. The history of both, being similar in many respects, will be best understood by an account being first given of pergunnah Moorsan. About the end of the 16th century Makhun, the head of a family of Tenwa Jâts, came from Rajasthan and settled at Jooar in the neighbourhood of Moorsan. His descendants obtained possession of a considerable tract of country, which became known by the name of Tuppah Jooar. It was originally situated in pergunnah Jelaysur, but in A. D. 1652 Tuppah Jooar with other villages of pergunnah Jelaysur, Muhabun and Kundolee was formed into the new pergunnah of Sydabad. During the civil war amongst the sons of Shahjehan, the Jâts of Tuppah Jooar increased their possessions considerably. At their head was Nundram, who obtained the grant of the revenue management of Jooar, and Tocheegurh, with police powers also, from which he derived the title of Foujdar, which the Tenwa Jats still sometimes apply to themselves. Nundram died about A. D. 1695, leaving fourteen sons, of whom it is only necessary to trace the fortunes of the three eldest, Zoolkurrun Singh, Bhoje Singh and Jye Singh. Khooshyal Singh, son of Zoolkurrun Singh appears to have acquired the favor of Saadut Khan, Soobuhdar of Oudh under Mahomed Shah, and to have been thereby enabled to bring under his own authority as talookdar or mortgager the small talookas of Dyalpoor, Moorsan, Gopee, Puteynee, Ahree, Buramuhey and some villages of talooka Moheria. Phope Singh, who succeeded his father Khooshyal Singh in 1749 A. D., added talooka Sasnee, the rest of talooka Moheria, and the small talookas of Rohey, Bisanuh, Ar, Lushkurpoor, Kotuh Putta, Chotwa and Tooksan to the Moorsan estate, and was the first of his family who assumed the title of Rajah. His son Bhugwunt Singh succeeded him in 1798 and acquired possession of talookas Sonk, Muden and Doneytia. In 1802 after the cession of pergunnah Jullalee to our Government, Rajah Bhugwunt Singh resisted the introduction of customs into his possessions in that pergunnah, and was consequently attacked by Lord Lake, expelled from the fort of Sasnee, and his rights in the talooka of Sasnee were confiscated. At the commencement of our rule in 1803, he was allowed to engage for pergunnah Moorsan till 1215 F. S., after which an istimraree lease was granted to him at a jumma of Rs. 80,000 exclusive of

Sonk and Muden, bestowed on him in Jagheer. " When Rajah Bhugwunt Singh died in the beginning of 1831, and the whole pergunnah was held kham by the Collector for the remainder of that year, all those who considered themselves to possess rights as being the descendants of those who were the original zemindars previous to the annexation of their respective villages to the pergunnah, as well as some who only rested their claims on long residence and management, came forward and requested the protection of the Government. When the new settlement was made with Teekum Singh, from 1232 to 1236 F. S., all these claimants were permitted to engage for their respective villages, with the title of Mokuddums, and as Government had directed that the possession of the Rajah should be restricted to the collection of a fixed sum from every village, those mehals also, in which no claimant had come forward, were left in the hands of the Moostajirs of the preceding year or committed to other individuals on the same tenure. The Rajah was allowed the title of Sudder Malgoozar, together with 15 per cent. as Malikanah on the jumma payable by the village Malgoozars, and 644 rupees per mensem on account of expenses of collection, but he derived no benefit from the latter allowance, since he made no use of the establishment which had been appointed by the collector, at that amount of monthly salary, and he also suffered a very heavy loss (stated by himself at Rs. 91,413, from 1232 to 1237 inclusive) in consequence of the inequality of the village assessment and his consequent inability to collect the whole of his dues. For this, however, he himself is chiefly answerable, as the assessment was formed upon data which he furnished. With the view of remedying this state of things more speedily than would have been otherwise possible, Government authorized in 1237 F. S., the formation of a summary settlement which should be in force from the commencement of 1238 F. S. till the detailed settlement should be completed. At this summary settlement the former system was continued of confining the authority of the Sudder Malgoozar to the collection of a fixed sum from each village, and Moostajirs were accordingly selected to engage for those estates, to the management of which there existed no other rightful claimant. Security was demanded upon each engagement, with the view of preventing the recurrence of the Rajah's losses, but several causes have combined to defeat in some measure this desirable object. Several of the khurreef crops have been injured by a deficiency of rain at the proper season, and the rubbee crop of 1239 F. S., was in some places al-

most destroyed by a hailstorm. These evils have been rendered more serious by the total absence of any attempt at remedying them."*

116. The result of the inequality of the assessment and of the insufficiency of the allowance (10 or 12 per cent.) made to the numerous and indigent putteedaree communities, was that an irrecoverable balance of more than Rs. 35,000 was incurred in the pergunnahs, and the village proprietors were involved in numerous and heavy private debts. "The state of poverty," (Mr. Thornton writes,) "in which those Malgoozars are sunk, who have failed to bear up against the pressure of the late settlement, could scarcely be equalled amongst the same class in any other district of the country."

117. Such was the state of the pergunnah when Mr. John Thornton formed the revised settlement of it under Regulation IX. of 1833. After the fullest and most patient investigation he was led to the conclusion that in about two-thirds of the pergunnah, the descendants of the original zemindars, who held the villages before they came under the Rajah's authority were still forthcoming, and that neither by their own act nor the will of the former Government, had they forfeited their right of managing their respective estates as long as they should pay the revenue demanded from them. He admitted to engagements under the title of Mokuddum Biswahdars all those who established their descent from the original zemindars, and who consequently inherited rights which existed at a period antecedent to the Rajah's authority, and he allowed them a deduction of 20 per cent. from the gross rental as their zemindaree profits. In about one-third of the pergunnah the stock of the old zemindars was extinct; in such cases the villages were made over to the exclusive management of the Rajah as zemindar, with a deduction of 30 per cent. from the rental as his proprietary allowance. In the Biswahdaree villages, the Rajah was also assigned an allowance of 18 per cent. on the jumma paid by the Biswahdars. The revenue assessment of the pergunnah was reduced by Mr. Thornton from Rs. 1,66,874 to 1,52,053, of which Rs. 92,007 was the jumma of villages settled with the Biswahdars and Rs. 60,046 of villages settled with the Rajah as zemindar.

* Settlement Report of pergunnah Moorsan.

118. In 1846 Rajah Teekum Singh instituted fifty-seven suits in the civil court of this zillah, claiming a reversal of the settlement proceedings and the dispossession of the Biswahdars, with the substitution of himself as sole zemindar. This was reported by the Collector through the Commissioner to the Board of Revenue who instructed the Collector to aid the Biswahdars in defending the suits brought against them, and if necessary to advance them money. Accordingly every assistance was given to the defendants; their vakeels were instructed as to the line of defence they should adopt, and they were required to submit their pleadings for inspection and revision before they filed them in court. Advances amounting to Rs. 6,286-5-4, were made to such of the defendants as required pecuniary assistance. The result was that in five cases the Rajah obtained ikbaldawee decrees; in five cases his claim was dismissed by the Moonsiff of Hattrass; and the remaining forty-seven cases were decreed to him by the Sudder Ameen and Principal Sudder Ameen. All the suits, except the five first mentioned, were appealed to the Judge, who confirmed the Moonsiff's decision and reversed the decrees of the Sudder Ameen and Principal Sudder Ameen, nonsuiting the plaintiff on the ground of lapse of time, in all but four cases, in three of which he dismissed the claim on the merits of the cases and the fourth he decreed to the Rajah, considering that the defendant had not satisfactorily established his possession of a separate heritable and transferable right. The Rajah upon this carried his cases into the Sudder court in special appeals, but his appeals were dismissed without the respondents being summoned. Rajah Teekum Singh now holds 165 villages in zemindaree, paying an annual revenue of Rs. 1,41, 301, and he receives malikana allowance amounting to Rs. 18,963-8 from ninety Biswahdaree villages; after the death of the present incumbent, the Rajah's malikana will be reduced from 18 to 10 per cent.

119. The soil of pergunnah Moorsan is (with few exceptions) of a good quality, but it depends very much upon irrigation for its productiveness. The water for this purpose is generally derived from kutcha wells for the formation of which the ground is usually well adapted. At the settlement it was found that only 18 per cent. of the cultivated Malgoozaree area was unirrigated. Except sugarcane, every species of crop is produced in abundance. The khurreef harvest is an extensive one, and the condition of the Malgoozars depends mainly upon its favorable

result. The ryots are easily induced by circumstances to shift their place of abode, and frequently abscond in the middle of the year, when they are in balance with the zemindars and it is not easy to supply their place.

120. The town of Moorsan is one of no importance, its population is the following:

Hindoos.			Mahomedans and others.			Grand total.
Agriculturist.	Non agriculturist.	Total.	Agriculturist.	Non agriculturist.	Total.	
317	5,285	5,602	23	943	966	6,568*

It is connected with Hattrass on one side and Muttra on the other by a good metalled road. Not far off, near the village of Chotwa, is a large Indigo factory belonging to Mr. Saunders.

Pergunnah Hattrass.

121. Thakoor Burrun Singh, grandson of Nund Ram Foujdar, was the founder of the family of the Jàt talookdars of this pergunnah. He must have been an active and fortunate man, for he succeeded in extending his authority greatly and in raising himself to almost the same degree of consequence as that to which his grandson Dya Ram afterwards attained. His most important acquisitions consisted of the large estates previously held by the talookdars of Hattrass and of Mehndoo. These were men of the Rajpoot Poruch tribe, who had held authority in these parts ever since the time of the Emperor Allaooddeen Ghoree. The main branch of this Rajpoot family resided in Mehndoo and held an extensive talooka which bore the name of that village. Another branch held Hattrass and fourteen other neighbouring estates. A third branch held talooka Duriapoor, a little to the north-east of Mehndoo. In A. D. 1752 Thakoor Burrun Singh prevailed upon the amil of the Soobuhdar of Oudh to transfer to him Hattrass with its subordinate villages. He fixed his own residence there and commenced the fort which was subsequently strengthened by Thakoor Dya Ram. In A. D. 1760 Sooruj Mull of Bhurtpoor expelled Ruttun Singh the talookdar of Mehndoo, who

* Census of 1853.

retired to Hussyn, a separate estate, which was probably beyond Sooruj Mull's power; and where his descendants are still located. The whole of the Mehndoo Ilakah was made over to Thakoor Burrun Singh. On the Thakoor's death in 1768, he was succeeded by his sons Sukut Singh and Bhoory Singh; the former founded the small talookas of Karus and Kurreel, (still held by his descendants) and the latter obtained possession of the rest of Burrun Singh's estates. Thakoor Bhoory Singh died in 1775 leaving two sons, Nuwul Singh and Dya Ram; the latter found means to supplant his elder brother in most of his father's possessions. Nuwul Singh retired to Byswan, which with twenty-six other villages had been set apart for his maintenance during Bhoory Singh's life time. His great grandson, Thakoor Girpurshaud Singh, is still in possession of Byswan; an account of his family will be found in the history of pergunnah Goreye, in the tehseelee of Uglas. A few separate villages were added to the estate by Thakoor Dya Ram, but his chief efforts appear to have been directed towards the expulsion of the other descendants of Nund Ram from their several estates and the annexation of the latter to his own extensive possessions. In 1776 talooka Simurdhurry fell into his hands; in 1779 Tocheegurh met the same fate; Gobraree followed in 1794 and Berha in 1799. At the commencement of our rule in 1803, the settlement of the whole tract, which now bears the name of pergunnah Hattrass was made with Thakoor Dya Ram from 1211 to 1215. In 1216, talookas Gobraree and Simurdhurry were assigned to the Thakoor in jagheer, and he was allowed to engage for the remainder of the pergunnah on an istimraree tenure at the reduced jumma of Rs. 93,620. "His expulsion in A. D. 1819 or F. S. 1224 afforded an invaluable opportunity for restoring the condition of the village occupants, and for admitting them to the same liberal terms and the same direct intercourse with Government that were allowed to men of a similar class in other places. In the greater number of villages, the descendants of the original zemindars had still adhered, notwithstanding Dya Ram's oppressive and arbitrary rule, to the soil which they claimed as their own; and even where this was not the case, there frequently existed individuals or families, who, though originally located by the talookdar himself; and therefore not strictly entitled to protection, might have been considered worthy of it from long possession, improvement of the cultivation or other causes. But though all the correspondence which took place at that time shews clearly that the intention of Government coincided

with the above views, yet these intentions were defeated by the superficial way in which the question was taken up by the Local Officer, and the too ready acquiescence of the Board of Revenue in his representations. Misled by the title of zemindar which Dya Ram had enjoyed in the greater part of the pergunnah, and considering as was then too often done, that the unrestricted power which the Thakoor had exercised was the true index to his just and rightful interests, the Collector thought that no individuals or communities throughout the pergunnah could be entitled to protection for the sole reason that none had hitherto been protected. In consequence of these unfortunate and erroneous conclusions, the five talookas of Jooar, viz. Simurdhurry, Berha, Gobraree, Kurreel and Karus were restored to the descendants of the former talookdars, who in the three first cases had been wholly dispossessed for the respective periods of 41, 40 and 23 years, while the real owners or occupants of the soil in every separate village, who still retained and cultivated it, were admitted to no engagements and were left in the condition of tenants at will."*

122. The rest of the pergunnah was composed of single and independant villages, of which thirty-one were made over to Thakoor Jewaram under the name of talooka Mehndoo, and twenty to Thakoor Jye Kishore under the appellation of talooka Shahzadpoor. These two individuals, of whom the former was a son and the latter a grandson of Nuwul Singh of Byswan, elder brother of Dya Ram, were supposed to have shewn good will to our authority during the operations against Hattrass. After the success of those operations, they applied to be admitted as farmers of part of the forfeited estate, but the Governor General, to evince his approbation of their services, directed that they should be installed as proprietors of some of those villages which might have been held by Dya Ram "in undisputed proprietary tenure." No injustice could have been caused by this order, if it had been properly executed; but, owing to the peculiar views entertained by the Collector, the objections which were urged by the people whose estates were selected by the new talookdars against this transfer of them to other masters, were disregarded in every instance.

123. The first settlement of this pergunnah was made in 1226; it

* Settlement Report of pergunnah Hattrass.

was intended to last for only five years, but it remained in force till 1836. The chief features of this settlement were an injudicious selection of the persons to be admitted to engage as Mokuddums, an over-estimate in most cases of the gross assets in each village, and an inadequate allowance to the Malgoozars of ten per cent. on the rental, and in some instances only five, to cover all risks and expenses including the putwaree's fees. A revision of this settlement under Regulation VII. of 1822 was attempted by Mr. W. H. Tyler in 1236 and by Mr. Stirling in 1239. The former gentleman re-settled ten and the latter three villages; but their proceedings were never confirmed by Government.

124. Mr. J. Thornton found the pergunnah in a most deplorable condition. The following extract from his report on the settlement shews the state of things in 1836:— "The excessive weight of the revenue demanded from the village Malgoozars and its ruinous pressure, may be collected from the fact that deeds of mortgage exist for almost every estate, and that the legal debts do not fall short of two lacs of rupees. If all the old indigo balances were also brought into the account, it is probable that the sum would be raised still higher. This amount of debt could never have been incurred but for the great number of native sahookars resident in the town of Hattrass and in the pergunnah. These individuals would appear to have found difficulty in the investment of their capital, to judge from the avidity with which they advanced it for the discharge of the Government revenue, even when the borrowers were known to be overwhelmed with debt to other people. If this readiness to advance money had not existed among the capitalists, the balance book of Government would have shewn a very different result. In fact it would have been clearly seen long ago that the revenue demanded could not be realized, and a general reduction must unavoidably have ensued. If such had been the event, the restoration of the agricultural prosperity would have been an infinitely easier task, and one of much more certain accomplishment. But as the case now stands there is hardly one estate in ten, which might not be brought to sale immediately by its creditors unless through my having interfered to prevent such a consummation."

125. Mr. Thornton followed out the principle which he had laid down in the Moorsan settlement, of admitting the Mokuddums to engage

as Biswahdars and the rates of deduction from the jummabundee by which he determined the Government revenue were the same as those which he adopted in pergunnah Moorsan.

126. The soil and produce of this pergunnah and the habits of the ryots are similar in their general features to those described in the account of Moorsan. The most valuable crops which are grown in any abundance are cotton and indigo. The latter was once cultivated very largely, both for the use of the European factories and for private manufacture. The factories have now greatly contracted their demand and nothing remains of the artificial prosperity which they once occasioned, but the exorbitant revenue at which some estates were consequently assessed, and the ruinous debts which weigh down the Malgoozars in so many others. The extent of non-irrigated land at the time of settlement was twenty-three per cent. on the whole cultivated area. The jumma of the pergunnah demandable under the former settlement, was Rs. 2,89,418; Mr. Thornton reduced it to Rs. 2,62,186; he also recommended the remission of all balances due to Government upon the pergunnah, and the total arrear thus relinquished amounted to Rs. 19,238-15-7½. In the hope of ameliorating the condition of the village communities, he succeeded in adjusting their private debts to an aggregate amount of about 80,000 Rupees, and he procured from every talookdar a formal and complete remission of all debts and balances of whatever description which they might otherwise have claimed from the inhabitants of their respective talookas.

127. Notwithstanding the relief thus afforded by the settlement officer, the pergunnah soon relapsed into a worse state of embarrassment than before. In 1839 Mr. W. B. Wright, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in reporting on the heavy balances in Hattrass and Moorsan wrote thus—"From the best information I have been able to collect, it would appear that the debts of the zemindars amount to not less than twelve lacs of rupees, of which nine are commercial and three revenue debts. The debts owing to the four indigo factories of Jooar, Hattrass, Mehndoo and Sasnee, are said to amount to nine lacs alone. This amount of demand is enormous and the misfortune is that the settlement has made these claims in a great measure good, which, before the people had any transferable property, were not considered worth

one anna in the rupee. An insolvent act could alone remedy this state of things. The wells have gone to decay and the utter hopelessness of the people of escaping from their creditors has caused general neglect as to their restoration, and thus the chief means of paying the revenue has failed. The present demand of Government is not excessive, and any difficulties in the way of collecting it must be attributed to other causes than a heavy rate of assessment. The settlement of the estates with the present people has been far more beneficial to their creditors than to themselves. Another cause of deterioration has been the unpropitious seasons since the year of settlement; these have not been favorably met by judicious and proper treatment on the part of the tehseeldar, and the relief afforded for the year of famine does not appear to have been judiciously or impartially distributed." Mr. Wright recommended the remission of balances from 1245 and 1246 amounting to Rs 18,419-14-9 and a relief for 1247 and 1248 to the extent of Rs. 22,693.

128. As might have been expected, the transfers of property in this pergunnah since settlement have been considerable; they are shewn in a table in the Appendix.

129. In 1840 talookas Karus, Kurreel, Berha and Simurdhurry were transferred to tehseelee Uglas.

130. Talooka Sasnee formerly belonged to pergunnah Jullalee, but was annexed to the tehseeldaree of Hattrass and Moorsan in 1840. This talooka was held by Rajah Bhugwunt Singh for five years till F. S. 1210, when he was dispossessed and separate Malgoozary engagements were taken from the resident village communities. These estates were chiefly occupied by a tribe of Bhal Rajpoots, who have retained possession, except where sales for revenue balances, decrees of court, mortgages, &c., have caused their passing into other hands. At the settlement of this talooka under Regulation IX. of 1833, in 1839, it was found that the pressure of the former jumma had been so great as to cause the sale of nine and the mortgage of three estates, and the owners of the rest were for the most part in debt and difficulties. Mr. Wright, assistant settlement officer under Mr. H. Rose, reduced the previous assessment by Rs. 5,467. The soil of the villages in this talooka is of superior quality and the percentage of irrigation in 1839 was 91.

131. The town of Hattrass contains the following population:

Hindoos.			Mahometans, &c.			Grand total.
Agriculturist.	Non agriculturist.	Total.	Agriculturist.	Non agriculturist.	Total.	
1,518	17,062	18,580	36	1,888	1,924	20,504*

It is a great mart for cotton, grain, sugar and iron; there is a considerable manufacture of coarse cloth carried on, and also of brass and copper vessels. In 1824. Mr. Harding the Collector obtained the sanction of Government to the appropriation of a large piece of ground between the fort and the town for the formation of a new gunge. Lately, Mr. E. F. Tyler, the present Collector, has improved the town extremely, by widening and straightening the streets, and putting the roadways and drainage into good order; he has also built an excellent dispensary in connection with the Cool one, and a school house. There are several Nuzool shops and gardens in Hattrass (formerly the property of Thakoor Dya Ram, and confiscated with the rest of his estates,) which yield an annual rent of Rs. 2,400. Government has liberally placed this income at the disposal of the local agents for the improvement of the town of Hattrass; there will therefore be no want of funds to carry out the work of improvement begun by Mr. Tyler, and probably in a few years Hattrass will be one of the best looking towns in upper India. The fort was so thoroughly dismantled in 1817, that it is difficult from its present condition to estimate its former strength. Part of the inner fortress or Chow-boorjee is now occupied as a tehseeldaree. There is a temple inside the fort, the dome of which is curiously marked with cannon shot. The only other towns in this pergunnah of any consequence are Mehndoo and Sasnee, the former with a population of 4,904 and the latter of 5,514. An annual fair has been established by Mr. Tyler, to be held at Hattrass on the 7th of the dark half of Kartick; it is to be hoped that this will contribute much to the prosperity of the town.

132. The following will shew the number, designation and salary of the revenue and police officers in this tehseelee, and their percentage of charge.

* Census of 1853.

Tehseeldaree Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per month.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Tehseeldar, ...	200	2,400		
1	Peishkar, ...	60	720		
1	Wasil bakee Nuvees,	25	300		
1	Seeah Nuvees, ...	15	180		
1	Itlaq Nuvees, ...	15	180		
2	Mohurrirs, ...	15	180		
1	Treasurer, ...	15	180		
1	Purkhyah, ...	7	84		
1	Jemadar, ...	10	120		
48	Peons, ...	192	2,304		
3	Mirdhas, ...	16	192		
	Contingencies, ...	18	216		
61	Total, ...	588	7,056	3,98,516 1 2	1 12 3

Thanah Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
	Thanah Hattrass.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Cutwal, ...	40	480		
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	5	60		
2	Jemadars, ...	16	192		
30	Burkundazes, ...	120	1,440		
	Chokee Bissana.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Meolee.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	4	48		
42	Carried forward, ..	225	2700		

Thanah Establishment (continued).

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
42	Brought forward, ..	225	2700		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Moorsan.				
1	Naib Darogah, ...	15	180		
1	Mohurrir, ...	7	84		
7	Burkundazes, ...	28	336		
	Thanah Sasnee.				
1	Darogah, ...	30	360		
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	5	60		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
14	Burkundazes, ...	56	672		
	Chokee Durreeapoor.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Hunnooman.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Murhella Bursa.				
1	Burkundaz, ...	4	48		
	Repairs, ...	9	108		
	Stationery, ...	8	96		
84	Total, ...	467	5,604	3,98,516 1 2	1 6 6
145	Total of Tehseeldaree and Thanah Establishment, ...	1,055	12,669	3,98,516 1 2	3 2 9

List of Villages in Pergunnah Hatrass.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	آجرولي	Ujroo-ee, ...	1,881	649	1	639	2	7	324	602	..	42
2	آجيت پور	Ujeetpoor, ...	666	280	31	222	23	4	140	40	..	..
3	آرآضي کيهري سنگه	Urazee Kuheree Singh, ..	56	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	اکهي پور قرعه دو ثلث	Ukheepoor Kooruh Do Sools,	723	267	11	130	126	..	423	164	13	2
5	اکهي پور قرعه يک ثلث	Ukheepoor Kooruh Yuk Sools,	578	206	..	198	8	..	..	..	..	..
6	آلهه پور چرسين	Uluhpoor Choorsain, ...	3,898	1,318	18	1,222	77	1	252	601	503	279
7	آمر پور	Umurpoor, ...	1,192	564	14	459	91	..	228	167	55	59
8	آمو کهري	Umokhuree, ...	1,504	372	14	231	127	..	279	379	..	43
9	آنردهٔ پور قرعه جنوبي	Unurdhpoor Kooruh Junoobee, ...	254	104	..	99	5	..	52	41	..	..
10	آنردهٔ پور قرعه شمالي	Unurdhpoor Kooruh Shimalee,	253	99	2	93	4	..	..	..	..	..
11	آوترا	Ootura, ...	993	400	5	371	24	..	228	93	6	11
12	آوسوا	Oosva, ...	3,500	1,513	3	1,505	5	..	667	478	7	56
13	آوندهوا	Ondhooa, ...	465	268	16	226	..	26	106	96	..	..
14	اِيبرن پور	Uyburun, ...	3,128	1,164	38	952	153	21	419	393	18	42
15	اِيهن	Uyhun, ...	2,604	1,202	24	715	272	191	599	792	7	93
16	باغ ساسني	Bagh Sasnee, ...	127	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	باگهؤ	Baghu-o, ...	1,305	347	9	334	..	4	244	302	8	18
18	بالا پتّي اهيا	Bala Puttee Urhyya, ...	264	72	12	60	..	..	40	..	..	..

19	بالا پتي شيخ جعفر	Bala Puttee Sheikh Jafur, ..	474	171	56	94	17	4	406	1,112	39	323
20	باندهنون شكوه اباد دو ثلث	Bandhnoon Shukohabad Do Sools, ...	1,600	613	2	569	42	..	371	418	44	39
21	باندهنون شكوه اباد يک ثلث	Bandhnoon Shukohabad Yuk Sools, ...	800	307	1	284	22	..	..	..	..	..
22	باهن پور	Bahunpoor, ...	Shamil Duryapoor	868	16	548	304	..	435	559	..	68
23	بجاهري خورد كلان	Bijahuree Khoord Kulan, ..	2,010	620	..	397	223	..	164	178	15	17
24	بدهي پور	Bidheepoor, ...	956	306	6	230	70	..	218	247	..	6
25	برا	Birra, ...	1,190	559	2	530	24	3	256	201	..	1
26	برامئي	Buramu-ee, ...	904	399	12	245	142	..	231	166	18	12
27	برروانه	Burwanuh, ...	3,232	1,356	58	1,063	235	..	871	641	..	66
28	بروليي	Burolee, ...	1,573	624	25	566	33	..	316	349	8	44
29	بسگوئي	Busgo-ee, ...	2,635	1,233	21	1,004	207	1	441	283	10	30
30	بسئي قاضي	Busu-ee Kazee, ...	1,530	615	2	509	98	6	331	370	21	20
31	بگهرايه	Bhugrayuh, ...	1,922	879	51	634	189	5	652	410	4	11
32	بگهنان	Bughnan, ...	1,092	285	10	270	5	..	157	75	..	17
33	بگهه پور	Biguhpoor, ...	1,515	755	150	590	..	15	397	373	8	41
34	بلكهورة خورد	Bilkhoruh Khoord, ...	360	142	5	124	13	..	134	69	..	..
35	بلكهورة كلان	Bilkhoruh Kulan, ...	1,001	471	9	402	40	20	217	135	17	24
36	بلهنان	Buluhnan, ...	508	291	10	187	80	14	164	70	9	..
37	بندي پور	Bundeepoor, ...	401	183	7	164	12	..	72	16	9	..
38	برل گدهي	Bool Gurhee, ...	1,216	324	1	266	57	..	142	90	..	..
39	بونئي	Bonu-ee, ...	1,440	476	25	407	44	..	379	275	42	3
40	بهتّه	Bihtuh, ...	650	335	2	315	18	..	164	146	..	25
41	بهداموئي	Bhudamu-ee, ...	1,606	430	10	216	204	..	158	187	..	38
42	بهلو كهري	Bilokhuree, ...	260	158	5	70	65	18	41	29	2	..
43	بهوپت پور	Bhooputpoor, ...	860	287	9	179	99	..	182	166	..	30

Pergunnah Hatrass (continued)

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
44	بهوپت پور تعلقه دريا پور	Bhooputpoor Talookuh Duryapoor, ...	Shamil Duryapoor	298	16	229	53	..	103	99	5	..
45	بهوج گڈهي	Bhoj Gurhee, ...	1,004	416	..	411	4	1	227	158	..	21
46	بهو گانو نگله جايس	Bhogaon Nugluh Jayus, ..	652	260	8	193	59	..	247	177	..	3
47	بير گانو	Bhergaon, ...	1,196	561	19	333	209	..	345	100	22	14
48	بير نگر	Beernuggur, ...	525	300	6	124	170	..	147	25	10	..
49	پبلوئي	Publo-ee, ...	537	178	10	155	13	..	151	134	..	29
50	پتي سانونت	Puttee Sawunt, ...	768	210	3	204	3	..	24	12	..	..
51	پتي فتح علي	Puttee Futtuh Alee, ...	290	151	..	150	1	..	..	..	..	..
52	پرسارہ	Pursaruh, ...	2,976	1,258	47	815	382	14	222	524	355	60
53	پوبهنان	Pobihnan, ...	760	334	13	239	82	..	132	97	..	1
54	پورہ خورد	Pooruh Khoord, ...	1,379	571	16	202	185	168	119	139	11	8
55	پورہ کلان	Pooruh Kulan, ...	1,411	463	14	281	167	1	335	258	21	30
56	پونير	Ponneer, ...	2,542	1,048	69	609	357	13	541	580	33	18
57	پهار پور	Puharpoor, ...	1,664	508	27	367	107	7	222	226	..	49
58	پهرولي تعلقه دريا پور	Phurolee Tarookuh Duryapoor, ...	Shamil Duryapoor	436	14	368	54	..	352	56	14	3
59	پيکوارہ	Pekwaruh, ...	1,604	339	6	333	..	..	260	246	..	..

60	تپرس	Tipoors, ...	710	217	7	210	..	..	90	96	..	9
61	تتار پور	Tutarpoor, ...	870	446	4	406	36	..	203	210	9	..
62	تتار پور تعلقه مهريا	Do Talookuh Mohurya,..	553	122	1	117	4	..	112	89	..	7
63	ترپهرا	Turphura, ...	1,816	497	27	454	15	1	236	198	38	39
64	تلوتهي	Tilothee, ...	2,138	929	1	862	65	1	326	422	..	25
65	تلوک پور	Tilokpoor, ...	540	255	13	160	82	..	214	72	..	8
66	تيهرا	Tehra, ...	1,351	417	11	262	144	..	128	107	5	18
67	تکاري	Tikaree, ...	2,695	1,042	19	851	171	1	729	564	21	52
68	تور	Tor, ...	1,860	424	17	326	78	3	470	430	5	29
69	تهولئي	Thoolu-ee, ...	2,106	728	29	497	11	191	370	456	16	50
70	جررلي	Jurolee, ...	1,155	623	164	281	178	..	312	299	..	12
71	جريا گدا کهيڑه	Jurriya Gudakheruh, ...	1,535	500	2	397	98	3	228	277	..	38
72	جسرانه	Jusranuh, ...	2,012	756	10	745	1	..	125	286	..	22
73	جعفر اباد	Jafurabad, ...	1,484	636	18	475	135	8	129	201	..	1
74	جگي پور	Jugeepoor, ...	922	401	8	374	15	4	164	225	..	11
75	جلال پور	Julalpoor, ...	2,480	1,083	20	910	140	13	420	497	15	20
76	جلال پور سانسي	Julalpoor Sasnee, ...	1,500	595	4	536	53	2	241	207	16	24
77	جنوانسي	Junwansee, ...	351	121	3	98	20	..	19	26	..	..
78	جوگيا	Jogeeya,..	1,860	669	23	422	224	..	228	478	7	17
79	جوگي پوره	Jogeepooruh, ...	225	58	..	58	..	..	72	84	..	..
80	جهانگير پور	Juhangeerpoor, ...	1,382	459	20	410	26	3	264	132	10	4
81	جهيگرا	Jheengra, ...	1,564	504	18	449	37	..	329	262	9	21
82	چنتا پور	Chintapoor, ...	614	255	11	216	25	3	90	138	..	..
83	چنتا پور بدن	Chintapoor Budun, ...	615	493	14	286	168	25	169	137	9	14
84	چند گدهي	Chund Gurhee, ...	1,544	443	8	342	93	..	95	115	15	4
85	چندیا	Chundya, ...	1,311	570	..	517	50	3	148	168	..	8

Pergunnah Hatrass (continued).

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						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
86	چھتر پور	Chutturpoor, ...	1,170	293	8	147	138	..	213	266	2	31
87	چھونڈا گڈھوا	Chonda Gurhooa, ...	2,387	1,041	14	934	86	7	456	534	11	10
88	چھونک	Chonk, ...	1,250	640	3	489	148	..	328	235	32	2
89	حاجي پور	Hajeepoor, ...	1,454	672	29	326	305	12	320	282	15	18
90	خان پور تعلقه دريا پور	Khanpoor Talookuh Duryapoor, ...	Shamil Duryapoor	115	1	104	10	..	36	65	10	..
91	دادن پور ڈھک پورہ	Dadunpoor Dhukpooruh, ..	1,072	304	21	250	33	..	223	1,100	..	13
92	دتورا	Dutora, ...	678	351	10	237	99	5	196	87	17	..
93	درکولا	Durkola, ...	900	305	..	305	..	..	137	79	..	..
94	درکولي	Durkolee, ...	600	192	..	189	..	3	160	159	..	..
95	درکئي	Durku-ee, ...	1,096	341	8	329	4	..	115	158	..	16
96	دريا پور	Duryapoor,..	15,921	922	116	802	4	..	597	2,033	62	323
97	دناولي	Dınavulee, ...	Shamil Nugleh Girbee.	502	4	458	34	6	62	125	..	..
98	دوارکا پور	Dooarkapoor, ...	568	210	4	181	20	5	100	122	..	5
99	دهتروئي تعلقه دريا پور	Dhutro-ee Talookuh Duryapoor,..	Shamil Duryapoor	395	3	249	143	..	253	154	..	8
100	دیانت پور	Diyanutpoor, ...	698	190	8	175	3	4	181	91	..	24
101	دیبي نگر تعلقه دريا پور	Debee Nuggur Talookuh Duryapoor, ...	Shamil Duryapoor	213	5	117	89	2	68	3	..	..

102	ديداصئي	Deda-muee,..	1,215	567	83	345	79	..	222	378	..	22
103	راج پور	Rajpoor, ...	1,664	585	46	457	71	11	195	217	4	34
104	رام پور	Rampoor, ...	775	333	21	232	50	30	163	124	..	12
105	رام نگر	Ram Nuggur, ...	700	234	2	196	36	..	82	58	..	..
106	رتن گڈهي	Ruttun Gurhee, ...	534	242	22	218	2	..	210	115	9	..
107	رراولي	Riravulee,..	385	263	11	125	127	..	48	24	..	..
108	رغنيان	Rughunyan,..	1,434	622	21	575	26	..	408	290	10	29
109	رمن پور	Rumunpoor, ...	1,183	361	20	334	7	..	255	1,236	..	296
110	رم نگله	Rum Nugluh, ...	240	142	4	83	55	..	34	62	..	..
111	رودايں	Roodayun, ...	2,061	881	196	614	64	7	386	598	..	45
112	رودر پور	Rooddurpoor, ...	748	253	9	219	24	1	109	25	..	..
113	روهيري	Rooheree, ...	1,551	580	23	514	43	..	406	494	..	75
114	رهنان	Rehnan, ...	1,860	752	32	658	62	..	347	338	..	9
115	ساسني قرعه ٨ بسوه	Sasnee Kooruh 8 Biswuh, ..	713	222	..	210	12	..	550	4,331	34	599
116	ساسني قرعه ١٢ بسوه	Do do 12 do., ...	1,069	337	20	301	15	1	..	..	..	..
117	ساندل پور	Sandulpoor, ...	794	353	3	336	..	11	119	172	..	5
118	ستاهري	Sitahree, ...	1,233	480	4	404	65	7	125	146	..	4
119	ستهرولي	Sithrolee, ...	1,612	486	28	336	118	4	369	390	33	37
120	ستهيا	Suthya,..	2,931	1,008	6	862	133	7	513	443	54	36
121	سراي امر سنگه	Surai Umursingh, ...	676	246	12	205	29	..	91	34	..	..
122	سري نگر	Siree Nuggur, ...	678	158	6	152	..	..	107	10	..	..
123	سكندر پور	Sikundurpoor, ...	1,148	420	10	351	59	..	138	164	..	2
124	سليم پور	Sulempoor, ...	4,088	1,389	44	1,208	137	..	497	598	51	108
125	سمرت گڈهي	Soomrut Gurhee, ...	452	218	14	149	45	10	104	35	..	..
126	سنگهرة	Singurruh, ...	1,138	587	4	574	..	9	242	256	..	40
127	سواصئي رروهل پتّي اول	Suvamu-ee Roohul Puttee 1st,	715	320	1	311	6	2	476	509	25	68

Pergunnah Hatrass (continued).

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128	سواميُ روهل پتّي دويم	Suvamu-ee Roohul Puttee 2nd,	457	207	1	199	3	4	..	..	..	..
129	سواميُ روهل پتّي سويم	Do do do 3rd,	275	122	1	119	2	..	..	..	..	..
130	سواميُ روهل پتّي چهارم	Do do do 4th,	296	124	1	121	2	..	..	..	..	..
131	سواميُ روهل پتّي پنجم	Do do do 5th,	457	206	1	199	4	2	..	..	..	..
132	سوسايت خورد	Soosayut Khoord, ...	558	319	12	304	..	3	180	169	6	..
133	سوسايت كلان	Do Kulan, ...	779	446	2	403	9	32	162	246	..	24
134	سوكهنان	Sokhnan, ...	2,126	995	81	694	220	..	409	603	.	21
135	سهجپورة	Suhujpooruh, ...	713	401	72	204	112	13	159	176	8	6
136	سير ساسني	Seersasnee, ...	287	66	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	سيكر اكبر پور	Seekoor Ukburpoor, ...	2,310	930	19	826	85	..	555	715	5	31
138	شاه پور خورد	Shahpoor Khoord, ...	941	398	9	376	13	..	173	117	..	.
139	شاه پور كلان	Do Kulan, ...	1,550	818	60	545	211	2	530	454	9	43
140	شهزاد پور	Shuzadpoor, ...	1,736	631	19	609	..	3	305	180	8	15
141	شيخپور اجيت	Shaikhpoor Ajeet, ...	2,240	717	25	566	121	5	386	385	1	12
142	شيخ پور بدن	Shaikhpoor Budun, ...	742	369	11	204	153	1	107	26	8	..
143	شير پور	Sheerpoor, ...	310	126	5	73	46	2	16	90	..	6
144	صورت پور	Soorutpoor, ...	776	284	8	197	79	..	191	62	..	..
145	علي پور تعلقه دريا پور	Aleepoor Talookuh Duryapoor,	Shamil Duryapoor	290	2	200	85	3	84	25	..	8

146	علي پور تعلقه مهريا	Aleepoor Talookuh Mohurya,	835	379	11	277	89	2	42	46	..	3
147	كپورا	Kupoora, ...	574	187	8	163	16	..	210	75	..	..
148	كتيليا	Kutelya, ...	1,255	321	12	265	44	..	130	31	8	10
149	ككوري	Kukoree, ...	1,768	570	22	505	43	..	265	228	5	26
150	كلواري	Kulwaree, ...	1,468	432	8	394	30	..	247	165	39	5
151	كمهرئي	Koomhru-ee, ...	1,680	466	18	426	14	8	134	89	171	69
152	كنور پور نگله بانس	Kunwurpoor Nugluh Bans,	3,177	1,097	24	697	376	..	525	782	..	67
153	كورار	Koorar, ...	360	142	16	109	..	17	31	..	..	..
154	كوكا	Koka, ...	1,250	423	6	404	13	..	171	256	84	35
155	كمهري	Komhree, ...	4,281	1,859	50	1,777	..	32	619	723	..	50
156	كهتولي كتيليا	Khutolee Kutelya, ...	2,241	1,002	19	809	171	3	467	354	..	17
157	كهروا	Khurwa, ...	900	456	16	178	262	..	220	48	..	19
158	كهرنان	Khornan, ...	930	280	..	235	45	..	220	284	..	1
159	كهوندة رتي	Khonduh Ruttee, ...	955	366	18	203	138	7	390	165	12	8
160	كهوندة هزاري	Khonduh Huzaree, ...	1,203	381	4	177	200	..	212	167	10	5
161	كهيرة پرسولي	Kheruh Pursolee, ...	801	245	8	161	76	..	253	446	..	83
162	كهيرة چتر بهوج	Kheruh Chutur bhooj. ..	944	409	21	261	127	..	184	81	..	..
163	كهيرة فيروز پور	Kheruh Feerozepoor, ...	879	348	2	346	..	..	155	55	..	..
164	كهيريا	Kherhya, ...	693	314	..	160	139	15	127	182	..	24
165	كندولي	Kindolee, ...	574	221	19	120	82	..	23	37	155	85
166	كيشو پور	Keshopoor, ...	1,669	498	17	401	80	..	299	143	17	8
167	كيلورة تعلقه دريا پور	Keloruh Talookuh Durya-poor, ...	Shamil Duryapoor	464	7	323	134	..	266	250	..	21
168	كيمهار	Kemhar, ...	1,384	404	20	316	26	42	186	85	18	25
169	گاوب گڈهي	Garub Gurhee, ...	747	310	11	257	42	..	249	147	..	0
170	گجرولي	Goojrolee, ...	1,564	490	13	411	60	6	278	277	29	9
171	گڈهي برني بنارسي	Gurhee Burnee Bunarsee, ..	1,644	460	4	353	103	..	305	260	20	7

Pergunnah Hatrass (continued).

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172	گڈهي بلنان	Gurhee Bulnan, ...	460	295	12	155	128	..	107	17	20	20
173	گڈهي جيني	Do Jenee, ...	710	232	37	195	..	..	80	17	..	..
174	گڈهي در دها دهاري	Do Doodha Dharee, ..	736	264	9	207	46	2	64	45	43	4
175	گڈهي دهارو	Do Dharoo, ...	1,340	503	19	410	74	.	277	167	6	18
176	گڈهي سنگها	Do Singha, ...	352	198	6	153	28	11	84	7	..	..
177	گڈهي تلمنان	Do Tumnan,..	1,492	466	13	420	14	19	206	196	..	16
178	گڈهي قندهاري	Do Kundharee, ...	957	302	29	257	16	..	408	317	9	9
179	گڈهي کهرتے	Do Khoortee, ...	174	109	..	59	50	..	6	42	..	2
180	گڈهي کردهرا	Do Girdhra, ...	924	321	19	277	25	..	62	68	..	1
181	گڈهي مدهو	Do Moodhoo,..	602	155	20	125	10	..	120	283	7	258
182	گڈهي نند رام	Do Nundram, ...	538	228	6	148	63	11	160	125	..	15
183	گنگ چولي	Gung Cholee, ...	1,385	444	20	338	86	..	250	186	8	9
184	گنگولي	Gungolee, ...	1,824	509	11	203	295	..	217	226	..	31
185	گوراراؤ	Gwara-oo, ...	2,401	860	34	689	136	1	463	327	5	41
186	گوپال پور	Gopalpoor, ...	618	210	..	202	8	..	133	165	..	5
187	گوهانه	Gohanuh, ...	898	427	4	401	22	..	122	89	3	12
188	گهنه امر پور	Ghunuh Umurpoor, ...	228	56	..	56	..	..	54	65	..	..
189	گهنه رتن گڈهي	Do Rutun Gurhee, ..	194	48	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..

190	گهنه سوکهنان	Ghunuh Sokhnan,..	576	143	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	کهنه کندولي	Do Kundolee, ...	148	36	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	لاڈ پور	Ladpoor, ...	2,751	844	5	741	198	..	670	930	38	60
193	لاکهنون	Lakhnoon, ...	2,540,	977	20	775	174	8	437	632	29	51
194	لتسان پتي اول	Lootsan Puttee 1st., ...	1,163	433	5	390	38	..	662	355	31	187
195	لتسان پتي دويم	Do do 2nd., ...	582	216	2	179	35	..	..	..	..	..
196	لتسان پتي سويم	Do do 3rd., ...	582	215	2	191	22	..	..	..	..	..
197	لتسان پتي ۱۰ بسوه	Do do 10 Biswuh, ..	2,211	858	1	431	396	30	..	..	.	..
198	لدهوته	Ludhotuh, ...	1,714	815	122	661	23	9	352	342	7	19
199	لوهرا	Loohurra, ...	2,100	900	5	753	121	21	426	360	..	51
200	لهرا	Lehra, ...	1,693	666	31	603	32	..	533	234	4	45
201	مان مهو	Man Muho, ...	976	287	12	224	51	..	152	93	..	12
202	متن پور	Mitunpoor, ...	755	188	12	89	87	..	186	130	..	21
203	مجهولا	Mujhola, ...	1,264	469	13	415	41	..	230	219	..	5
204	محبت پور	Muhubbutpoor, ...	1,568	611	21	339	211	40	365	145	41	14
205	محمود پور بر سه	Muhmoodpoor Bursuh, ..	2,643	983	7	824	106	46	349	573	7	57
206	مدن گڈهي	Mudun Gurhee, ...	500	236	10	181	45	..	63	14	..	..
207	مرزا پور	Mirzapoor, ...	606	238	7	118	108	5	181	143	..	6
208	مرگامئي	Mirga Mu-ee, ...	456	178	13	163	2	..	142	45	..	..
209	ملهه	Muluh,..	460	155	7	112	36	..	98	21	..	6
201	ممونه خورد کلان	Mumotuh Khoord Kulan, ..	1,240	583	6	577	..	..	259	244	..	15
211	موهن اباد دیهه معافي	Mohunabad Dehuh Mafee, ..	..	135	135	..	..	..	112	45	..	11
212	مهاري تعلقه دريا پور	Mooharee-Talookuh Duryapoor,..	Shamil Duryapoor	364	6	237	121	..	187	156	..	12
213	مهوريا	Mohurya, ...	1,330	660	125	362	183	..	343	398	..	80
214	مهو	Muho, ...	1,700	612	47	371	144	50	621	657	21	64
215	ميتئي	Meetu-ee,....	3,495	1,371	47	1,025	290	9	643	730	36	31

Pergunnah Hatrass (continued).

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216	ميڈو	Mendoo, ...	4,772	2,251	323	1,505	368	55	950	3,237	70	647
217	ميولي	Mevulee,..	808	282	47	193	42	..	28	190	211	57
218	نبي پور	Nubeepoor, ...	1,184	189	16	173	..	..	290	617	83	70
219	نڈونہ نگلہ لچھي	Nudonuh Nugluh Luchee, ..	1,737	750	8	676	66	..	376	190	4	..
220	نگلہ اجميري	Nugluh Ujmeree,..	222	135	1	132	..	2	21	7	..	..
221	نگلہ ادھو	Do Udhoo, ...	820	330	12	228	89	1	233	144	..	18
222	نگلہ املیا	Do Imulya, ...	1,054	488	9	426	53	..	237	155	..	9
223	نگلہ امید	Do Oomed, ...	238	63	1	61	1	..	135	54	..	..
224	نگلہ بجيا	Do Bijeya, ...	515	154	..	142	8	4	149	104	..	25
225	نگلہ بھيکھا	Do Bheekha,..	208	80	4	73	3	..	27	..	36	5
226	نگلہ بھمبھو جات	Do Bhumbhoo Jat, ..	371	121	..	114	6	1	45	54	..	1
227	نگلہ بھورا	Do Bhoora, ...	358	169	3	133	32	1	..	20	96	38
228	نگلہ تجنا تعلقہ دريا پور	Do Tujna Talookuh Duryapoor, ...	Shamil Duryapoor.	138	4	86	46	2	106	135	10	..
229	نگلہ جودھا	Do Jodha, ...	424	68	6	62	..	..	169	540	5	85
230	نگلہ جھرو	Do Jhroo, ...	398	168	1	167	..	..	90	114	..	32
231	نگلہ دھرر پرر	Do Dhorpoor, ...	801	236	11	143	82	..	237	297	..	8
232	نگلہ روندہ	Do Roondh, ...	297	115	..	115	..	..	45	21	..	..

233	نگله سانونت	Nugluh Sanwunt, ...	164	68	..	61	7	..	..	..	..	..
234	نگله سنگهه	Do Singh, ...	532	184	5	174	5	..	87	52	..	..
235	نگله سيوا	Do Seva, ...	424	146	1	144	1	..	145	109	..	9
236	نگله ليا	Do Ulya, ...	688	336	14	179	143	..	113	66	..	..
237	نگله فتيلا	Do Futeela, ...	510	186	1	163	21	1	115	76	27	15
238	نگله ناشي	Do Kashee, ...	859	329	7	215	106	1	103	91	..	2
239	نگله گهرک	Do Ghurk, ...	824	235	18	200	14	*3	246	103	..	..
240	نگله کيشو تعلقه دريا پور	Do Kesho Talookuh Duryapoor, ...	Shamil Duryapoor	378	6	266	106	..	129	250	..	..
241	نگله کهيريا	Do Kherya, ...	396	216	..	209	91	25	91	111	..	4
242	نگله گڈهو	Do Gurhoo, ...	2,066	414	6	357	50	1	389	366	..	12
243	نگله گليا	Do Gooleya, ...	612	217	3	190	24	..	103	56	..	..
244	نگله لوکا	Do Loka, ...	395	107	1	136	..	..	57	52	..	10
245	نگله مان	Do Man, ...	826	238	13	220	5	..	171	123	6	..
246	نناموئي	Ninamu-ee, ...	814	386	1	385	..	..	180	189	..	36
247	نو پورا	Nopoora, ...	756	269	6	212	51	..	154	55	..	1
248	نوجر پور	Nojurpoor, ...	771	224	..	224	..	..	87	193	..	1
249	نور پور	Noorpoor, ...	1,369	632	3	359	169	..	170	63	6	5
250	نهروئي	Nuhro-ee, ...	923	347	10	256	81	..	279	58	..	..
251	نهرئي	Nuhru-ee, ...	704	298	12	173	113	..	69	52	22	4
252	نهلوي	Nuhlo-ee, ...	413	154	..	154	..	..	50	35	11	..
253	هاتهرش خاص	Hathrus Khas, ...	2,042	664	193	457	13	1	1,518	17,062	39	1,888
254	هاشم پور ديهه معافي	Hashumpoor Dehuh Mafee,	..	100	100	..	..	..	26	7	..	..
255	هتيسا بهگونت پور	Huteesa Bhugvuntpoor, ..	3,121	1,331	53	619	613	46	794	754	13	48
256	هندولي	Hindolee, ...	1,153	555	3	344	231	7	204	149	2	22
257	هرد پور	Hurdpoor, ...	1,029	508	13	422	76	..	219	259	12	..

Pergunnah Hatrass (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
258	همت پور	Himmutpoor, ...	393	252	10	108	134	..	111	31	..	..
259	هیرا پور	Heerapoor, ...	1,280	565	30	492	37	6	269	268	11	8
260	یحی پور	Yehyapoor, ...	1,720	348	12	334	..	2	723	221	..	..
		Total,..	3,03,199	1,15,095	4,826	89,571	19,033	1,575	59,298	80,443	3,470	9,022

List of Villages in Pergunnah Moorsan.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	آراضي سيهمل	Urazee Seehmul, ...	26	20	..	16	3	1	..	..	..	..
2	آراضي كيهري سنگه	Urazee Kehree Singh, ...	72	23	..	19	4	..	..	..	..	..
3	أرجن پور	Urjunpoor, ...	1,648	462	10	413	34	5	292	253	..	15
4	امر پور معافي	Umurpoor Mafee, ...	..	188	188	..	..	..	22	34	..	..
5	آني گذهي	Unee Gurhee, ...	685	288	3	266	16	3	141	44	..	..
6	اودے بهان بهكروئي	Oodey Bhan Bhukro-ee, ..	2,099	942	15	768	159	..	460	366	..	22
7	آهرئي	Uhru-ee, ...	803	496	98	353	..	45	187	362	..	21
8	بادنگله اتهوريه	Bad Nugluh Uthvuryuh, ..	693	312	22	224	27	39	118	155	..	..
9	بانمولي	Banmolee, ...	760	439	14	353	20	52	36	38	..	..
10	بچپوري نگله دهنوان ديهه معافي	Bichpooree Nugluh Dhunwan Dehuh Mafee, ..	..	251	251	..	..	..	107	73	..	..
11	بدهو نگله هيمراج	Boodhoo Nugluh Hemraj, ..	1,533	608	36	500	73	..	199	263	..	8
12	برامئي خاص	Buramu-ee Khas, ...	250	94	1	85	8	..	145	90	..	20
13	بردواري	Burdwaree, ...	2,588	1,107	12	819	276	..	1057	964	3	74
14	بسرانت	Bisrant, ...	517	187	11	174	..	2	76	43	..	..
15	بشن داس	Bishundas, ...	869	393	3	291	97	2	206	154	..	..
16	بگلي كمال پور	Buglee Kumalpoor, ...	920	496	4	185	307	..	172	145	..	6
17	بمنئي	Bumnu-ee, ...	1,346	604	6	460	132	6	300	237	..	7

Pergunnah Moorsan (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
18	بنکا	Bunka,..	545	274	56	218	..	..	98	50	..	17
19	بھانکري نگلہ بھوجا	Bhankree Nugluh Bhoja, ..	155	73	3	63	7	..	47	170	..	8
20	بھگتوآ	Bhugtoo-a, ...	296	118	..	118	..	..	50	12	..	..
21	بھوج پور	Bhojpoor, ...	597	199	11	183	5	..	136	128	..	2
22	بھودري	Bhoodree, ...	248	129	3	67	59	..	22	26	11	13
23	بیچھیا	Beechya, ...	483	244	..	183	26	335	69	5	..	..
24	بیري سلا	Beree Sula, ...	504	120	1	166	3	..	42	37	..	11
25	بیلواري	Belwaree, ...	386	122	6	61	55	..	..	21	..	21
26	پتا خاص	Puta Khas, ...	1,431	973	124	698	143	8	344	234	..	37
27	پتیني خاص	Putenee Khas, ...	455	249	4	195	22	28	158	261	39	68
28	پدو خاص	Pudoo Khas, ...	1,194	472	12	438	15	7	428	220	6	11
29	پرتاب	Purtab, ...	613	241	13	173	46	9	92	96	..	7
30	پھرسوتي	Phursotee, ...	760	247	7	177	63	..	111	127	..	..
31	پھسکرا	Phooskura, ...	614	205	3	144	58	..	84	56	..	..
32	پیپل گدھي	Peepul Gurhee, ...	482	228	26	133	63	6	35	85	..	7
33	پنیتھ گانوں	Penth Ga-on, ...	1,348	539	10	368	161	..	329	506	4	34
34	تاج پور	Tajpoor, ...	1,082	464	14	214	230	6	113	194	..	18

35	تكسان خاص	Tooksan Khas, ...	1,621	663	68	464	101	30	157	263	8	76
36	تمرلي	Timurlee, ...	603	263	10	233	20	..	72	122	..	..
37	تهيا نگله كروا	Tiheya Nugluh Kurva, ..	299	147	2	138	3	4	107	80	..	..
38	جتوئي	Juto-ee, ...	1,721	1,016	42	725	249	..	224	239	9	12
39	جوجهريا	Jojhurya, ...	339	181	1	163	9	8	11	1	..	1
40	جيت پور	Jetpoor, ...	289	123	2	117	4	..	32	97	25	37
41	چاچ پور بهتيله	Chachpoor Bhuteluh, ...	1427	631	13	433	185	..	355	290	3	14
42	چتاور	Chitavur, ...	1274	542	9	375	145	13	150	143	5	30
43	چمار پتي	Chumar puttee, ...	395	92	..	83	9	..	29	125	..	4
44	چمرپورة نگله كروا ديهمعافي	Chumurpooruh Nugluh Kuroo-a Dehuh Mafee,	..	199	199	..	..	..	68	93	19	..
45	چندپها	Chundpuha, ...	1074	351	2	225	117	7	284	218	..	16
46	چوكره	Chokruh, ...	279	102	3	95	4	..	28	149	..	..
47	چوترا خاص	Chotoo-a Khas, ...	895	281	2	273	6	..	103	222	..	13
48	درشنان تعلقه گبراري	Dursunan Talookuh Goobraree, ...	491	223	5	186	32	..	75	36	..	3
49	درشنان تعلقه متفرقات	Do Do Mootfurukat,	423	220	4	171	45	..	111	85	..	..
50	درگوان	Dirguwan, ...	273	132	1	115	4	12	34	44	..	..
51	دولت اباد معافي	Dolutabad Mafee, ...	..	54	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	دهاتره خورد	Dhatruh Khoord, ...	736	207	2	190	13	2	63	81	..	..
53	دهاتره كلان	Do Kulan, ...	1,171	426	28	356	42	..	112	150	..	3
54	دهكپورة ديهه معافي	Dhukpooruh Dehuh Mafee,	..	212	212	..	..	..	6	19	..	..
55	ديال پور خاص	Dyalpoor Khas, ...	937	463	3	285	175	..	215	201	14	8
56	ڈينگرا	Dengra, ...	435	260	1	117	142	..	10	..	..	..
57	رام گڈه	Ram Gurh, ...	1,049	413	1	332	60	20	163	199	..	17
58	رايك	Rayuk, ...	764	305	4	121	180	..	65	147	..	21
59	رتبهان گڈهي	Rutbhan Gurhee, ...	451	238	1	199	28	..	144	65	..	..

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Pergunnah Moorsan (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
60	رنگ پورہ	Rungpooruh, ...	308	156	2	144	9	1	50	3	..	..
61	روهئي خاص	Rohu-ee Khas, ...	2,821	1,275	227	855	154	39	692	444	24	46
62	زندپٹي	Zind Puttee, ...	581	301	5	225	62	9	226	195	16	6
63	سرکوریا	Surkorya, ...	417	178	1	144	20	13	83	65	..	..
64	سروا	Surva, ...	253	126	..	80	46	..	25	16	..	..
65	سکروار	Sikurvar, ...	172	66	..	65	..	1	..	..	..	..
66	سکھا	Sookha, ...	812	342	2	326	4	10	133	92	6	..
67	سگیلا نگلہ بري	Sugeela Nugluh Buree, ..	1,007	477	30	364	83	..	120	189	..	22
68	سنتیکرا	Soonteckra, ...	910	366	2	324	20	20	92	134	..	15
69	سوساولي	Soosavulee, ...	718	270	2	253	14	1	109	20	7	..
70	سوگرا	Sogra, ...	380	127	1	125	1	..	29	65	..	..
71	سوندیہیا	Soondhya, ...	160	196	124	67	5	..	5	38	21	..
72	سیتلا میوا	Seetla Mewa, ...	475	177	6	168	3	..	158	43	..	..
73	سین پور	Senpoor, ...	947	529	3	288	185	53	166	60	..	2
74	سیہ مل دیہہ معافي	Seehmul Dehuh Mafee, ..	..	484	484	..	..	..	163	114	..	5
75	صورتیا	Soorutya, ...	423	199	..	196	28	2	109	37	..	13
76	فوجیا	Fojya, ...	178	74	..	34	40	..	24	4	..	..

77	قصبہ مرسان	Kusbuh Moorsan, ...	561	175	2	126	45	2	526	5,076	51	915
78	کتھریا	Kuthurya, ...	496	211	1	180	30	..	110	238	..	6
79	کچھپورہ	Kuchpooruh, ...	778	216	4	163	46	3	138	163	..	30
80	کریل خاص	Kureel Khas, ...	1,810	1,441	160	579	688	14	460	395	26	15
81	ککراولي دیہہ معافي	Kukravulee Dehuh Mafee, ..	..	174	174	..	..	..	51	45	..	..
82	کنچنان	Kunchnan, ...	430	189	1	177	11	..	128	69	25	19
83	کوتہ خاص	Kotuh Khas, ...	573	210	2	178	29	1	343	361	150	120
84	کوراولي	Kooravulee, ...	1,028	470	1	361	46	62	220	227	12	36
85	کورنا چمروا	Kornan Chumroo-a, ...	1,507	756	10	413	333	..	297	198	3	26
86	کھجوریا	Khijoorya, ...	894	412	5	310	48	48	287	221	..	38
87	کھرگو	Khurgoo, ...	479	151	10	113	24	4	131	339	..	47
88	کھوٹي پوري	Khootee pooree, ...	2,210	1,092	25	731	334	2	715	492	..	89
89	کھوکھیا	Khokhya, ...	366	96	1	61	34	..	13	117	..	..
90	کھیریا اسا	Kherya Asa, ...	414	160	3	139	17	1	43	3	..	..
91	کھیڑیادھر	Do Duhur, ...	418	167	2	150	15	..	75	34	23	15
92	کیسر گدھي رام پور	Kesur Gurhee Rampoor, ..	687	361	..	244	117	..	132	165	..	11
93	کیول گدئي	Kevul Gurhee, ...	693	304	2	280	22	..	107	76	..	29
94	گارب گدھي	Garub Gurhee, ...	668	388	7	352	24	5	124	77	3	..
95	گدائي	Guda-ee, ...	631	248	..	199	20	29	82	65	..	9
96	گدھي کچھوایہ	Gurhee Kuchwayuh, ...	828	327	7	273	47	..	45	30	..	..
97	گمان پور	Goomanpoor, ...	603	368	4	286	58	20	98	160	..	11
98	گمبھیر پٹي	Gumbeer Puttee, ...	575	308	48	209	47	4	252	395	..	97
99	گوپال پور تعلقہ براملئي	Gopalpoor Talookuh Bur-amu-ee, ...	584	263	..	217	17	2	71	95	..	..
100	گوپال پور تعلقہ پٹني	Do Do Putenee, ...	121	63	1	55	6	1	..	..	..	..
101	گوبراري خاص	Goobraree Khas, ...	2,112	864	23	538	303	..	501	544	..	61
102	گوپي خاص	Gopee Khas, ...	991	444	1	177	258	8	158	191	..	6

Pergunnah Moorsan (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
103	گوجيا	Gojya, ...	598	350	3	308	17	22	104	58	..	10
104	گول نگر	Gol Nugur, ...	645	246	24	172	49	1	100	181	..	22
105	لعل پور	Lalpoor, ...	434	246	..	245	..	1	14	5	..	..
106	لکهپورہ	Lukhoopooruh, ...	510	212	2	177	24	9	99	44	10	12
107	لوهيتهٔ خورد کلان	Lohetuh Khoord Kulan, ..	1,240	541	7	483	39	12	333	326	..	326
108	ماہ مونی	Mah Monee, ...	1,141	491	5	430	44	12	105	85	..	6
109	مهتو	Muthoo, ...	553	368	3	134	231	..	105	76	..	7
110	محمود پور برهمنان	Muhmoodpoor Bruhmunan,	789	317	4	208	102	3	174	153	..	5
111	محمود پور جاتان	Do Jatan, ...	1,184	322	8	305	4	5	146	190	..	19
112	مگتئي	Mugtu-ee, ...	668	415	141	258	15	1	161	177	5	..
113	مگرها	Moogurha, ...	116	85	8	58	18	1	..	..	..	..
114	مونگسا	Moongsa, ...	637	207	..	186	21	1	52	64	..	..
115	موهن پور	Mohunpoor, ...	660	331	2	249	47	6	127	52	10	..
116	مهمان	Muhman, ...	346	115	..	109	6	..	..	..	..	..
117	نبي پور	Nubeepoor, ...	402	148	..	138	10	..	62	178	8	69
118	نگله امرا	Nugluh Umra, ...	288	84	5	68	11	..	54	28	..	..
119	نگله انب	Do Anb, ...	315	126	9	115	2	..	..	..	..	..

120	نگله انتا	Nugluh Unta, ...	144	65	1	53	9	2	51	2	..	..
121	نگله اوجها	Do Ojha, ...	838	309	4	296	7	2	142	55	..	..
122	نگله بابو	Do Baboo, ...	305	92	1	72	18	1	49	221	..	..
123	نگله بري	Do Buree, ...	64	27	..	27	..	..	9	..	..	..
124	نگله نبارسي پهلاد	Do Bunarsee Puhlad, ..	673	208	10	173	25	..	90	75	..	..
125	نگله بهاري	Do Biharee, ...	730	248	13	234	..	1	129	190	47	18
126	نگله بهاري ديهه معافي	Do Biharee Dehuh Mafee,	..	90	90	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
127	نگله داؤدا	Do Daooda, ...	496	184	2	182	..	..	91	86	..	11
128	نگله دنان	Do Dunan, ...	378	129	1	122	5	1	40	27	..	..
129	نگله ديا	Do Dúya, ...	821	368	10	306	50	2	91	94	1	7
130	نگله رام راي	Do Ram Rai, ...	283	126	2	115	8	1	67	34	..	..
131	نگله شورون	Do Soron, ...	151	70	1	76	5	3	28	26	..	..
132	نگله شيشم	Do Sheeshum, ...	581	126	1	82	39	4	103	105	..	..
133	نگله گجرآ	Do Gujoo-ā, ...	671	235	3	214	17	1	97	91	..	..
134	نگله لچهي	Do Luchee, ...	1,099	395	1	350	4	40	273	349	5	14
135	نگله مني	Do Munee, ...	672	245	16	219	7	3	28	38	..	..
136	نگله موتي راي	Do Motee Rai, ...	840	246	..	234	12	..	41	46	..	..
137	نگله نند رام ديهه معافي	Do Nundram Dehuh Mafee,	..	69	69	..	..	..	13	43	..	..
138	نگله نندو	Do Nundoo, ...	919	478	62	318	97	1	114	163	..	42
139	نگله هيرا سنگه	Do Heerasingh, ...	116	54	2	51	..	1	42	14	..	..
140	نگله گنگا	Do Gunga, ...	40	61	..	13	2	1	..	..	..	..
141	هيرا گدئي	Heera Gurhee, ...	693	223	..	197	24	2	89	177	..	23
142	نديله	Hundeluh, ...	155	59	1	58	..	..	28	14	..	21
		Total, ..	95,375	43,431	3,530	31,082	7,974	845	18,618	23,343	549	2,692

TEHSEELEE KHYR

133 This tehseel comprises pergunnahs Khyr and Chundos, and talooka Somna.

134 Pergunnah Khyr originally was held by a Rajpoot family of the Chohan caste During Perron's time the owner, Rao Pirthee Singh, was imprisoned for arrears of revenue and dispossessed from the management of his estates At the conquest the farm of the pergunnah was given to Doondey Khan, but seer lands to the extent of 812 beegahs, and a malikana of Rs 535 yearly, were assigned to Rao Luchmun Singh, son of Pirthee Singh These grants were resumed on Rao Luchmun Singh's death On Doondey Khan's expulsion, pergunnah Khyr was settled with the village zemindars Rao Luchmun Singh was succeeded by his son Rao Heera Singh, and the latter by his younger brother Rao Bhopaul Singh, the present inheritor of the fortunes of this ancient but now ruined family. Of all his ancestral possessions, he only holds the village of Bamowtee

135 Seventeen villages of this pergunnah belong to the banking firm of Luchmun Gurhee, established in the village of Docheetuh near Khyr This firm is connected with the Coel firm of Seetaram and Maun Singh, but dissensions have prevailed amongst them for some years, and they have been obliged to have recourse to the civil courts for the settlement of their disputes.

136 Pergunnah Chundos was at first farmed to a banker named Poorun Chund Puchowree, and afterwards settled with the village zemindars This pergunnah was originally a Chowrasee of Chohan Rajpoots, for a long time after the conquest, it was the scene of the rebel Ubboo's depredations The only family of any note in pergunnah Chundos, is that of the Jat zemindar of talooka Pisawuh. The present talookdar is Thakoor Bhurt Singh His grandfather, Mookram Singh held many of the neighbouring villages as Moostajir under the native Government, but at Mr Elliott's settlement, he was dispossessed and the real proprietors were allowed to engage Talooka Pisawuh was settled in 1833 by Mr Sterling under Regulation VII. of 1822. The

jumma proposed by him was afterwards lowered by the Board of Revenue, by whose directions engagements were taken for a period of twenty years. At the time of Mr. Thornton's revision of the settlement in 1837, no further change appeared to be necessary, and he therefore did not include this estate in the sphere of his operations.

137. Talooka Somna was settled in the commencement of our rule with an individual named, Thakoor Jeyram Singh of the Jadon tribe of Rajpoots. The greater part of the villages contained in the talooka were formerly attached to pergunnah Khyr, and the original zemindars were mostly Chohan Rajpoots. Thakoor Jeyram Singh collected these villages together in the time of Perron, and though he appears to have had no sufficient title to the proprietary right in most of them, the successive settlements were made with him as zemindar till his death in 1233 F. S. Before that event occurred, two of his collateral relatives, Rampershaud and Khooshyal Singh, sued in the civil court and obtained shares in the talooka. The remainder has been divided amongst his sons. The present talookdars are Heera Singh, Chundun Singh and Bulwunt Singh, they are Jadon Rajpoots. At the settlement, Mr. Thornton found that the real owners of the soil had been so entirely dispossessed by the talookdars, that he was unable to afford them any protection, though convinced of the justice of their claim.

138. The former settlement in 1223 F. S. of Khyr, Chundos and Somna, had been made at a time when the pergunnahs were in a very imperfect state of cultivation, and the jumma then demanded from them was proportionably low. The greater part of the land then waste was subsequently reclaimed, so that the rate of assessment previous to revision had generally become very moderate. Under these circumstances the settlement officers increased the Government demand as follows:

Pergunnah.	Former Jumma.	New Jumma..	Increase.	Decrease.
Khyr, -- -- -- -- --	1,19,972	1,35,675	18,608	2,905
Chundos, -- -- -- -- --	55,209	68,354	14,383	1,238
Somna, -- -- -- -- ..	13,000	21,796	8,796	

The soil of these pergunnahs is inferior to that in the adjoining southern pergunnahs. The percentage of irrigation at settlement was forty-four in Khyr and Chundos and sixty-three in Somna. The chief products are moth and bajra in the khureef harvest, and barley or gram mixed with barley in the rubbee. Tobacco is also cultivated to a considerable extent. Rents in kind or buttaie are prevalent in these pergunnahs, the quality of the soil rendering the return uncertain, and the demand for cultivators enabling them to make their own terms with the zemindars. In pergunnah Chundos, a good deal of dhak jungle still exists in some parts; at the settlement there were 3,382 beegahs of land producing grass for thatching. In 1847, the thannah establishment was removed from Chundos to Somna on the Grand Trunk Road. There is now a chokey at Chundos and a naib thanahdaree at Khyr.

139. The following will show the numbers, designations and salaries of the revenue and police officers entertained by Government in the pergunnah and the percentage of charges on the jumma.

Tehseeldaree Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Tehseeldar, ...	200	2,400		
1	Peshkar, ...	40	480		
1	Wasil bakee Nuvees,	20	240		
1	Seeah Nuvees, ...	15	180		
1	Itlaq Nuvees, ...	15	180		
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96		
1	Treasurer, ...	10	120		
1	Purkhyah, ...	7	84		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
37	Peons, ...	148	1,776		
2	Mirdhas, ...	11	132		
	Stationery, ...	12	144		
48	Total, ...	494	5,928	2,36,433 1 11	2 8 1

Thanah Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Thanah Somna.				
1	Darogah, ...	35	420		
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	5	60		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
14	Burkundauzes, ...	56	672		
	Chokee Chundos.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	4	48		
4	Burkundauzes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Chohurpoor.				
1	Lais, ...	6	72		
1	Muddutgar, ...	4	48		
3	Burkundauzes, ...	12	144		
	7 *Murhellas.*				
8	Burkundauzes, ...	32	384		
	Thanah Khyr.				
1	Naib Darogah, ...	20	240		
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	4	48		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
12	Burkundauzes, ...	48	576		
	Repairs, ...	5	60		
	Stationery, ...	6	72		
53	Total, ...	293	3,516	2,36,433 1 11	1 7 9
101	Total of Tehseeldaree and Thanah establishments, ..	787	9,444	2,36,433 1 11	3 15 10

List of Villages in Pergunnah Khyr.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.			Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Culturable	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	اُتوارہ	Ootwaruh, ...	2,610	1,690	10	546	703	22	497	541	18	16
2	آرام گدهي	Aram Gurhee, ...	228	155	..	60	89	6	55	..	..	..
3	اُرانه	Urranuh, ...	1,074	584	3	147	309	59	238	170	..	11
4	اُرني	Urnee, ...	2,150	1,164	19	443	583	118	373	397	17	26
5	اسمعيل پور	Ismaeelpoor, ...	614	396	2	121	201	14	151	131	..	11
6	اُکراوت	Ukravut, ...	1,172	974	7	170	418	16	299	181	..	40
7	اُمر پور	Umurpoor, ...	520	248	..	92	127	8	89	11	..	7
8	اُنڈلہ	Undluh, ...	2,649	1,523	..	564	593	47	737	581	..	27
9	اُودي پور	Oodeypoor, ...	1,339	753	..	239	499	15	299	208	21	14
10	اُودي گدهي	Oodey Gurhee, ...	530	349	..	88	180	1	134	107	..	19
11	اُسرم	Oosrum, ...	3,362	1,590	..	707	676	..	812	451	8	35
12	اُوگر نگله راجو	Ogur Nugluh Rajoo, ...	1,732	1,304	14	418	403	11	331	419	9	10
13	اُهرولہ	Uhroluh, ...	3,131	1,649	4	660	819	3	943	845	19	33
14	ایدل پور	Aidulpoor, ...	4,007	1,684	3	716	812	84	1,083	812	..	40
15	ایچناں	Aichnan, ...	1,064	725	8	220	316	46	304	215	9	4
16	بازید پور	Bazeedpoor, ...	1,350	905	3	255	522	9	373	291	6	..
17	بامني	Bamnee, ...	827	459	..	159	260	..	173	57	16	49
18	باکنیر	Bakner, ...	3,400	1,968	10	551	830	53	774	948	6	123

19	بانموتي	Banmotee, ...	2,718	2,008	2	495	925	136	640	570	19	16
20	بجهرة	Bijhuruh, ...	505	226	6	90	103	7	103	49	..	11
21	برکه	Bnrkuh, ...	1,695	1,818	5	250	699	20	325	629	134	55
22	بسئي	Busu-ee, ...	434	285	6	61	165	1	79	91	..	6
23	بلکهورة	Bilkhoruh, ...	1,015	..	2	173	289	29	180	68	..	..
24	بلي پور	Buleepoor, ...	996	469	3	252	154	..	98	70	..	..
25	بهارهري	Bharuhree, ...	1,030	580	..	207	278	..	199	151	4	..
26	بهاري پور	Bihareepoor, ...	392	261	..	86	123	..	195	56	..	9
27	بهانولي	Bhanolee, ...	1,678	930	1	394	338	71	413	289	16	46
28	بهانيرا	Bhanera, ...	481	302	16	87	160	6	128	42	21	1
29	بهمورله	Bhumrola, ...	886	568	..	298	187	11	233	114	..	4
30	بهوگپور	Bhogpoor, ...	812	411	..	129	178	..	232	47	..	4
31	بيرم پور	Beerumpoor, ...	465	329	..	83	135	..	216	76	13	..
32	پلا چاند	Pula Chand, ...	1,329	830	64	260	382	1	275	300	7	111
33	پلاسلو	Pula Suloo, ...	1,191	998	4	424	47	4	324	299	..	10
34	پيرائي	Pera-ee, ...	1,884	900	3	366	372	68	364	425	..	11
35	تررة	Turoruh, ...	1,008	848	2	281	261	32	325	184	..	10
36	تيهرة	Tehruh, ...	1,081	509	..	238	244	2	228	134	..	10
37	جانيرة	Janeruh, ...	300	284	..	107	146	..	76	94	..	..
38	جرارة	Juraruh, ...	4,661	2,305	10	1,072	989	170	888	876	50	40
39	جکهوتة	Jukhotuh, ...	2,546	1,450	2	524	548	30	627	446	8	14
40	جگت پور	Jugutpoor, ...	582	415	1	115	170	19	67	55	..	6
41	چاندنير	Chandner, ...	822	532	1	125	264	..	143	109	..	..
42	چومهان	Chomohan, ...	596	372	2	107	171	1	46	115	..	..
43	چوندهانه	Chondhanuh, ...	1,555	929	11	334	338	..	259	391	71	15
44	چوهر پور	Choohurpoor, ...	650	442	12	145	154	1	159	228	..	64

Pergunnah Khyr (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population in			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
45	خان پور	Khanpoor, ...	1,300	870	6	145	471	..	347	272	11	..
46	دوجاردي نگر	Doojardee Nugur, ...	1,050	597	2	259	313	..	220	70	..	..
47	دوچيتة	Doocheetuh,..	1,121	1,157	22	240	472	48	278	596	10	96
48	دهرم پور	Dhurumpoor, ...	545	489	4	119	214	..	146	98	..	1
49	دهومرة	Dhoomruh, ...	900	377	..	150	168	31	199	64	13	8
50	رايت	Rayut, ...	1,906	1,190	5	431	414	2	133	141	366	140
51	رسول پور	Rusoolpoor,..	742½	910	..	76	563	27	157	82	..	..
52	روپ پور	Rooppoor, ...	743	456	1	183	206	12	143	78	12	..
53	ريسري	Resree, ...	1,317	722	5	321	272	16	480	315	..	5
54	سبها پور	Subhapoor, ...	770	403	8	127	252	16	277	119	..	..
55	سجان پور	Soojanpoor, ...	2,994	2,407	11	380	1,423	154	967	967	54	54
56	سجنان	Sujnan,..	1,351	699	3	295	299	..	353	366	12	12
57	سنگرام پور	Sungrampoor, ...	901	470	1	246	175	2	137	69	..	..
58	سوائي رگنا تهة پور	Suva-ee Roognathpoor, ..	590	298	..	162	132	4	87	132	..	..
59	سهروئي	Suhro-ee, ...	1,412	669	4	344	194	..	511	340	..	19
60	شجاع پور	Shooja-upoor, ...	800	459	..	144	230	21	189	320	..	6
61	شوالة خورد كلان	Shivaluh Khoord Kulan ..	3,654	2,190	7	507	1,468	185	879	527	16	19
62	فتح پور	Futuhpoor, ...	200	107	..	30	68	..	99	53	..	..

63	فتح گڈھي	Futuh Gurhee, ...	3,541	1,829	6	928	752	31	338	304	..	..
64	قصبۂ کھیر	Kusbuh Khyr, ...	4,389	3,760	206	796	2,036	85	1,492	3,045	152	37
65	کدولي	Kudolee, ...	1,307	870	5	275	303	57	263	326	..	884
66	کرن پور	Kurunpoor, ...	800	456	4	209	129	6	170	136	..	
67	کسیسون	Kuseeson, ...	2,475	1,234	23	457	560	22	432	305	..	39
68	ککولہٗ	Kukoluh, ...	634	392	..	110	186	6	228	155	..	17
69	کنور پور	Koonwurpoor, ...	609	336	4	110	170	..	135	93	..	4
70	کورہٗ رستم پور	Koruh Roostumpoor, ...	1,686	1,120	6	356	414	90	473	541	..	47
71	کوملہٗ	Komluh, ...	800	517	4	163	192	5	125	66	..	..
72	کھیامئي	Khiyamu-ee, ...	1,366	934	2	276	332	37	308	130	..	24
73	کھیڑہٗ ستو	Kheruh Sutoo, ...	2,812	1,632	17	336	918	120	715	396	2	35
74	کھیڑیا جھلو	Kherya Jhulloo, ...	203	129	6	47	61	1	90	16	..	..
75	کیرت پور	Keerutpoor, ...	1,215	844	4	331	259	1	249	280	..	20
76	گوالرہٗ	Gwalruh, ...	876	604	3	240	110	16	240	157	..	12
77	گوندولي	Gondolee, ...	980	498	..	153	248	6	169	206	11	9
78	گونمت	Gonmut, ...	4,984	3,189	19	823	1,726	126	956	785	145	188
79	لوہپوتہٗ	Lohpooth, ...	663	352	2	142	145	..	119	198	..	8
80	مان پور خورد	Manpoor Khoord, ...	460	255	1	125	84	11	92	98	.	..
81	مان پور کلان	Do Kulan, ...	666	255	3	167	82	--	80	94	..	10
82	مبارز نگر	Moobariznugur, ...	2,628	1,816	23	373	997	16	555	499	19	20
83	متھنان	Muthnan, ...	982	667	7	303	128	6	492	360	..	17
84	مدن پور	Mudunpoor, ...	827	358	2	236	89	..	258	160	..	15
85	مئو	Mu-oo, ...	1,558	1,120	22	259	604	8	370	574	15	64
86	مکت پور	Mookutpoor, ...	575	338	2	96	180	..	151	133	11	7
87	مگولہٗ	Mugoluh, ...	651	313	8	143	131	..	109	104	..	11
88	نایل	Nayul, ...	459	510	9	56	193	..	143	163	..	7

Pergunnah Khyr (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
89	نبساني	Nibsanee, ...	991	407	..	264	110	..	284	156	..	..
90	نسوجا	Nisooja, ...	814	448	15	241	111	20	144	228	..	6
91	نگله اسو	Nugluh Ussoo.	1,315	745	6	330	315	15	319	187	..	6
92	نگله سدا	Do Suda, ...	552	250	1	135	88	4	83	58	..	..
93	نگله سروآ	Do Suroo-a, ...	1,091	576	14	306	292	3	221	128	..	20
94	نگله شيورا	Do Shiyo Ram, ...	1,045	570	3	301	89	..	194	229	..	22
95	نگله گهيکي	Do Gheekee, ...	844	862	16	112	367	109	177	139	..	..
96	نگولهٔ	Nigoluh, ...	1,160	576	4	289	236	5	217	82	..	10
97	نند پور پلا	Nundpoor Pula, ...	735	333	4	130	199	..	277	292	..	45
98	نهر ولهٔ	Nuhroluh, ...	782	512	..	176	120	110	207	88	..	7
99	نيب کهيڑهٔ	Neeb Kheruh, ...	850	425	2	208	170	45	189	167	16	4
100	نهلهٔ	Nuhluh, ...	950	469	..	180	260	..	197	90	..	..
101	هيبت پور	Hebutpoor, ...	604	252	..	136	99	17	179	98	..	3
102	هنيسيل	Heensel, ...	822	586	8	136	297	10	151	122	..	..
		Total ..	136283½	83,456	781	27,535	37,135	2,598	31,713	27,935	1,283	29,120

Pergunnah Somnuh.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	اُدن پور	Udunpoor, ...	611	609	1	159	101	..	118	54	7	..
2	اُرجن پور	Urjunpoor, ...	231	142	..	74	68	..	58	11	..	..
3	بھیم پور	Bheempoor, ...	476	310	4	120	136	..	71	156	..	..
4	بیر پورہ	Beerpooruh, ...	2,527	1,543	11	745	415	13	454	528	..	29
5	پنہاور	Punhavur, ...	1,238	662	8	298	186	..	155	221	..	2
6	حسن پور	Husunpoor, ...	741	396	1	247	102	..	192	186	..	27
7	خضر پور	Khizurpoor, ...	893	436	12	264	113	..	144	162	4	13
8	دیو پور	Devpoor, ...	686	426	..	216	145		125	57	..	5
9	رام پور	Rampoor, ...	739	360	9	197	51	4	116	250	..	2
10	راي پور	Raipoor, ...	644	330	1	145	102	..	130	119	..	..
11	سومنہ خاص	Somnuh Khas, ...	1,395	789	..	113	501	8	497	1,186	11	332
12	شیام پور	Shiyampoor, ...	491	280	..	113	82	..	60	67	..	..
13	کنوئي	Kuno-ee, ...	800	625	..	212	170	9	118	79	..	10
14	کھیم پور	Khempoor, ...	561	268	1	172	88	..	19	136	..	8
15	گبھانہ	Gubhanuh, ...	1,526	926	..	491	163	2	414	753	6	100
16	گھورت	Ghorot, ...	736	417	..	192	190	..	152	60	..	..
17	لعل پور	Lalpoor, ...	519	547	7	155	60	..	53	136	..	..
18	مندولہ	Mundoluh, ...	737	557	1	163	282	3	213	176	9	8

Pergunnah Somnuh (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
19	مدهکي	Mundhkee, ...	2,232	1,785	1	662	635	28	607	449	..	20
20	مہاراج پور	Muhrajpoor, ...	1,393	1,431	3	401	188	..	344	202	59	25
21	مورهنه	Moruhnuh, ...	938	571	1	188	253	39	224	235	..	56
22	نگله نهتا	Nugluh Nutha, ...	453	241	..	125	74	..	119	38	..	..
		Total, ..	20,568	13,757	61	5,452	4,105	106	4,455	5,251	96	637

Pergunnah Chundos.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	احمد پور	Ahmudpoor, ...	517	324	3	149	118	2	125	27	..	5
2	اعلم پور	Ailumpoor, ...	865	768	..	288	151	264	241	246	..	7
3	امرتپور بخت پور	Imrutpoor Bukhtpoor, ..	2,010	1,579	5	359	924	129	543	451	..	17
4	املهرہ	Imleruh, ...	..	680	680	..	..	..	239	282	37	6
5	اُنجنہ	Unjnuh, ...	485	658	2	46	237	48	102	3	75	14
6	اُنجني سانول	Unjnee Sanol, ...	2,124	1,830	11	413	817	78	539	316	164	55
7	اُوبهي پور	Obheepoor, ...	..	290	290	..	..	..	301	175	4	7
8	اُومري	Oomrec, ...	3,128	2,966	9	848	799	97	716	728	46	36
9	باهر پور	Bahurpoor, ...	1,130	757	7	314	275	22	238	131	3	5
10	بجهيرہ	Bujheruh, ...	965	818	..	275	243	..	255	172	..	1
11	بگهيانہ	Bughyanuh, ...	447	309	1	116	117	..	127	70	14	14
12	بلرام پور	Bulrampoor, ...	500	295	..	67	129	70	104	188	..	..
13	بهگت پور	Bhugutpoor, ...	428	355	2	83	182	..	95	38	..	..
14	بهگوان پور	Bhugwanpoor, ...	465	250	1	105	126	..	140	59	..	..
15	بهوج پور	Bhojpoor, ...	1,348	871	5	326	376	6	350	187	17	10
16	بهوگپور	Bhogpoor, ...	762	482	1	110	322	15	318	240	..	..
17	پساوہ	Pisavuh, ...	4,000	2,968	96	829	1,122	305	1,009	1,067	40	60
18	پلہ	Pula, ...	634	432	9	115	272	3	44	25	..	..

Pergunnah Chundos (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
19	پهاوتي	Puhavutee, ...	1,338	757	..	299	383	15	178	437	..	18
20	تاج پور	Tajpoor, ...	1,114	724	5	211	412	3	161	121	..	2
21	تيكري بهوا پور	Teekree Bhuwapoor, ...	1,158	732	6	244	381	..	239	247	20	24
22	جلو كهري	Julokhuree, ...	600	429	5	97	180	7	93	25	..	6
23	جلهه كسيرو	Juluh Kuseroo, ...	450	456	3	132	29	16	74	68	..	..
24	جونهرهه	Jonhruh, ...	403	495	..	91	157	..	117	29	..	..
25	چيتي	Cheetee, ...	1,010	816	7	167	267	67	287	183	10	6
26	درگنوان	Durguwan, ...	490	800	..	101	143	72	95	36	..	..
27	دلاور پور	Dilavurpoor, ...	337	358	5	72	116	11	74	77	..	..
28	دهرم پور	Dhurumpoor, ...	510	167	..	122	39	6	323	241	..	9
29	ديوا حميد پور	Deewa Humeedpoor, ...	1,942	1,652	..	559	384	86	474	358	..	18
30	ديورو چاند پور	Dior-oo Chandpoor, ...	1,406	1,456	5	316	620	..	339	219	10	13
31	ڈيتهه خورد	Detuh Khoord, ...	1,701	1,116	15	372	532	2	337	525	25	32
32	ڈيتهه سيد پور	Detuh Sedpoor, ...	4.887	3,817	11	1,108	2,230	439	811	900	177	149
33	راج پور	Rajpoor, ...	1,545	2,215	6	393	1,017	27	354	512	211	41
34	رام پور	Rampoor, ...	673	546	9	119	241	25	130	59	7	..
35	رام نگر	Ramnugur, ...	600	652	2	85	286	26	99	46	..	..
36	رڑ پور	Ra-oopoor, ...	2,000	1,225	3	481	289	146	395	478	..	17

37	راي پور	Raipoor, ...	500	386	3	131	119	..	..	..	..	..
38	رشيد پور اگورنه	Rusheedpoor Ugornuh, ..	1,327	808	6	312	391	56	183	190	120	59
39	رکرانه	Rukranuh, ...	1,035	464	1	239	213	12	131	109	..	46
40	روپ نگر	Roopnugur, ...	953	708	4	182	279	21	133	229	..	..
41	ريسره نگله روشن اباد	Resruh Nugluh Roshunabad,	2,673	3,784	15	593	1,179	76	683	775	60	91
42	ساقي پور	Sakeepoor, ...	70	106	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..
43	سبل پور	Subulpoor, ...	600	890	1	57	303	70	255	183	..	12
44	سنگه پور	Singhpoor, ...	416	230	..	138	60	..	..	..	..	..
45	سوپه	Sopuh, ...	1.894	1,219	12	507	500	8	378	323	10	3
46	سورج پور	Soorujpoor, ...	1,038	650	5	227	348	5	192	99	30	38
47	سهج پوره	Suhujpooruh, ...	1,700	1,292	2	595	704	1	376	376	116	18
48	شاه پور	Shahpoor, ...	1,391	1,022	9	347	286	14	344	88	..	3
49	علي نگر سجان پور	Uleenugur Soobhanpoor, ..	905	1,472	7	251	259	1	159	271	193	103
50	قصبه چندوس	Kusbuh Chundos, ...	3,932	2,540	14	1,455	585	9	827	2,117	33	662
51	کسيرو	Kuseroo, ...	2,479	1,965	9	721	310	56	702	295	39	88
52	کنوهان	Kinohan, ...	1,336	916	2	359	420	2	166	411	9	35
53	کهيڑه	Kheruh, ...	998	487	6	186	243	3	241	227	..	..
54	گنگيئي	Gunge-ee, ...	1,300	1,275	6	125	677	186	394	310	36	229
55	گنيش پور	Guneshpoor, ...	1,317	962	4	387	398	..	276	96	6	2
56	گوندولي	Gondolee, ...	635	565	1	157	159	43	163	182	..	..
57	مجو پور	Mujoopoor, ...	251	515	..	119	61	44	11	54	..	..
58	محسن پور	Mohsunpoor, ...	595	450	5	107	255	5	161	157	..	10
59	مدها حسيب پور	Mudha Hubeebpoor, ...	1,800	1,245	1	437	435	20	333	202	..	31
60	مرزا پور	Mirzapoor, ...	1,614	997	14	394	423	7	312	372	9	..
61	ملتفت نگر	Mooltufit Nugur, ...	158	151	..	46	81	..	..	4	36	1
62	مهگوره	Muhgoruh, ...	2,533	2,904	18	599	963	88	818	629	10	64

Pergunnah Chundos (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
63	میر پور	Meerpoor, ...	1,784	1,402	10	399	581	27	745	497	4	22
64	نرائن پور	Nurayunpoor, ...	580	490	3	43	346	14	345	125	..	31
65	نوا پور	Nuvapoor, ...	688	545	3	147	317.	..	231	123	7	7
66	نورالہہ پور	Nooroolluhpoor, ...	618	291	5	179	81	5	112	59	..	20
		Total, ..	79,592	65,777	1,370	18,856	24,693	2.760	18,757	27,696	1,508	2,159

TEHSEELEE SECUNDRA RAO.

140. In this Tehseelee are included pergunnahs Secundra Rao and Marherah and talooka Hussyn.

141. Pergunnah Secundra Rao was originally composed of talookas Aksolee, Deyoree, Poruh, and Nowkhail. After the cession, talooka Aksolee was farmed to Hoormutully Khan, and the other talookas to Mahomed Noor Khan, both residents of Secundra Rao. In F. S. 1216 the farm of Aksolee was discontinued and the villages of the talooka were settled by Mr. Elliott separately with the several zemindars. He was prepared to follow the same course in talookas Deyoree, Poruh and Nowkhail, but at the special request of the zemindars the farm was continued to Noor Khan. In 1810, the tehseeldar of Secundra Rao fell into arrears and absconded; and in the same year Noor Khan, being ruined by family quarrels and by the frauds of his agents, became bankrupt. His fort of Deyoree was taken by Government in part payment of the balance due from him. He is still alive and resides at Secundra Rao, of which kusbah he is part proprietor. On his becoming bankrupt, the talookas of Deyoree, Poruh and Nowkhail were broken up and separate settlements were made with the village proprietors.

142. The revised settlement of this pergunnah was made by Mr. H. Rose in 1839. His remarks on the state of the pergunnah are as follows; "The rate of the former assessment fell on the cultivated acre Rs. 1-14-7, on the malgoozary Rs. 1-12-0. The proportion of irrigation is sixty-two per cent. The pergunnah is very compact and there is very little diversity of soil. The soil is good, and the assessment, with the exception of Regulation VII. villages, being low, the people are in comfortable circumstances." Mr. Rose assessed the pergunnah as follows:

Pergunnah.	Former Jumma.	New Jumma.	Increase.
Secundra Rao, ..	1,31,891	1,42,346	10,455

the rates on cultivated and malgoozary acres being increased to Rs. 2-1-0 and Rs. 1-14-2.

143. Pergunnah Marherah was also settled by Mr. Rose in 1839. He found it to be generally inferior to Secundra Rao in quality of soil, and comparatively more highly assessed. The proportion of irrigation was sixty-three per cent. The following increase was made by the settlement officer in the Government demand:

Pergunnah.	Former Jumma.	New Jumma.	Increase.
Marherah, ..	1,19,267	1,30,168	10,899

leaving the rates Rs. 1-15-9 and Rs. 1-11-5 per cultivated and malgoozary acre respectively.

144. In this pergunnah are included the talookas of Himmutnuggur, Bijeyra, and Roostumnuggur. The former consists of twenty villages and is the ancestral property of the Rajahs of Etah. At the cession it was held by Rajah Himmut Singh, the revised settlement was made with his son Rajah Megh Singh; and the present incumbent is Rajah Dunbur Singh; he is a Chowhan Rajpoot. Four villages of talooka Himmutnuggur have passed into the hands of Lall Pokh Pal Singh and others, of Awa Meesa in zillah Muttra. Talooka Roostumnuggur consists of twenty villages, which were bought at sale for Government arrears in F. S. 1220 by Sookhram Singh, whose son Thakoor Doongur Singh is in possession.

145. Some of the finest villages in pergunnah Marherah belong to the family of the late Mr. James Gardner of Kassgunj. They have been mortgaged for a term of $10\frac{1}{2}$ years or to the end of 1265 Fussilee, to Rughobur Dyal of Futtyghur, for the liquidation of the debts of the family. Mr. J. Gardner died on 14th June 1845, and was succeeded by his widow and his sons Solyman Shekoh, commonly known as Moonna Sahib; James, alias Heengah Sahib; William Lennis; Sekundur Shekoh and Jehangeer Samuel.

146. There are twelve villages in pergunnah Marherah held rent-free for the support of the Durgah of Shah Burkutoolla in the town of Marherah. The grandfather of Burkutoolla, Meer Syud Abdool Jullecl, was a native of Bilgram, and established himself as a preacher in Marherah in A. H. 1017. His tomb is known as that of Meer Sahib, and is much

resorted to by pilgrims. Shah Burkutoolla exceeded his grandfather in saintly reputation; on his death in A. H. 1142, Shoojaut Khan, minister of Nuwab Mahomed Khan of Futtyghur, built a handsome Durgah over his tomb and endowed it with lands and a yearly pension of Rs. 405. Shah Burkutoolla left two sons, the descendants of whom are known as the burra Sirkar and chota Sirkar. The present members of the family are the following:

Burra Sirkar	Chota Sirkar.
Al Rusool,	Sahib Aulum.
Mahomed Sadik.	Mahomed Ameer.
Gholam Moheeooddeen.	Wuzeerully.
Oulad Husseyn.	Atta Rusool.
Ibn Imam.	Budluh Mecan.
Al Mahomed.	Nunneh Mecan.

For many years dissensions had prevailed in this family and the objects for which the Durgah was endowed were neglected. In 1852 Mr. Tyler, aided by the exertions of Syud Al Rusool, the Sujjaduh Nusheen of the Burra Sirkar, effected an arrangement by which a committee was appointed for the management of the income of the Durgah and its due appropriation, and all the members of the family agreed to give up to the committee one half of their maafee and pension incomes, for the support of the Durgah. The present committee are Syud Al Rusool, Syud Sahib Alum, and the Canoongoe of the pergunnah.

147. Since the cession, pergunnah Marherah has been three or four times transferred from this zillah to zillah Sirpoora, Budaon and Futtyghur; it was last annexed from Futtyghur in 1837, but I believe is shortly to be transferred to zillah Etah. This will be a desirable arrangement as the pergunnah is too distant from Coel to be well managed in police matters.

148. Talooka Hussyn consists of forty-three villages. It was acquired by Rajah Ruttun Singh, of the Poruch tribe of Rajpoots, soon after his expulsion from his ancestral domains of Hattrass and Mehndoo by the Rajah of Bhurtpore. Rajah Mithur Seyn, son of Ruttun Singh, was dispossessed by the Mahrattas, but was reinstated at the commence-

ment of our rule. He died in F. S. 1221 and was succeeded by his son Jeswunt Singh; on whose death in F. S. 1228, Rajah Nurain Singh succeeded to the possession of the talooka. The revision of the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833 was made by Mr. Thornton in 1836. In seventeen villages he found the subordinate proprietors or Biswahdars in possession and admitted them to engagements; the remainder of the talooka was settled with the Rajah in zemindary. The jumma was lowered from Rs. 44,000 to Rs. 41,558, leaving the rates Rs. 2-6-7 per cultivated acre, and Rs. 2-3-6 per malgoozary. After the settlement the Rajah mortgaged his zemindary villages and his malikana allowance to the talookdar of Awa Meesa. Rajah Nurain Singh died in 1846, leaving two widows as his heirs. One-third of his malikana allowance was thereupon resumed, and a monthly pension of Rs. fifty was assigned to each of his widows. They have brought a suit for redemption of the mortgage against Rajah Pirthee Singh of Awa, and obtained a decree in their favor from the Principal Sudder Ameen of this zillah, but the case is pending in appeal before the Sudder Court at Agra.

149. The chief towns of this tehseelee are Secundra, Marhera, Kuchowra, Poordilnuggur and Hussyn. Secundra is said to have been founded by the emperor Secundur Lodi, after whom it was called originally Secunderpoor. Afterwards it was given in jagheer to Rao Khan, an Affghan, and became known as Rao ka Secundra or Secundra Rao. The kusbah is divided into two shares, viz. kusbah Nowkhail and kusbah Afghanan. The latter contains four puttees, viz. puttee Omdah Begum, puttee Mahomed Noor Khan, puttee Jumyut Khan, and puttee Meeran Khan. Omdah Begum belongs to the family of Hoormut Ully Khan, the farmer of talooka Aksowlee. Kusbah Marherah is composed of three Mehals, viz. 1st, Ahmednuggur Bumnohee, belonging to the family of the Canoongoes of the pergunnah, and 2nd, Kobad Gunj, and 3rd, kusbah Harneelguran, both belonging to zemindars of the Kumboh caste of Mahometans.

Kuchowra is chiefly noticeable as having resisted the British arms in 1802; the fort was taken with the loss of one officer killed, Major Nairn.

Poordilnuggur was founded by the Nuwab Poordil Khan, who held pergunnah Secundra Rao in former times under the native Government.

These towns are of no commercial importance. The Grand Trunk Road and Ganges Canal traverse this tehseeldaree; and also the road from Hattrass to Kassgunj.

Rajpoots of the Pooneer caste prevail in pergunnah Secundra Rao; one of the chiefs of them now is Koondun Singh the talookdar of Nayee. In the south-east parts of Marherah, Aheers are very numerous.

150. The following will shew the numbers, designations and salaries of the revenue and police establishments in this tehseeldaree with the percentage of charges on the Jumma.

Tehseeldaree Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Tehseeldar, ...	* 250	3,000		
1	Peishkar, ...	50	600		
1	Wasil bakee Nuvees, ..	25	300		
1	Seeah Nuvees, ...	15	180		
1	Itlaq Nuvees, ...	15	180		
2	Mohurrirs, ...	15	180		
1	Treasurer, ...	15	180		
1	Purkhyah, ...	7	84		
1	Jemadar, ...	10	120		
50	Peons, ...	200	2,400		
3	Mirdhas, ...	16	192		
	Stationery, ...	18	216		
63	Total, ...	636	7,632	3,03,513 10 8	2 8 10

* Of this 50 Rs. is personal allowance to the present incumbent.

Thannah Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
	Thannah Secundra Rao.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Darogah, ...	35	420		
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	5	60		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
16	Burkundazes, ...	64	768		
	Chokee Sujjawulpoor.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	4	48		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	6 *Murhellas.*				
7	Burkundazes, ...	28	336		
	Chokee Hussyn.				
1	Naib Darogah, ...	15	180		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	6	72		
7	Burkundazes, ...	28	336		
	Thannah Bhudwas.				
1	Darogah, ...	30	360		
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	5	60		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
14	Burkundazes, ...	56	672		
	Chokee near Bhoputpoor.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Pillooa.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	6 *Murhellas.*				
7	Burkundazes, ...	21	336		
	Thannah Marhera.				
1	Naib Darogah, ...	20	240		
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	4	48		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
8	Burkundazes, ...	32	384		
	Chokee Lodhamye.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Repairs, ...	9-8	114		
	Stationery, ...	9	108		
95	Total, ...	530 8	6,366	3,03,513 10 8	2 1 6
158	Total of Tehseeldaree and Thannah Establishments, ..	1,166 8	13,998	3,03,513 10 8	4 10 4

List of Villages in Pergunnah Secundra Rao.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jummu in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Cilturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	آرنو تهہ	Urnoth, ...	701	360	3	185	89	..	202	189	..	29
2	اُرنیان تلیسرا	Urniyan Tulesra, ...	781	628	10	120	212	42	249	92	7	9
3	اُسوئي	Uso-ee, ...	907	352	2	324	24	2	167	73	98	84
4	اقبال پور	Ikbalpoor, ...	913	1,100	12	374	106	..	262	222	..	10
5	اُکسولي	Uksolee, ...	4,773	3,970	4	1,690	614	205	1,602	826	38	193
6	امرت پور	Imrutpoor, ...	1,336	948	4	432	216	45	364	339	..	64
7	اموسي	Umosee, ...	337	448	2	86	204	90	126	58	..	1
8	اُود پور	Oodpoor, ...	247	234	7	17	201	3	14	42	49	5
9	آنچولہ سعادت پور	Uncholuh Sadutpoor, ...	650	428	4	207	120	17	173	115	..	34
10	بارمئو	Barmu-oo, ...	541	328	2	180	103	35	142	65	..	8
11	بازید پور	Bazeedpoor, ...	1,122	652	4	298	299	1	298	210	..	30
12	باند عبدالحی پور	Bund Ubdoolhaipoor, ...	4,000	1,991	14	795	525	148	550	604	..	32
13	بپندئي	Bipundee, ...	1,109	742	2	318	127	15	229	299	..	27
14	بدھانئو	Budhanu-oo, ...	1,110	646	5	314	210	56	233	184	28	18
15	برامئي	Buramu-ee, ...	1,367	1,120	23	600	231	8	564	247	13	10
16	بررر	Biravur, ...	455	389	1	92	147	1	132	59	6	13
17	برتر	Burtur, ...	2,557	2,360	1	743	457	57	759	516	14	36

Pergunnah Secundra Rao (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
18	برسامئي	Bursamu-ee, ...	5,242	262	1	158	47	6	131	25	..	..
19	برگوان	Burguwan, ...	2,630	1,648	30	552	371	164	584	653	13	14
20	بري شاہ پور معافي	Buree Shahpoor Mafee, ..	..	1,499	1,499	..	..	..	431	381	8	43
21	بستوئي	Busto-ee, ...	813	560	2	213	234	56	308	196	..	35
22	بسئي	Busu-ee, ...	2,724	2,296	15	1,002	571	67	856	726	..	72
23	بكايين	Bukayun, ...	1,123	1,688	2	399	186	548	344	268	110	53
24	بلار	Bilar, ...	435	346	7	155	98	6	109	86	..	8
25	بہادر پور	Buhadurpoor, ...	654	800	10	270	87	10	208	73	..	18
26	بہتكيرہ	Bhuteekra, ...	862	586	2	204	281	58	313	339	41	31
27	بهسي مرزا پور	Bhisee Mirzapoor, ...	2,761	2,888	17	966	290	249	910	552	33	27
28	بهسمئي	Bhensmu-ee, ...	780	366	43	291	17	13	139	101	..	23
29	بهودّيا	Bhoodya, ...	176	176	3	17	30	24	52	5	..	..
30	بهيكن پور	Bheekunpoor, ...	504	200	1	166	23	..	181	112	..	7
31	پايندہ پور	Payunduhpoor, ...	409	226	7	104	98	17	107	68	..	6
32	پپلگوان نگلہ نونگس	Pipulguwan Nugluh Nokus,	5,031	4,276	32	1,061	1,158	320	1,753	644	72	88
33	پتونچهي	Puntonchee, ...	980	740	3	358	62	14	311	118	..	12
34	پچاهتهہ	Puchahtuh, ...	401	462	2	62	138	208	240	59	5	..

35	چون	Puchon, ...	2,776	1,547	..	717	582	7	933	624	26	90
36	پردل نگر	Poordil Nugur, ...	4,049	2,440	119	773	761	148	844	2,321	64	835
37	پورہ ۱۳ بسوہ	Poruh 13 Biswuh, ...	1,965	2,644	6	685	508	410	699	750	..	108
38	پورہ ۷ بسوہ	Do 7 Do, ...	1,267	..	15	385	177	31	374	625		90
39	پہاڑ پور	Puharpoor, ...	352	282	1	114	63	44	7	10	92	7
40	پھولرئي مغل‌گڈهي	Phoolru-ee Moogulgurhee, ..	1,312	999	4	329	300	21	376	234	35	60
41	تتّي ڈنڈيا	Tutee Dundya, ...	1,167	1,006	7	204	309	42	277	180	12	29
42	تهات پور	Thatpoor, ...	60	128	..	13	39	7	..	..	..	..
43	تيکري بزرگ	Teekree Boozoorg, ...	2,779	1,878	12	916	536	34	724	666	21	75
44	تيکري خورد	Do Khoord, ...	1,056	824	3	319	131	9	365	404	..	50
45	جاؤعنايت پور	Ja-oo Inayutpoor, ...	1,356	1,248	14	295	470	141	311	215	..	24
46	جرولي بزرگ	Jirolee Boozoorg, ...	1,621	1,136	2	695	191	30	629	666	..	40
47	جرولي خورد	Do Khoord, ...	1,819	1,489	42	498	378	94	531	349	..	29
48	جنسوئي	Junso-ee, ...	1.446	1,258	22	365	361	61	334	334	24	54
49	جهانگير پور	Juhangeerpoor, ...	555	396	1	225	23	39	184	114	12	4
50	چاندن پور	Chandunpoor, ...	877	848	4	259	292	63	394	364	37	23
51	چهونکرا	Chonkra, ...	866	514	1	328	93	29	255	138	34	1
52	خضر پور	Khizurpoor, ...	1,414	820	5	369	311	77	418	287	23	23
53	خضر پور قصبه	Do Kusbuh, ...	172	242	22	11	67	17	117	51	2	..
54	دريا پور	Duryapoor, ...	312	136	..	108	25	..	113	234	..	17
55	دندیسري	Dundesree, ...	2,449	1,677	8	783	576	167	714	226	22	38
56	دونکيلي	Donkelee, ...	819	502	5	227	168	11	184	135	..	25
57	دهگوان	Duhguwan, ...	817	871	12	207	180	46	286	191	..	25
58	دهوبئي	Dhoobu-ee, ...	1,410	1,494	3	320	358	87	339	141	52	73
59	ديور پناکر	Devur Punakur, ...	302	336	..	75	140	7	156	39	..	7
60	راج نگر	Raj Nugur, ...	601	273	5	72	100	..	152	97	..	16

Pergunnah Secundra Rao (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
61	رام پور	Rampoor, ...	956	396	5	231	160	98	210	174	..	19
62	رام پور نگلہ چٹول	Do Nugluh Chutol, ..	495	460	3	189	85	12	192	129	..	1
63	رأي پور تپہ اکسولي	Raipoor Tuppuh Uksolee, ..	383	204	4	136	62	2	124	145	..	18
64	رأي پور تپہ پورہ	Do Do Poruh, ...	331	192	..	90	64	7	..	..	102	20
65	رتن پور حسین پور	Rutunpoor Hoosenpoor, ..	928	594	..	227	287	15	287	104	..	..
66	رضا پور	Ruzapoor, ...	291	202	1	105	31	1	60	9	..	..
67	زرین پور بہورکا	Zurreenpoor, ...	537	337	1	163	82	14	292	45	..	12
68	سجاول پور	Sujavalpoor, ...	923	514	4	250	228	10	260	127	49	39
69	سچاولي	Soochavlee, ...	929	808	33	404	42	35	265	347	..	19
70	سچاولي ثاني	Do Sanee, ...	987	976	1	353	71	38	650	313	..	9
71	سخي پور ابوطالب پور	Sukheepoor Ubootalubpoor,	859	572	4	303	78	11	276	148	..	9
72	سلطان پور	Sooltanpoor, ...	586	816	7	202	58	1	232	101	..	..
73	سنجر پور	Sunjurpoor, ...	100	128	...	15	76	12	..	..	..	..
74	سند هولي	Sundholee, ...	2,028	1,448	6	496	565	34	477	397	..	42
75	سهوري	Sihoree, ...	1,599	880	8	420	230	72	424	164	..	35
76	شیام پور مانک پور	Shiyampoor Manukpoor, ..	760	456	2	93	311	11	269	74	1	19
77	شیر پور	Sherpoor, ...	561	516	3	160	82	12	97	85	..	8

78	عارف پور	Arufpoor, ...	502	284	..	171	100	13	72	41	117	28
79	عظمت پور	Uzmutpoor, ...	406	212	1	92	86	2	136	80	..	5
80	عیسیٰ پور	Eesepoor, ...	278	298	2	3	232	8	289	68	..	..
81	فتح پور	Futuhpoor, ...	377	244	..	115	70	15	47	10	43	..
82	فیروز پور	Feerozpoor, ...	360	252	..	115	74	30	127	49	..	3
83	قصبہ پٹّي جمعیت خان	Kusbuh Puttee Jumayut Khan,	329	4,608	36	82	54	2	640	4,826	234	3,38
84	قصبہ پٹّي عمدا بیگم	Do Do Oomda Begum,	531	..	28	114	62	1	..	..	..	..
85	صبہ پٹّي محمد پور خان	Do Do Mohummud Noor Khan, ...	684	..	29	83	15	..	..	..	..	..
86	قصبہ پٹّي میران خان	Do Do Meeran Khan, ..	450	..	27	107	70	1	..	..	..	..
87	قصبہ نوخیل	Do Nokhel, ...	2,415	..	12	873	807	100	..	...	..	..
88	کٹائي	Kŭta-ee, ...	506	588	7	155	124	31	170	168	9	23
89	کلو پورا	Kuloopoora, ...	980	952	3	228	264	64	338	201	..	10
90	کھیڑیا ٹپّہ اکسولي	Kherya Tuppuh Uksolee, ..	486	260	3	121	85	25	136	52	9	10
91	کھیڑیا خورد	Do Khoord, ...	343	418	5	109	35	101	141	47	..	..
92	کھیڑیا بزرگ	Do Boozoorg, ...	818	560	40	195	250	17	237	151	14	..
93	گردھر پور	Girdhurpoor, ...	471	441	5	311	22	28	148	42	..	7
94	گنتري شاہ پور	Gunthree Shahpoor, ...	2,757	1,736	11	902	285	66	693	246	23	32
95	گنولي کشن پور	Ginolee Kishunpoor, ...	1,010	808	7	394	150	18	492	256	..	21
96	گورہٹہ	Gooruhtuh, ...	..	504	604	..	..	..	273	137	6	38
97	لودھي پور پٹّي دیوري	Lodheepoor Puttee Devuree,	1,799	6,997	8	481	336	114	583	338	..	10
98	لہا عالم پور	Luha Alumpoor, ...	1,937	1,399	13	561	589	17	554	353	16	68
99	ماندي	Mandee, ...	641	550	3	130	257	8	107	65	..	..
100	مبارک پور	Moobarikpoor, ...	2,639	2,226	10	674	882	83	1,045	857	50	87
101	محمد پور نگلہ ڈھکو	Mohummudpoor Nugluh Dhukoo, ...	489	444	6	81	241	48	147	74	..	3
102	محمود پور	Muhmoodpoor, ...	402	268	..	85	111	36	132	113	..	8

Pergunnah Secundra Rao (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
103	ملامئي اسمعيل پور	Mulamu-ee Ismaeelpoor, ..	1,917	752	4	534	87	3	424	281	10	37
104	منورا	Munora, ...	1,077	631	4	388	21	19	421	375	..	26
105	مئوچرايل	Mu-oo Chirayul,..	2,313	2,464	17	864	941	45	942	622	21	48
106	مورپتي	Mooruhtee, ...	262	182	..	58	72	32	21	15	..	3
197	مونڈه	Monduh, ...	1,096	648	2	337	215	94	341	161	17	27
108	مهاسئي صلابت نگر	Muhamu-ee Sulabut Nugur,	1,314	1,260	4	358	470	42	452	198	5	3
109	ميرپور	Meerpore, ...	340	480	2	61	185	2	98	30	..	..
110	نارئي	Naru-ee, ...	628	441	2	159	152	14	178	173	..	..
111	نارلي	Navlee,..	638	556	5	139	211	55	265	113	..	4
112	نائي نگله طاهر	Na-ee Nugluh Tahur, ...	1,297	1,768	6	496	488	23	569	643	23	36
113	نرهر پور	Nurhurpoor, ...	918	546	4	333	131	59	212	122	9	15
114	نگريا پتي ديوري	Nugurya Puttee Devuree, ..	2,285	Lodheepoor.	16	856	304	38	571	555	16	802
115	نگله بري پتي ديوري	Nugluh Buree Puttee Devuree	2,168	..	2	672	270	26	713	387	..	46
116	نگله چمار	Do Chumar, ...	221	194	..	77	59	2	136	64	..	..
117	نگله چهوا	Do Chuvva, ...	145	168	..	35	47	19	..	..	..	..
118	نگله چهيكنان	Do Cheeknan, ...	404	328	2	102	165	4	50	25	..	5
119	نگله كانچ	Do Kanch, ...	246	100	2	108	34	5	113	87	..	10

120	نگله گوبند	Do Gobind, ...	1,260	581	3	356	151	32	218	125	..	5
121	نگله میان پتّي دیوري	Do Miyan Puttee Devuree	2,410	Todhee-poor.	8	795	500	91	509	318	25	29
122	نورتهه عیسي پور	Northuh Eesepoor, ...	2,114	1,448	2	732	36	115	497	346	12	36
123	نیجرا	Neenjra, ...	548	588	2	152	328	6	173	91	..	..
		Total, ..	1,37,695	1,08,309	3,092	39,881	27,295	5,718	40,470	35,041	1,913	8,825

List of Villages in Pergunnah Mahrerah.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	اچل پور	Achulpoor, ...	1,467	1,066	17	320	387	99	672	221	34	52
2	احمدنگر بمهنوي	Ahmudnuggur Bumnoee, ..	2,146	3,409	626	602	383	71	819	2501	299	2,601
3	ادها پورة	Adhapoor, ...	2,124	1,210	80	631	151	21	634	333	..	33
4	اسلام پور پيپلي	Islampoor Peelee, ...	..	216	216	..	..	..	78	3	..	..
5	اعظم پور	Azumpoor, ...	108	88	19	15	46	2	12	15	..	..
6	اکهتولي	Uktolee, ...	238	600	10	106	54	18	175	76	..	8
7	اکهتولي عرف نياباس	Do. alias Nyabas, ...	493	712	6	166	19	19	207	96	..	..
8	اگرانه جرارة	Ugrana Juraruh, ...	3,616	1,851	92	1,226	293	59	1,035	828	27	45
9	امير پور	Umeerpoor, ...	518	416	7	129	170	56	223	79	..	..
10	انند پور	Unundpoor, ...	511	520	12	124	31	..	209	42	..	7
11	اورنبي	Orenee, ...	680	1,566	34	228	120	24	421	95	..	38
12	اهرمي	Uhurmu-ee, ...	554	445	15	188	33	14	160	64	..	..
13	بارسة	Bavsuh, ...	2,239	2,299	48	810	220	25	882	521	19	66
14	بتهوا	Bhutva, ...	752	Buimdrce.	7	219	95	30	193	35	..	16
15	بذاگانو	Buragaon, ...	1,547	1,528	73	579	68	22	528	505	5	43
16	بدرکا	Bidurka, ...	167	259	10	77	45	11	69	14	..	..
17	بدهولي	Bhidolee, ...	441	360	74	198	56	6	280	170	8	7

18	برگنوان	Burgavan, ...	1,796	1,341	40	635	166	67	706	343	..	19
19	برهان آباد	Boorhanabad, ...	914	709	79	380	10	4	155	113	14	19
20	برئي	Buru-ee, ...	4,539	5,240	131	1,302	509	419	2636	757	10	70
21	بسوندرہ	Busoondruh, ...	1,167	1,912	69	353	136	21	867	529	33	41
22	بنتهل قطب پور	Bunthul Kootubpoor, ...	1,000	1,220	62	241	224	30	606	238	19	11
23	بودهرہ	Bodhhurruh, ...	310	458	28	84	190	98	196	50	..	4
24	بودهنه	Boodhunuh, ...	585	747	33	161	221	171	204	160	7	10
25	بهت پورہ	Bhutpooruh, ...	291	380	12	28	154	68	12	13	..	7
26	بهدوا	Bhudoca, ...	540	455	27	162	25	61	177	83	..	..
27	بهدواس	Bhudwass, ...	1,362	1,172	137	413	184	11	657	1,127	6	148
28	بهدهرا	Bhudera, ...	793	861	14	180	243	57	257	93	..	7
29	بهرگنوان	Bhoorguvan, ...	680	967	48	200	107	17	432	157	..	9
30	بهوج پور	Bhojpoor, ...	289	Junet Nuggur.	13	55	207	111	239	83	..	..
31	بهوپت پور	Bhooputpoor, ...	693	1,403	30	296	287	143	163	164	121	63
32	بير پور	Beerpoor, ...	412	Junet Nuggur.	18	189	132	7	236	112	..	14
33	پپهرہ	Pipuhruh, ...	1,335	960	28	376	163	103	278	406	41	55
34	پتهن پور	Pithunpoor, ...	373	Junet Nuggur.	23	107	111	40	201	83	..	3
35	پچهرہ	Puchpuhra, ...	441	Pethodrah	15	117	92	30	166	101	..	..
36	پدرہ	Pidoruh, ...	1,048	2,120	45	342	169	5	436	262	..	42
37	پرتاب پور	Purtabpoor, ...	188	Kherah.	5	66	78	91	..	..	..	..
38	پرتاب پور ثاني	Do. 2nd, ...	222	192	4	57	70	18	41	8	..	..
39	پلوا	Pilva, ...	2,375	2,112	48	740	224	171	939	989	12	197
40	پليا	Pulya, ...	1,000	732	42	300	85	11	269	227	10	45
41	پواري	Pivaree, ...	1,809	1,280	130	434	554	33	666	259	16	41
42	پهسئي	Phusu-ee, ...	386	Reostun Nuggur.	2	132	32	2	139	15	..	..
43	پرتهيپور	Pirtheepoor, ...	166	130	4	52	34	1	63	10	23	..

Pergunnah Mahrerah (continued).

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						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
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44	پتار پور	Tutarpoor 1st, ...	665	806	21	333	61	19	585	172	6	31
45	تتار پور دويم	Do. 2nd, ...	503	354	12	190	56	35	134	101	..	1
46	تتار پور ديهه معافي	Tutarpoor Mafee, ...	..	151	151	..	..	..	71	21	..	..
47	تررر پور ديهه معافي	Turvurpoor, ...	..	104	104	.	..	..	..	..	15	..
48	تلوک پور	Tilokpoor, ...	1,462	1,218	102	307	411	96	542	255	..	22
49	جارتهل	Jarthul, ...	791	538	43	252	174	19	289	140	..	14
50	جتولي	Jutolee, ...	1,012	840	24	376	57	5	417	134	..	10
51	جنهيرة	Junheruh, ...	2,432	1,424	78	574	488	152	930	497	19	47
52	جوگامي	Jogamee, ...	678	1,022	36	143	185	111	262	109	..	3
53	جهنوار	Jhinvar, ...	1,212	Reostum Nuggur.	68	401	103	133	378	442	9	76
54	چاتي رفيع پور	Chatee Rufeepoor, ...	880	1,112	31	232	257	109	587	361	..	36
55	حسين پور	Hoossainpoor, ...	383	311	26	54	215	9	158	37	..	..
56	حسين چک	Hoossain Chuk, ...	67	38	2	25	4	6	40	4	..	..
57	حسين پير ککرارة	Hoossainpoor Kukraruh, ..	711	Reostum Nuggur.	20	277	34	2	166	65	..	13
58	حضرت پور قرنپور	Huzrutpoor Kurrunpoor, ..	412	Junet Nuggur.	10	120	244	125	305	35	..	..
59	حيات پور	Huyatpoor Mafee, ...	..	582	582	..	..	..	312	31	..	..
60	خواجي پور	Khwajeepoor, ...	743	472	29	334	63	21	443	163	6	15

61	دتّي	Dute-ee, ...	1,024	862	40	369	140	42	427	236	13	22
62	دستم پور	Dustumpoor, ...	913	943	34	321	89	461	109	131	..	22
63	دندولي	Dundolee, ...	66		..	..	29	101	..	..	..	..
64	دهرامئي	Dhuramu-ee, ...	1,876	2,227	71	523	387	16	886	830	29	147
65	دهرپسي	Dhurpusee, ...	1,223	840	27	385	197	110	418	229	..	39
66	دهنگا	Dhunga, ...	598	696	15	333	66	24	358	216	20	52
67	دهوليسر	Dholesur, ...	1,726	3,036	51	824	290	327	992	750	17	93
68	رام نگر	Ram Nuggur, ...	906	Roostum Nuggur.	10	290	90	18	203	102	..	..
69	رامي پتّي اول	Ramu-ee Puttee 1st, ...	224	664	16	24	139	34	47	11	..	..
70	رامي پتّي هيتم سنگه	Do. Do. Hetum Sing, ..	473	Ramuee Puttee 1st.	10	154	77	73	..	24	..	..
71	رتن پور معافي	Ruttunpoor Mafee, ...	..	524	524	..	..	..	83	53	..	9
72	رستم نگر	Roostum Nuggur, ...	821	6,800	49	270	33	21	264	324	..	11
73	رسول پور گدولي	Rusoolpoor Gudolee, ...	901	619	52	209	306	32	491	182	22	15
74	رشيد پور	Rusheedpoor, ...	196	Roostum Nuggur.	6	140	74	17	43	28	..	5
75	رشيد پور معافي	Do. Mafee, ...	..	282	282	..	..	..	155	36	..	..
76	رفعوت نگر	Rufut Nuggur, ...	2,253	3,000	63	696	409	510	823	222	1	12
77	رمنڈ پور	Rumundpoor, ...	343	Roostum Nuggur.	4	67	76	36	41	..	..	..
78	سانونت کهيڑه	Sawunt Kheruh, ...	481	648	13	139	126	220	197	71	42	..
79	سڈهرئي	Sidhru-ee, ...	381	303	15	81	91	52	94	44	..	..
80	سراي احمد خان	Surai Ahmud Khan, ...	367	301	46	94	99	21	147	34	..	6
81	سراي بوليخان	Do. Boole Khan, ...	209	255	21	9	186	11	113	29	..	..
82	سراي جريليا	Do. Jureleea, ...	607	696	27	177	107	9	156	60	..	6
83	سرسا بدن	Sursa Budun, ...	721	492	37	130	185	76	748	123	..	6
84	سرسا تبو	Do. Tibboo, ...	666	1,964	26	258	284	267	505	232	..	6
85	سرنؤ	Surnu-oo, ...	1,032	624	32	318	143	89	389	288	..	6
86	سلهه پور	Siluhpoor Mafee, ...	..	112	112	..	..	..	34	16	..	..

Pergunnah Mahrerah (continued).

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						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
87	سيدهاولي	Sidhawulee, ...	..	396	396	..	..	..	184	71	..	..
88	سنوٹهه	Sunoth, ...	363	318	10	89	90	28	168	38	..	..
89	سوپهتي	Soopuhtee, ...	375	385	3	116	121	76	169	81	..	..
90	سورکها	Sorkha, ...	295	341	11	63	102	27	94	35	.	22
91	سورنان سهوري	Sorna Sihoree, ...	1,389	1,235	53	498	333	13	598	136	..	9
92	سونگرا	Songra, ...	2,817	2,347	105	950	239	82	805	654	16	21
93	سين	Seen, ...	401	974	6	106	359	489	226	32	1	..
94	ساوس پور	Saoospoor, ...	146	86	29	21	33	2	..	..	..	..
95	شمش پور	Shumspoor, ...	349	184	12	133	21	10	125	54	..	5
96	شهباز پور	Shuhbazpoor, ...	1,523	1,477	16	428	112	22	232	123	94	40
97	شوراي	Shora-ee, ...	855	Rimmut Nuggur.	66	180	646	149	511	160	23	4
98	صورت پور معافي	Soorutpoor Mafee, ...	..	443	443	..	..	..	254	75	9	2
99	عبدالهه پور	Ubdoolluhpoor Mafee, ..	..	116	116	..	..	..	62	13	..	..
100	عمر پور بهوديا	Umurpoor Bhoorya do, ..	..	208	208	..	..	..	35	20	..	..
101	فتح پور	Futuhpoor, ...	477	236	12	150	30	13	107	43	..	6
102	فتح پور معافي	Do. Mafee, ...	..	145	145	..	..	..	85	16	..	..
103	فريد پور	Fureedpoor, ...	292	183	6	33	91	25	164	107	..	12

104	فيروز پور سلوني	Firozpoor Sulonee, ...	507	599	91	98	171	239	120	59	150	18
105	قاسم پور	Kasimpoor, ...	..	100	100	..	..	..	38	4	..	..
106	قاضي كهيڑه	Kazee Khera, ...	..	432	432	..	..	..	109	111	..	..
107	قباد گنج	Kubad Gunj, ...	270	Ahmud Nuggur Bumnoee.	463	9	81	78	120	9	4	..
108	قصبه هارنيلگران	Kusbeh Harneelguran, ..	345	345	136	40	81	4	105	1,338	49	852
109	كپرهتّه	Kupurhutuh, ...	1,003	1,260	42	323	146	15	374	169	..	19
110	كچورة	Kuchoruh, ...	3,948	3,338	120	873	452	335	1,389	1,859	41	333
111	كروامئي	Kurvamu-ee, ...	370	528	15	143	67	16	242	52	..	..
112	كشن پور	Kishunpoor,..	325	Roostum Nuggur.	4	136	17	10	90	22	..	6
113	كليان پور لعل پور	Kullianpoor Lallpoor,.. ..	249	Himmut Nuggur.	6	87	84	144	131	23	..	..
114	كنور پور چندر بهان پور	Koonwurpoor Chundur Bhanpoor, ...	.. 605	429	7	186	47	31	311	94	..	..
115	كوتهنه	Kotunuh Mafee, ...	..	523	523	..	..	..	293	15	6	4
116	كهكري	Khukru-ee, ...	785	582	6	258	67	61	260	358	15	37
117	كهنگار پور دولت پور	Khungarpoor Dowlutpoor,..	324	Himmut Nuggur.	7	80	218	41	141	45	..	..
118	كهيڑه	Kheruh, ...	739	1,962	31	321	315	46	379	168	8	29
119	گدن پور	Gudunpoor, ...	342	473	15	139	98	30	227	86	..	9
120	گدوالهٔ	Gurwaluh, ...	1,509	1,704	103	533	291	47	565	277	..	38
121	گوبرا	Gobura, ...	367	292	15	112	121	9	132	99	32	11
122	گوسر پور	Gosurpoor, ...	164	Himmut Nuggur.	7	34	102	71	81	23	..	..
123	گوكل پور	Gokulpoor, ...	411	308	9	164	5	1	109	159	..	6
124	گوكهني	Gokunee, ...	508	345	15	132	85	43	169	93	..	4
125	گوهرانه	Guhranah, ...	1,612	1,630	16	455	142	26	449	109	..	26
126	گوهيتو	Guhetoo, ...	2,002	2,778	77	562	314	233	637	549	9	14
127	گودها	Goodha, ...	780	712	17	170	220	100	208	87	..	24
128	لعل پور معافي	Lallpoor, ...	..	450	450	..	..	..	234	123	..	11

Pergunnah Mahrerah (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
129	لودهامئي پتّي بهارا	Lodhamu-ee Puttee Buhara,	1,012	1,407	22	351	183	117	407	120	..	11
130	لودهامئي پتّي دهونكل	Do. Do. Dhonkul, ..	966	Shamil Puttee Buhara.	26	294	169	84	347	219	24	26
131	لهرا	Luhra, ...	444	544	5	126	51	28	184	61	..	4
132	مجراؤ	Mujhrai-oo, ...	630	1,727	26	290	234	75	453	196	3	33
133	محمد پور عرف شيام پور	Mahomedpoor oorf Sheeampoor, ...	202	156	5	85	29	7	189	101	..	6
134	محمود پور نگليا	Muhmoodpoor Nugulya, ..	1,130	562	49	352	116	19	498	186	..	5
135	محي الدين پور	Muhee-oo-deenpoor, ...	1,420	1,084	26	419	70	122	618	204	7	17
136	مرگايئه	Murgayuh, ...	969	848	35	234	137	85	391	442	..	31
137	مرهچي	Mirhuch-ee, ...	710	472	24	205	77	36	251	747	44	142
138	مكهرنا	Mukhirna, ...	580	550	7	207	39	16	97	746	37	11
139	مگرولي	Mugrowlee, ...	1,103	863	11	329	139	36	234	187	..	8
140	ممیان کهيڑه	Mumyan Khera, ...	425	Roostum Nuggur.	4	131	54	44	97	49	..	..
141	منور پور معه حضرت نگر	Munuwurpoor, ...	240	292	52	77	65	42	161	..	..	3
142	منورا	Munoruh, ...	1,512	1,536	54	350	501	74	722	310	..	30
143	منارا	Munaruh, ...	524	709	16	146	131	70	208	49	..	..
144	مهني سورها	Muhnee Sorha, ...	527	1,155	23	162	191	46	371	67	17	40

145	میران پور	Meeranpoor, ...	358	352	50	53	165	44	201	68	..	..
146	نادر	Nadur, ...	446	372	22	128	36	104	70	79	64	19
147	نارلي	Navlee, ...	319	Kheruh.	10	142	127	12	115	50	..	..
148	نبي نگر	Nubee Nuggur, ...	..	231	231	..	..	..	182	42	..	..
149	نندولي	Nudolee, ...	1,593	1,230	90	423	192	120	691	1,746	75	511
150	نرهولي	Nurholee, ...	309	408	17	103	152	30	201	32	..	..
151	نظام پور	Nizampoor, ...	400	Kheruh.	8	182	140	22	172	52	10	..
152	نگله بري	Nugluh Buree, ...	1,039	Roostum Nuggur.	37	356	34	98	256	227	..	10
153	نگله بندي	Do. Bundee, ...	388	Do.	6	148	58	48	109	70	..	..
154	نگله بهورا	Do. Bhoora, ...	343	Kheruh.	7	165	101	70	116	76	..	10
155	نگله پوني	Do. Ponee, ...	120	Busoond-ruh.	4	42	14	4	48	1	..	..
156	نگله خيالي	Do. Khyalee, ...	633	612	23	123	190	216	299	158	8	24
157	نگله دتي	Do. Duttee, ...	76	Himmut Nuggur.	10	39	23	21	155	3	..	..
158	نگله سنت	Do. Sunt, ...	326	Roostum Nuggur.	6	117	70	37	160	68	..	..
159	نگله شيام	Do. Shuyam, ...	614	385	16	223	107	3	168	1	..	..
160	نگله فقير	Do. Fukeer, ...	394	363	14	123	85	27	113	30	12	4
161	نگله كسيا	Do. Kisya Mafee, ..	..	84	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	نگله كهلي	Do. Khillee, ...	768	825	22	242	151	46	273	148	..	32
163	نوذر پور	Nozurpoor, ...	630	Pidoruh.	20	144	199	11	225	97	..	..
164	هرسنگهه پور	Hursinghpoor, ...	219	Busoond-ruh.	..	56	39	5	..	..	..	..
165	همت پور	Himmutpoor, ...	655	Roostum Nuggur.	8	232	50	9	133	145	..	..
166	همت پور كاكامئي	Do. Kakamu-ee, ...	874	924	23	201	106	59	235	366	5	29
167	همت نگر بجهرا	Himmut Nuggur Bujhura, ..	773	5,740	55	384	186	232	447	154	..	2
168	هورچي	Horchee, ...	2,438	1,942	40	715	167	142	625	573	..	45
169	يادگار پور	Yadgarpoor, ...	456	373	4	165	83	61	255	39	..	2
		Total.	1,29,327	1,26,198	11,084	38,316	22,513	10,515	05,797	33,547	1,049	7,038

List of Villages in Pergunnah Hussain.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	اترني	Iturnee, ...	879	522	15	168	106	2	266	156	..	30
2	آلهدين پور	Uluhdeenpoor, ...	358	252	10	92	138	12	129	77	..	7
3	آندولي	Undolee, ...	952	892	46	162	442	126	201	248	9	28
4	باري	Baree, ...	2,975	2,200	24	869	359	578	799	570	5	75
5	بدن پور	Budunpoor, ...	280	268	9	63	99	..	86	101	0	5
6	برسولي	Bursolee, ...	2,350	1,487	29	579	222	94	546	420	8	17
7	بنواري پور	Bunvareepoor, ...	988	841	24	240	363	87	297	179	..	13
8	بهرت پور	Bhurtpoor, ...	329	342	7	115	58	..	227	81	..	6
9	بهنكري	Bhunkuree, ...	1,667	884	20	501	68	51	393	367	..	67
10	بهنتو	Bhuntur, ...	1,359	982	12	365	315	146	172	140	9	13
11	جريرة	Jurera, ...	2,468	1,361	22	758	162	..	526	453	3	6
12	چهتو پور	Chheetoopoor.	701	814	24	217	86	2	152	79	..	..
13	دهندولي	Dhundolee, ...	861	553	10	197	211	..	142	154	7	29
14	رام نگريا	Ram Nugurya, ...	292	983	5	83	62	10	105	27	..	..
15	رسول پور	Rusoolpoor, ...	452	198	6	134	26	4	125	19	18	..
16	سري نگر	Siree Nuggur, ...	312	198	10	125	20	..	95	103	..	..
17	سكترا	Siktura, ...	612	307	9	108	50	3	171	97	7	19
18	سيذامي	Sidhamu-ee, ...	1,695	940	20	375	327	2	262	369	10	27

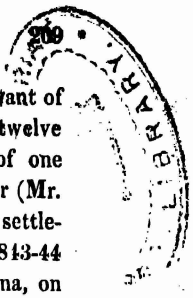
19	شنکر پور	Shunkurpoor, ...	10,69	532	21	237	156	8	143	178	8	25
20	شہباز پور	Shuhbazpoor, ...	404	319	5	84	198	..	80	31	..	1
21	کانہون	Kanhoon, ...	2.325	1,578	24	542	316	..	334	305	..	35
22	کھتولي	Khutolee, ...	1,309	628	18	351	69	..	138	186	..	25
23	گڈھي بیربل	Gurhee Beerbul,..	361	548	6	161	73	11	149	41	..	14
24	گڈولہ	Gidoluh, ...	300	224	13	69	114	..	57	50	..	..
25	گنگا پور	Gungapoor, ...	682	499	12	157	124	21	91	162	8	4
26	گوپال پور	Gopalpoor, ...	1,413	679	16	340	152	40	201	323	..	6
27	گیان پور	Giyanpoor, ...	319	257	9	68	110	..	56	42	..	..
28	متہرا پور	Muthrapoor, ...	1,117	1,035	23	261	264	120	250	222	..	10
29	مندن پور	Mundunpoor, ...	454	274	8	118	68	..	92	27	..	4
30	مہا سنگہ پور	Muhasinghpoor, ...	598	349	11	145	141	..	126	100	..	27
31	مہوا	Muheva, ...	878	499	19	112	281	..	67	71	..	7
32	میدامئي	Medamu-ee, ...	1,360	807	14	356	134	18	169	297	..	36
33	نبي پور	Nubeepoor, ...	697	380	11	86	212	56	73	35	14	13
34	نجابت پور	Nijabutpoor, ...	464	278	11	105	87	20	73	16	..	..
35	نگلہ ال	Nugluh All,..	923	339	12	213	78	..	101	156	2	10
36	نگلہ پار	Do. Par,..	56	178	..	13	..	94	..	..	..	..
37	نگلہ تتار	Do. Tutar, ...	544	260	6	180	52	..	47	27	26	15
38	نگلہ ولي	Do. Dulee, ...	352	228	8	121	35	..	101	41	20	12
39	نگلہ شکت	Do. Sukut, ...	10,13	691	12	278	150	..	171	207	7	45
40	نگلہ شیخا	Do. Sheka, ...	679	368	8	216	14	..	172	73	..	12
41	ہسایں خاص	Hussayan Khass,..	1.225	1,006	123	295	231	2	648	2,379	111	1,153
42	ہتیا رگناتہہ پور	Hetaroogunath, ...	1,617	Ramnr.	55	426	211	12	334	271	19	15
			39,636	25,877	747	10,245	6,386	1,518	8,067	9,165	199	1,101

TEHSEELEE TUPPUL.

151. This pergunnah was the jahgeer of Begum Sumroo of Sirdhana. On her death in 1836 it was resumed and was settled summarily in that year by Mr. John Thornton. In his report of his proceedings he states that he found the malgoozars of this pergunnah less heavily involved than most of the same class in other parts of the district, which he attributed to two reasons; First, that the system of native management required less foresight than our own from those who were habitually improvident, and secondly, that the money-lenders would not advance large sums as they had no security of repayment. Mr. Thornton found the soil very inferior to that of the adjoining pergunnahs, and the irrigated area only one-fourth of the whole. The chief products were, the less valuable khurreef crops, such as bajra, moth, museena, &c. which occupied three-fifths of the land. Under these circumstances he lowered the assessment from Rs. 1,34,625 to Rs. 1,15,489.

152. The revenue survey of this pergunnah was made by Captain Brown in 1839 and the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833 was formed by Mr. W. B. Wright in 1840. He found that the cultivation of the pergunnah had improved since the summary settlement, and he increased the jumma to Rs. 1,18,206. The proportion of irrigation was stated by him to be 33 per cent. The pergunnah is bounded on the west by the river Jumna, the khadir lands bordering which are about one-fifth of the pergunnah. These lands are only partially cultivated owing to a want of fertility in them and of the means of irrigation, and to the great difficulty of breaking them up in consequence of the Jumna not overflowing them now as formerly. In the rest of the pergunnah, the soils are of average quality intermixed with sandy tracts of inferior value. The zemindars are generally Jâts, and the tenures mostly Bhyachara. The town Tuppul is of no importance, it is a place of some antiquity and there is an old fort near it, said to have been built in the times of the Dor Rajahs of Coel.

153. After settlement, between 1842 and 1845, several villages of the pergunnah fell into balances, and it was found necessary to sell five



entire estates, and sixty-four puttees in seventeen estates. For want of bidders, three of the entire estates and forty-eight puttees in twelve villages were purchased by Government at the nominal price of one rupee each. The causes of default were stated by the Collector (Mr. G. Blunt) to be the following. *First*, the unfavorable seasons since settlement, only six inches of rain having fallen in the pergunnah in 1843-44 and nine in 1844-45; and the failure of inundation of the Jumna, on which the fertility of the khadir villages depends. *Second*, the minute subdivision of property in the pergunnah, the ninety-two mouzahs being subdivided into seven hundred and fifty puttees; the chief instances of this subdivision being Salpoor in which there are fifty-one puttees, Sanowl in which there are thirty-eight, and Wynan, in which they are forty-four. *Third*, the ignorance of our revenue regulations which prevailed amongst the zemindars, and their being accustomed under the Begum's rule to annual remissions, and their not understanding the new principle of joint responsibility and liability. He stated that the necessity for sale was caused by the unwillingness of neighbouring capitalists to take the farm of any of the villages of this pergunnah, which having recently been held by the Begum's amil was unknown to them, or not favorably known.

After being held kham for a short time, farmers were procured for all the estates and puttees, and Government authorized their being re-sold to the farmers or others, on expiry of the farming leases, on condition of the balances being paid up. Accordingly two estates and twenty-six puttees have been thus re-sold, and arrangements are in progress for transferring the rest to the farmers or others.

154. The following will show the numbers, designations and salaries of the revenue and police officers in this pergunnah and the percentage of charges on the Jumma.

Tehseeldarree Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Tehseeldar, ...	150	1,800		
1	Peishkar, ...	30	360		
1	Wasil bakee Nuvees, ..	15	180		
1	Seeah Nuvees, ...	10	120		
1	Itlaq Nuvees, ...	10	120		
1	Mohurrir, ...	7	84		
1	Treasurer, ...	10	120		
1	Purkyah, ...	7	84		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
35	Peons, ...	140	1,680		
2	Mirdhas, ...	11	132		
	Stationery, ...	10	120		
45	Total, ...	408	4,896	1,19,335 0 0	4 1 7

Thannah Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on Jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Thannah Tuppul.				
1	Darogah, ...	30	360		
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	5	60		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
14	Burkundazes, ...	56	672		
	Chokee Juttarree.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	4	48		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Repairs, ...	3	36		
	Stationery, ...	3	36		
24	Total, ...	141	1,692	1,19,335 0 0	1 6 7
70	Total of Tehseeldarree and Thannah establishments.	549	6,588	1,19,335 0 0	5 8 2

List of Villages in Pergunnah Tuppul.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		*Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivator.
1	آتاري	Utaree, ...	850	757	3	122	461	151	205	70	28	5
2	آدم پور	Adumpoor, ...	950	707	..	138	187	382	322	107	..	1
3	اسمعیل نگر	Ismaieel Nuggur, ...	235	74	1	70	3	..	169	62	..	1
4	اصف پور	Asufpoor, ...	515	317	2	99	203	13	114	130	..	..
5	اعتبار پور	Aitbarpoor, ...	1,350	645	2	189	353	101	244	432	..	..
6	اوسرہ	Oosuruh, ...	2,135	1,204	..	151	996	57	404	258	8	62
7	اونتا ثاني	Oonta Sanee, ...	4,925	4,798	..	591	1,740	2,467	1,162	546	83	57
8	اونتوارہ	Oontwaruh, ...	1,400	1,408	..	204	637	567	335	334	..	69
9	باجوتہ	Bajotuh, ...	2,600	2,138	..	393	1,023	722	504	411	5	27
10	بازید پور	Bazeedpoor, ...	1,300	691	4	171	449	77	214	116	13	15
11	بالن پور	Balunpoor, ...	1,398	677	..	132	451	94	157	118	33	12
12	بجاهتہ	Bijahtuh, ...	272	416	..	13	259	144	..	..	..	..
13	بچپوري	Bijpooree, ...	900	523	5	174	299	45	231	109	..	33
14	بسیرہ	Buseruh, ...	2,104	1,062	..	212	759	91	789	438	19	31
15	بلوا پور	Bulvapoor, ...	301	142	..	77	56	9	94	35	..	..
16	بولاقی پور	Bolakeepoor, ...	1,360	802	..	225	367	210	251	229	..	14
17	بھدیار	Bhuduyar, ...	405	390	3	15	264	108	118	43	1	..

Pergunnah Tuppul (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
18	بهرت پور بجهره	Bhurtpoor Bujuruh, ...	1,750	1,146	5	265	578	298	368	237	..	50
19	بهوجاکهه	Bhojakh, ...	1,083	475	..	131	275	69	287	342	1	6
20	بهودیکا	Bhoodeka, ...	1,440	773	..	312	418	43	431	201	7	6
21	بیرم گنج	Byrum Gunj, ...	450	216	3	111	87	15	77	74	..	..
22	پالر	Palur, ...	1,200	1,460	6	109	609	736	316	205	..	13
23	پرسدهپور	Pursidhpoor, ...	263	281	..	44	83	154	34	24	..	..
24	پکهودنه	Pukhodnuh, ...	930	966	3	84	414	465	249	103	..	22
25	پلسیدهٔ	Pulseduh, ...	1,801	1,035	2	155	690	188	666	339	..	22
26	پیم پور	Pempoor, ...	1,701	963	..	138	616	209	579	268	..	4
27	تقي پور	Tukeepoor, ...	1,100	470	..	244	182	44	406	203	..	29
28	جان گده	Jangruh, ...	1,287	858	6	135	374	343	203	71	..	7
29	جتّاري سليم پور	Juttaree Sulempoor, ...	2,375	1,277	..	551	518	148	602	1,335	..	151
30	جدهانه	Juranuh, ...	1,150	817	3	212	509	93	310	234	9	45
31	جرتولي	Jurtolee, ...	1,480	1,107	3	169	727	208	334	377	..	36
32	جلال پور	Julalpoor, ...	1,325	745	..	317	262	166	392	347	..	13
33	جهد پورهٔ	Juhdpooruh, ...	925	546	..	78	459	9	264	138	7	8
34	چهجو پور	Chuhjoopoor, ...	1,050	550	7	408	99	36	176	135	..	8

35	حامد پور	Hamidpoor, ...	980	1,088	3	93	470	522	295	115	2	3
36	حسن پور نگلہ	Hussunpoor Nugluh, ...	670	312	..	126	181	5	110	97	..	..
37	حسین پور جریلیا	Hoosainpoor Jurelya, ...	610	366	..	94	205	64	167	83	..	8
38	دموآکا	Dumooaka, ...	1,350	722	..	135	445	144	204	193	..	3
39	دیواکا	Deooaka, ...	640	403	2	89	292	20	144	23	..	..
40	ذکر پور	Zikurpoor, ...	761	596	3	86	286	221	107	22	..	..
41	رسول پور	Rusoolpoor, ...	600	401	1	88	196	116	107	99	..	4
42	رعیت پور	Rayutpoor, ...	1,900	3,388	..	181	508	2,741	546	182	50	29
43	سارول	Sarol, ...	2,401	1,631	1	538	777	315	608	911	3	69
44	سال پور	Salpoor, ...	6,100	2,452	7	1,231	1,168	46	1,966	1,059	7	104
45	سلیمان پور	Soolemanpoor, ...	950	512	2	116	344	50	63	24	..	..
46	سمرتھي	Simrotee, ...	1,275	1,403	..	70	706	627	201	143	10	..
47	سوتي پورہ	Soteepooruh, ...	435	182	3	64	113	2	73	70	..	..
48	سید پور نگلہ	Sedpoor Nugluh, ...	1,159	529	3	137	264	123	316	231	..	6
49	شادي پور	Shadeepoor, ...	1,504	764	..	127	413	224	343	229	..	6
50	شاہ نگر	Shah Nuggur, ...	1,250	714	..	182	518	14	118	46	..	..
51	شگونہ	Shigonuh, ...	750	399	1	173	298	17	252	108	..	..
52	شمش پور	Shumuspoor, ...	750	669	..	14	391	264	31	13	191	32
53	شیر پور	Sherpoor, ...	150	460	..	..	85	345	124	36	..	..
54	طاہر پور	Tahurpoor, ...	1,300	788	..	179	431	178	216	99	..	5
55	فاضل پور کچنہ	Fazilpoor Koochnuh, ...	200	339	..	40	196	103	38	..	..	..
56	فاضل پور کلاں	Do. Kulan, ...	950	515	4	279	208	24	128	90	..	13
57	فوجواکا	Fojwaka, ...	1,278	591	2	236	347	6	181	175	..	..
58	قادر پور عرف کارہ	Kadurpoor oorf Karuh, ..	761	472	..	57	321	94	212	82	50	..
59	قصبہ ٹپپل	Kusbuh Tuppul, ...	5,581	5,968	37	985	2,001	3,245	985	2,781	630	1,545
60	کرپال پور	Kirpalpoor, ...	550	290	..	42	236	9	23	11	..	..

Pergunnah Tuppul (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
61	كرن پور	Kurunpoor, ...	1,717	822	..	235	389	198	285	282	..	9
62	كليان پور	Kulyanpoor, ...	410	172	..	79	92	1	146	94	..	..
63	كمال پور	Kumalpoor, ...	730	315	3	224	81	7	153	91	..	10
64	كنسيرة	Kunseruh, ...	907	798	7	142	292	357	202	159	..	16
65	كورانة	Kooranuh, ...	855	806	..	56	525	225	199	67	..	8
66	كهدية	Kherya, ...	2,750	2,218	..	256	1,541	423	682	542	3	46
67	كهيرة كشن	Kheruh Kishun, ...	600	647	1	160	298	188	97	177	..	..
68	كهيريا بزرگ	Kherya Boozoorg, ...	2,535	985	11	565	290	119	1,013	946	..	36
69	كهيريا خورد	Do. Khoord, ...	820	436	..	106	322	8	205	57	..	24
70	كيل پور	Keelpoor, ...	2,080	1,252	1	436	476	339	324	260	8	46
71	گدهي سورجمل	Gurhee Soorujmul, ...	773	539	..	44	413	82	182	110	..	..
72	گردهر پور	Girdhurpoor, ...	206	188	..	..	124	64	61	60	74	24
73	گورولة	Goroluh, ...	2,635	1,365	1	526	712	127	717	461	5	12
74	گهانگهولي	Gangolee, ...	1,125	754	2	173	514	65	269	241	20	3
75	گهربهرة	Ghurbhuruh, ...	3,800	5,669	2	264	1,555	3,848	1,620	475	151	28
76	لعل گدهي	Lal Gurhee, ...	500	457	2	55	122	278	147	23	7	..
77	لهوراري	Lhoraree, ...	400	309	..	105	114	90	58	40	..	3

78	صالب	Malub, ...	3,549	3,524	1	341	1,092	2,090	1,194	541	26	19
79	مان پور	Manpoor, ...	1,200	1,026	..	195	461	370	473	210	..	6
80	ماندک	Manduk, ...	1,234	713	..	251	347	115	215	115	17	22
81	مرور گڈهي	Muror Gurhee, ...	351	228	2	54	163	9	109	10	..	..
82	ملک جڈانہ	Miluk Juranuh, ...	230	122	..	31	91	..	13	9	..	..
83	مور	Mor, ...	2,650	1,948	4	633	765	546	620	807	62	55
84	نرواري	Nurwaree, ...	1,500	2,303	..	187	377	1,739	209	142	72	51
85	نگلہ ڈانڈہ	Nugluh Danduh, ...	430	233	2	46	163	22	94	81	..	..
86	نگلہ قادر پور عرف پیپلي	Do. Kadurpoor or Peeplee,	367	250	..	8	183	59	48	4	..	..
87	نگلہ کرپا	Do. Kirpa, ...	295	143	..	..	130	13	79	17	..	..
88	وينان	Vynan, ...	2,400	1,695	1	347	1,922	325	829	299	..	22
89	هجيا پور	Hujyapoor, ...	1,201	484	..	369	62	53	267	218	..	18
90	هيتل پور	Hetulpoor, ...	1,050	576	..	211	308	57	371	165	..	..
91	هير پورہ	Heerpooruh, ...	265	181	..	40	150	44	29	84	..	..
		Total, ..	1,19,33	8 ,4 38	267	17,519	39,848	29,834	28,576	21,754	1,601	3,032

TEHSEELEE UGLAS.

155. Pergunnahs Goreye and Hussunghur, at the commencement of our rule, were farmed to Thakoor Hurkishun Singh, talookdar of Byswan. In 1808, the settlement was formed with the village zemindars, and the pergunnahs were made Huzoor tehseel. In 1840 A. D. they were separated from the Huzoor tehseel and formed with the talooka of Kankuh Kujrout into a new division called by the name of Uglas, a village at which the head quarters of the tehseelee establishment were fixed.

156. Pergunnah Goreye contains the talookas of Byswan and Uglas, besides other miscellaneous villages. The Byswan family is derived from the same stock as that of the talookdars of Hatrass and Moorsan (see the account of those pergunnahs). The talooka of Byswan was separated from the rest of the Hatrass estates in the time of Nuwul Singh, elder brother of Thakoor Dya Ram; Nuwul Singh left two sons, Hurkishun Singh and Jeewaram. At the commencement of our rule, Hurkishun Singh was in possession of the talooka, and was treated by our Government with the same consideration and liberality which were shewn to his kinsmen Dya Ram and Bhugwunt Singh. In the beginning of 1810, the talooka was granted to him on an istimrare tenure at the yearly jumma of Rs. 5192, but as he died in that year, before the sunnud or deed of istimrar reached him, the grant was renewed by Government to his son Thakoor Jyekishore Singh. In addition to the talooka of Byswan the neighbouring village of Chuchow was given to him in jagheer on a life tenure. During the operations which preceded the fall of Hatrass in 1817, Jyekishore Singh and his uncle Jeewaram were supposed to have shewn good will towards our Government, in return for which and partly from motives of policy and justice in consideration of the supercession of Nuwul Singh by his brother Dya Ram, fifty villages belonging to the latter were formed into talookas, Mehndoo and Shahzadpoor, and given to Jewaram and Jyekishore Sing respectively. Thakoor Jyekishore Singh died in 1845, leaving two sons, Girdhur Singh aged 19 and Girpershaud aged five years. His estates were attached, and a suzawul was deputed to collect the rents till a regular settlement could be formed. The new settlement was made by Mr. Hutchinson, officiating Deputy Collector in 1846.

The jagheer of Chuchow was resumed and settled with the village zemindars; in one village of the talooka (Mouzah Muhtapoor) it was found that Mokuddums were in possession as proprietors of the soil, and they were therefore admitted to engagements as Biswahdars with a deduction of twenty-five per cent. on the jummabundee as their proprietary profits, a further deduction of twenty-two and half per cent. on the jumma being assigned to the talookdar. The settlement of the remaining nine villages was made with the talookdar as zemindar. The jumma of the talooka was fixed at Rs. 21,400. At settlement, the heirs of Jewaram, applied for a share of the talooka; during Thakoor Jyekishore's lifetime, they received 400 Rs. per month from the profits of talooka Byswan, but had no part in the management of the estate. Their claim to be admitted to engagements was dismissed, but at the Deputy Collector's recommendation, Government was pleased to settle a pension for life of Rs. twenty per month on the Rance and each of the five sons of Jewaram.

The former possessions of Jewaram's family were estimated by the Deputy Collector as follows:

	Rs.
Malikana allowance in talooka Mehndoo, ..	13,986
Zemindary profits in two villages of that talooka,	1,692
Do. in 4 other villages, ...	800
Do. in an estate in Bullunghur, ...	4,000
Allowance from talooka Byswan, ...	4,800
Rupees, ...	25,268

Since Jewaram's death these possessions have been entirely dissipated by the improvident habits of his family, having been sold either for arrears of revenue or in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court. His sons are now chiefly dependent for their support on the pension.

In 1846 Girdhur Singh, the elder son of Thakoor Jyekishore Singh, died whilst the settlement of his talooka was being made. His younger brother being a minor, the estate was taken into the charge of the Court of Wards. It was found encumbered with debts to the extent of Rs.

87,985, but arrangements were made for clearing them off by regular instalments, and it is to be hoped that when the present talookdar attains his majority, he will come into possession of an unencumbered property.

157. Talooka Uglas was held under the Mahratta Government by Gungadhur Pundit as a grant for religious and charitable purposes, and it was confirmed to him by the British Government. On his death, the grant was resumed, and by the orders of Government dated 5th January 1816, one-fourth of the produce of the lands was appropriated for his heirs, and three-fourths to public and charitable purposes. This talooka was settled under Regulation VII. of 1822 at Rs. 9,866: the assessment was lowered by Mr. Thornton to Rs. 7,413. The talooka was transferred from the Huzoor tuhseel to the Uglas tuhseel in 1810. The present annual sale of three-fourths of the produce is Rs. 5,550, and it is appropriated to the use of the Educational Department.

158. Mr. Thornton's assessment of pergunnahs Goreye and Hussunghur was as follows:

Pergunnahs.	Former Jumma.	New Jumma.	Increase.	Decrease.
Goreye, ...	45,324	45,324	42,110	3,417
Hussunghur, ...	96,861	1,04,836	9,682	1,707

The percentage of irrigation on cultivated area was found at the last settlement to be sixty in Goreye and fifty-seven in Hussunghur. The staple produce in Goreye and the better parts of Hussunghur is wheat, which grows on many estates with very great luxuriance, and generally speaking, the greater part of the rubbee crop, as far as it is irrigated, consists of this grain. These pergunnahs are tenanted almost entirely by Jat communities, together with a sprinkling of Brahmin villages. The prevailing system of tenure is that of Dharbach, by which each proprietor pays and shares according to the land which he may hold.

159. There is a considerable manufacture of the cloth called dobruh at the village of Dubgurhee in pergunnah Hussungurh carried on by

weavers of the Orh caste. The Orhs of this village are notorious Oothaeegeeras.

160. The talookdars of Kankuh Kujroot are descended from Jeswunt Singh, one of the sons of Nundram foujdar (see account of Hatrass and Moorsan.) They acquired their possessions in the same way as the other descendants of Nundram did. At the commencement of our rule they were admitted to engagements. At the settlement made by Mr. Fergusson in 1223 F. S. the jumma of their talooka was fixed at Rs. 16,400, and it remained in force till the revision under Regulation IX. of 1833. Although the talookdars had no legal right to the proprietorship of the talooka, it was found by Mr. Thornton on enquiry that the descendants of the original zemindars had been so utterly dispossessed that he was able in only four instances to protect them by admission to engagements. The Government demand was raised to Rs. 30,921, but this was by no means excessive, and the talookdars were allowed a deduction of forty-two per cent. from the rental in the villages settled with them as zemindars, and thirty per cent in those settled with the Biswahdars. In his report on the settlement of this talooka Mr. Thornton mentioned the embarrassed condition of some of the talookdars, especially Dhurm Sing; he gave the following reason for it. "There is a cause "constantly in operation amongst the members of this family which can "hardly fail eventually to bring them or their descendants into difficul-"ties. I allude to the rapid increase of numbers which the customs of "the Jat tribe are calculated to occasion, each individual being allowed "to contract as many marriages as he pleases, and the sons by all being "equally legitimate and entitled to inherit alike; and I fear that the "numerous descendants who thus succeed to diminished means, are "accustomed to entertain the same ideas regarding personal convenience, "and the sums which their supposed station requires them to expend "on particular occasions, as if each possessed resources equal to those "of their predecessors. This, however, is an evil for which it is impos-"sible to prescribe a remedy; at least until the general extension of "knowledge shall have taught the natives of this class, that respectabi-"lity cannot exist without independence."

Since the settlement, Dhurm Singh's possessions have passed into other hands. The rest of the talooka is still held by other members of

the family, of whom there are now thirteen in possession of separate shares.

161. A metalled road from Coel to Muttra runs through the Uglas tehseelee for seventeen miles. The thannah of Uglas and the chokies of Nyabas and Hustpoor are on this road.

162. The following will shew the numbers, designations and salaries of the revenue and police officers in this tehseelee, and the percentage of charges on the Jumma.

Tehseeldaree Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Tehseeldar, ...	* 250	3,000		
1	Peishkar, ...	50	600		
1	Wasil bakee Nuvees, ..	20	240		
1	Seeah Nuvees, ...	15	180		
1	Itlaq Nuvees, ...	15	180		
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96		
1	Treasurer, ...	10	120		
1	Purkhyah, ...	7	84		
1	Jemadar, ...	9	108		
37	Peons, ...	148	1,776		
2	Mirdhas, ...	11	132		
	Stationery, ...	16	192		
48	Total, ...	559	6,708	2,58,431 14 0	2 9 6

* 50 Rs. of this personal allowance to the then incumbent. 1855.

Thannah Establishment.

Number of Officers.	Office.	Amount of salary per month.	Total per annum.	Jumma.	Percentage on jumma.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Thannah Uglas.				
1	Darogah, ...	30	360		
1	Mohurrir, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	5	60		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
14	Burkundazes, ...	56	672		
	Chokee Nya Bas.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	4	48		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Hustpoor.				
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
4	Burkundazes, ...	16	192		
	Chokee Nugla Subbul Oorf Gondah.				
1	Naib Darogah, ...	20	240		
1	Jemadar, ...	8	96		
1	Muddutgar, ...	5	60		
8	Burkundazes, ...	32	384		
	Repairs, ...	4	48		
	Stationery, ...	6	72		
40	Total, ...	234	2,808	2,58,431 14 0	1 1 4
88	Total of Tehsceldarree and Thannah Establishments.	793	9,516	2,58,431 14 0	3 10 10

List of Villages in Pergunnah Hussunghur.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	آتورا	Utoorra, ...	1,236	447	3	387	52	5	39	33	..	..
2	آجاهري	Ujahuree, ...	1,374	674	6	338	282	7	299	233	..	16
3	آرنيان	Urniyan, ...	351	274	3	157	61	4	131	42	..	4
4	آسروئي ۱۷½ بسوه	Usro-ee 17½ Biswuhs, .. .	2,109	983	16	597	328	34	306	351	13	20
5	آسروئي ۲½ بسوه	Do. 2½ Do.	261	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
6	آلياس پور بهامرو	Ulyaspoor Bhamruh, ...	926	440	3	275	75	..	242	174	..	5
7	آنوپيا	Unoopya, ...	465	394	11	126	78	6	97	47	..	..
8	آودّ صورا	Oodummoora, ...	614	348	10	205	80	..	102	43	..	..
9	آوتم پور	Ootumpoor, ...	2,257	1,226	13	395	761	2	383	257	5	9
10	ايلاد	Ailad, ...	892	368	4	280	62	1	144	63	1	11
11	آهليدا	Uhelda, ...	596	270	8	148	103	..	115	53	17	16
12	بڌها خورد	Budha Khoord, ...	825	410	12	236	132	..	190	172	10	13
13	بڌها کلان	Do. Kulan, ...	724	344	35	164	90	..	142	262	..	..
14	برکهبهان پور	Birkhbhanpoor, ...	637	365	9	165	160	18	131	44	..	..
15	بسئي	Busu-ee, ...	1,812	920	13	428	406	1	340	320	..	4
16	بسيلي	Buselee, ...	2,015	Karus.	22	533	467	..	290	366	..	24
17	بشن پور	Bishunpoor, ...	782	486	4	202	91	9	215	126	..	6

18	بلي پور	Buleepoor, ...	1,008	412	3	249	150	..	278	105	..	..
19	بهادر پور	Buhadurpoor, ...	731	496	19	210	175	11	118	153	..	24
20	بهرت پور	Bhurtpoor, ...	1,561	1,045	16	578	345	6	350	329	..	10
21	بوراگورووا	Boragorwa, ...	3,615	1,248	10	870	517	51	152	920	..	52
22	بهوهان	Bhohan, ...	4,048	1,481	26	974	408	30	730	798	9	89
23	بيرم گڈهي	Berum Gurhee, ...	592	270	3	136	112	..	63	56	..	..
24	بيلوٹهه	Beloth, ...	825	614	14	357	245	..	148	103	..	..
25	پايندہ پور	Payunduhpoor, ...	5,090	2,251	7	1,131	966	20	815	740	..	60
26	پٹي جوار طرف راجه تيکم سنگه	Puttee Juwar Turuf Rajuh Teekum Singh, ...	351	Juvar	7	70	36	4	..	..	..	..
27	پٹي جوار کارس	Do Do Do Karus, ..	580	..	57	127	68	1	..	..	..	..
28	پساوہ	Pisavuh, ...	563	221	2	199	9	1	22	2	..	..
29	پلکهنيان	Pilkhoonyan, ...	660	243	11	166	66	..	148	79	..	..
30	پهاڑي پور	Puhareepoor, ...	372	187	17	116	48	..	37	77	..	..
31	پيپلي	Peeplee, ...	774	334	6	112	172	2	165	181	..	5
32	ترساري	Tursaree, ...	924	393	15	203	175	..	144	184	..	19
33	تليسرا	Tulesra, ...	1,233	846	19	291	312	1	904	1,076	49	42
34	توچهي گڈه	Tochee Gurh, ...	6,035	2,756	167	2,161	273	13	1,361	2,511	38	157
35	توري	Tooree, ...	1,109	635	20	292	170	..	349	113	..	9
36	ٹهگيلا	Thugela, ...	344	Nugluh Heera,	10	95	37	..	..	..	..	..
37	جگيڑ	Jugner, ...	2,803	1,101	7	735	318	5	488	470	6	33
38	جنگي کنيت پور	Jungee Kunetpoor, ...	287	Juvar,	5	74	60	..	..	..	..	..
39	جوارکهرگا بهادر	Juvar Khurga Buhadur, ..	2,180	1,822	62	334	169	..	669	2,201	33	657
40	جيٹهولي	Jetholee, ...	1,980	1,050	3	391	393	..	357	633	..	17
41	چوهر پور کلوانسه	Choohurpoor Kilwansuh, ..	3,202	1,680	28	578	904	12	572	475	..	30
42	حسن گڈه خاص	Husun Gurh Khas, ...	223	145	4	37	67	..	137	484	..	88

Pergunnah Hussunghur (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
43	دولت اباد	Dolutabad, ...	273	130	6	55	59	..	45	15	..	..
44	دونكولي	Donkolee, ...	325	191	3	91	85	2	82	31	..	5
45	دهاتولي	Dhatolee, ...	7,520	3,421	57	1,120	2,003	4	1,533	1,572	4	141
46	دهورا	Duhora, ...	753	460	2	134	281	7	277	116	4	..
47	ڈگساري	Digsaree, ...	1,202	567	9	344	110	..	267	248	..	40
48	راحت پور	Rahutpoor, ...	1,483	744	106	314	295	13	301	348	..	26
49	رام پور	Rampoor, ...	809	312	7	185	147	..	170	164	..	7
50	رجاول	Rijavul, ...	4,423	2,348	7	1,106	1,038	21	983	883	27	106
51	رفعت پور	Rufutpoor, ...	2.115	868	5	619	199	13	427	351	18	31
52	رودايين	Roodayun, ...	1,188	685	3	270	237	2	354	109	..	..
53	ستنولي خورد	Sutnolee Khoord, ...	1,166	553	12	372	238	3	208	230	..	..
54	ستنولي كلان	Do Kulan, ...	729	536	37	260	194	..	155	184	..	34
55	سركوريا بهنكر پور	Surkorya Bhunkurpoor, ..	483	Unoopya.	..	140	28	..	51	106	..	..
56	سكرا	Sookurra, ...	403	374	158	115	29	2	143	176	6	8
57	سليم پور	Sulempoor, ...	1,078	472	5	188	200	3	120	86	17	1
58	سمردهري	Simurdhuree, ...	1,456	618	21	400	136	..	207	340	18	20
59	سندا	Sunda, ...	406	208	2	110	77	..	69	1	..	..

60	سورجا	Soorja, ...	868	453	14	217	207	..	133	237	..	..
61	سيون پور	Sevunpoor, ...	1,160	546	4	208	197	35	150	187	..	22
62	كارس	Karus, ...	2,034	2,486	22	643	381	6	599	837	3	77
63	كانڈلي	Kandlee, ...	635	Hvera.	13	129	80	..	103	38	9	5
64	كليجري	Kuleejree, ...	1,056	635	10	293	85	4	267	438	..	13
65	كمال پور مورٹھ	Kumalpoor Muroth, ...	543	228	4	93	106	1	134	114	..	3
66	كنجل پور	Koonjulpoor, ...	293	372	2	75	64	1	26	21	..	..
67	كنورا	Kunora, ...	643	348	13	274	27	..	58	96	..	..
68	كنوريا	Kunorya, ...	433	Koonjul-poor.	54	103	73	1	79	101	..	30
69	كواگانو	Koo-a Ga-on, ...	1,265	400	3	321	76	..	176	197	..	5
70	كيمتهل	Kemthul, ...	2,810	1,395	3	686	462	63	496	727	..	52
71	گداكهيڑه	Gudakheruh, ...	724	360	3	225	100	..	97	145	..	24
72	گدورا	Gudora, ...	1,010	467	3	149	237	..	353	326	..	13
73	گدهي دهنون	Gurhee Dhunoon, ...	404	475	7	126	98	..	51	89	..	9
74	گنان پور نان	Ginanpoornan, ...	1,150	668	17	240	259	3	179	191	..	53
75	گورسينه	Goorsenuh, ...	3,150	1,924	15	665	545	102	742	614	12	56
76	گيلئو	Gelu-oo, ...	3,826	2,110	22	1,139	347	7	981	1,053	23	60
77	لدهولي	Lidholee, ...	1,334	547	4	253	309	..	348	222	..	13
78	لعل گدهي معافي	Lal Gurhee Mafee, ...	..	Juvar,	137	..	..	..	61	34	..	..
79	مانتي	Mantee, ...	1,448	683	10	279	321	9	261	351	4	63
80	مانكرول	Mankrol, ...	1,500	645	14	393	238	..	310	317	..	39
81	مجو پور سيكرا	Mujoopoor Soobkura, ...	5,180	3,210	4	1,334	907	..	1,303	1,186	9	163
82	محكم پور	Mohkumpoor, ...	973	466	20	303	120	..	216	274	12	17
83	مخدوم پور آدها	Mukhdoompoor ½	149	Hustpoor.	..	..	..	3	18	27	19	..
84	مخدوم پور آدها	Do. ½	149	Do.	..	63	51	3	..	..	..	..
85	مدورا	Mudora, ...	426	356	9	148	170	5	86	70	4	..

Pergunnah Hussunghur (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
86	منى پور	Muneepoor, ...	880	536	11	220	214	..	139	164	..	24
87	مهيسوا كلوپورا	Muhesoo-a Kuloopooruh, ..	999	461	13	296	150	3	243	279	..	20
88	منى انور پور	Mu-ee Unvurpoor, ...	1,052	448	12	340	88	3	209	261	..	10
89	نايه	Nayuh,..	2,210	1,128	14	488	137	..	365	307	..	57
90	نرايين پور لاڈ پور	Nurayunpoor Ladpoor, ..	801	Juvar,	1	224	100	2	39	40	..	..
91	نگله برکهو	Nugluh Birkhoo, ...	924	475	2	223	119	..	149	677	3	20
92	نگله بلرام	Do. Bulram, ...	1,904	792	5	519	210	1	388	721	..	38
93	نگله جگديو	Do. Jugdeo, ...	4,269	2,241	28	1,259	550	55	1,033	692	19	100
94	نگله جنگلي	Do. Junglee,..	272	129	2	49	70	..	17	5	..	..
95	نگله جوتو	Do. Jotoo, ...	1,733	942	6	462	353	24	148	352	5	14
96	نگله جوجهار	Do. Jojhar, ...	1,906	948	3	435	344	27	602	700	..	51
97	نگله چند رام	Do. Chundram, ...	2,293	1,199	4	611	325	15	333	124	12	6
98	نگله دربر پچاور	Do. Durbur Puchavur,	595	Nugluh-Subul.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	نگله دربر پچاور	Do. Do. Do, ...	995	Do.	11	376	254	5	299	527	..	12
100	نگله رانان	Do. Ranan, ...	304	193	11	66	70	..	29	37	..	16
101	نگله سبل	Do. Subul, ...	4,397	3,632	40	886	834	5	986	2,188	21	165
102	نگله فقيرا	Do. Fukeera, ...	386	214	4	115	49	1	59	83	..	21

103	نگله کروا	Do. Kuroo-a, ...	408	Kuleej-ree,	6	176	41	..	182	..	..	..
104	نگله کلوا بیلوتهه	Do. Kuloo-a Beloth, ..	2,939	1,460	12	886	504	13	396	468	..	29
105	نگله کنجي	Do. Koonjee, ...	1,028	443	6	209	176	18	178	115	..	15
106	نگله کوبردان	Do. Goburdhun, ...	1,204	516	6	218	291	2	381	196	..	7
107	نگله صادهو	Do. Madho, ...	515	241	2	139	56	1	114	78	..	16
108	نگله مان سجان	Do. Man Soojan, ...	1,667	Nugluh-Subul,	6	427	251	12	391	292	..	19
109	نگله هیرا	Do. Heera, ...	425	504	11	97	33	..	168	221	..	11
110	هررام پور	Hurrampoor, ...	322	507	11	317	114	..	53	65	..	..
111	هرنوتهي	Hurnothee, ...	1,016	499	15	266	141	1	117	103	..	11
112	هست پور چند پهري	Hustpoor Chundphuree, ..	1,138	1,174	15	559	378	6	326	457	..	23
113	یکتاز پور	Yuktazpoor, ...	2,059	1,370	4	377	713	1	447	332	14	40
		Total, ..	156628	78,892	1,818	39,412	26,558	760	32,240	36,971	444	3,297

List of Villages in Pergunnah Gorye.

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
1	اسادر	Usawur, ...	518	222	222	..	..	..	104	103	9	7
2	آگلاس	Iglas, ...	1,084	460	460	..	..	..	388	630	41	110
3	اگورنا	Ugorna, ...	24	Shamil Kujroth.	3	301	125	..	231	155	..	12
4	اودي پورا	Oodepoora, ...	335	Do.	5	103	45	14	99	70	..	4
5	اوسر پور تارا پور	Oosurpoor Tarapoor, ...	1,413	650 Shamil Kujroth.	5	343	259	8	300	300	..	19
6	باج گڈهي	Bajgurhee, ...	347	161 Shamil Kujroth.	2	127	73	3	167	60	..	3
7	بادام پور	Badampoor, ...	335	Shamil	161	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
8	باس بلي	Bas Bulee, ...	490	Oomur pr. Duhanuh.	..	110	59	..	124	195	..	11
9	بجهيرا	Bujuhra, ...	736	Shamil Kujroth.	4	239	58	..	126	61	..	..
10	بچولا	Bichola, ...	720	Do.	11	328	106	22	146	128	..	3
11	بڈسا گنورا	Buksha Ginora, ...	2,219	744	3	420	291	3	349	218	49	2
12	بدرکا	Bidurka, ...	1,346	Shamil Kujroth.	8	473	93	13	205	281	..	10
13	برروتهه	Busroth, ...	363	Do.	4	129	46	..	50	79	..	10
14	بساهولي	Bisaholee, ...	3,474	1,584	9	1,206	202	20	633	479	..	49
15	بسئي	Busu-ee, ...	575	Shamil Kujroth.	6	291	9	..	129	101	..	6
16	بلرام پور	Bulrampoor, ...	700	305	305	..	..	..	59	33	..	10
17	بوبلا	Boobla, ...	345	Shamil Kujroth.	3	117	30	..	50	11	..	..

18	بوهرہ	Bohruh, ...	329	Do.	3	126	125	..	109	70	..	..
19	بوئين	Boeen, ...	888	Do.	12	336	140	1	202	255	2	26
20	بهادر پور	Buhadurpoor, ...	2,466	Shamil Sathnee.	259	865	404	32	483	269	..	9
21	بهانو	Bhanu-oo, ...	690	416 Shamil Kujroth.	72	233	108	3	214	181	..	..
22	بهتوئي	Buhtoee, ...	808		..	224	115	..	189	216	..	26
23	بهگو	Bhugoo, ...	383	Shamil Sathnee.	2	70	108	2	31	5	..	..
24	بهيل پور	Bheelpoor, ...	1,136	455	455	..	..	..	188	59	..	..
25	بيسوان	Beswan, ...	1,762	1,280	247	551	452	..	877	2,292	31	336
26	پتهر پٹي امان سنگه	Pithur Puttee Uman Singh, ..	150	Shamil Sathnee.	1	53	32	2	..	..	..	..
27	پتهر پٹي رودر سنگه	Do. Do. Roodur Singh,	141	Do.	3	44	41	..	..	..	..	..
28	پتهر پٹي کريل	Do. Do. Kureel, ..	321	Do.	2	63	106	..	85	60	..	..
29	پٹي چوهرا	Puttee Choohra, ...	108	Do.	..	24	40	1	44	3	..	..
30	پچهرا	Pichuhra, ...	2,433	3,615	..	679	288	2	518	369	..	17
31	پنڈيل	Pundeel, ...	1,148	Shamil Kujroth.	8	487	71	3	275	399	..	78
32	تموٹيا	Tumoteea, ...	3,086	1,768	295	1,036	313	..	572	544	24	26
33	ٹيکا پور	Teekapoor, ...	3,091	264	264	..	..	.	70	47	..	..
34	ٹيهرا	Tuhra, ...	749	Shamil Kujroth.	5	267	119	42	158	157	3	6
35	جارروٹهه	Jaroth, ...	301	Do.	2	139	46	27	48	10	..	..
36	جٹوار	Jutwar, ...	2,376	923	3	568	341	1	204	350	..	13
37	جلال پور ڈيٹا	Julalpoordeta, ...	1,913	736	5	373	334	3	300	267	1	13
38	جمون	Jumon, ...	1,940	712	5	383	228	32	429	465	14	12
39	جهرولي	Juhrolee, ...	949	533 Shamil Sathnee.	128	223	187	..	139	124	..	21
40	چوهرا	Choohra, ...	540		14	159	116	20	126	112	..	13
41	چچوڑ	Chuchu-oo, ...	3,777	1,708 430 Sathnee.	31	1,198	384	24	617	578	10	28
42	داتلوں	Datu-oo, ...	839		3	93	317	16	117	145	..	4
43	دسوار	Diswar, ...	604	Shamil Kujroth.	5	216	24	21	115	78	..	16

Pergunnah Gorye (continued).

Number in Pergunnah.	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.
44	دوراؤ	Doru-oo, ...	189	Shamil whanh.	7	16	186	21	..	..	..	..
45	دهنون	Dhunoon, ...	3,398	Shamil.	..	723	894	18	680	962	26	130
46	دهونکني	Dhonkunee, ...	341	Muhtapoor.	2	..	..	1	123	78	..	..
47	رام پور	Rampoor, ...	587	Shamil Kujroth.	3	201	63	..	82	179	..	18
48	رام نگر	Ram Nuggur, ...	198	Do.	2	100	79	..	95	17	..	..
49	رستم پور گوتهنا	Roostumpoor Gothnan, ..	440	Do.	8	119	124	2	51	74	17	..
50	رستم پور کهوجن	Do. Kojun, ...	572	Do.	2	212	68	..	126	19	18	..
51	رنسورا	Runsoora, ...	563	Sathnee.	..	38	54	1	64	53	..	..
52	ساتهني پتّي کانکه	Sathnee Puttee Kankuh, ..	243	Dor	3	98	19	6	..	..	..	..
53	ساتهني پتّي کريل	Do. Do. Kureel, ..	562	4,192	6	108	99	4	366	373	12	30
54	سدامان	Soodarman, ...	2,418	Oomur poor.	13	649	184	3	415	553	..	19
55	سکندر پور	Sikundurpoor, ...	684	Kujroth.	7	229	124	1	166	76	14	12
56	سهارهٔ خورد	Suharuh Khoord, ...	866	Do.	15	306	108	4	212	192	13	46
57	سهارهٔ کلان	Do. Kulan, ...	825	Do.	12	288	31	2	170	203	25	15
58	سیتا پور	Seetapoor, ...	600	447	447	..	..	..	102	74	..	..
59	شاه پور تهتهي	Shahpoor Thuta-ee, ...	1,668	780	3	355	390	2	256	259	17	4
60	شیام گڈهی	Shyam Gurhee.	3,082	Oomur poor.	5	673	344	8	472	502	8	44

61	ظاهر پور	Tahurpoor, ...	678	Kujroth.	4	233	26	4	172	319	..	..
62	علي پورہ	Aleepooruh,..	1,069	161	143	330	143	..	241	168	8	2
63	عمر پور دھانا	Oomurpoor Duhanuh,.. ..	1,427	3,452	3	329	405	175	204	262	..	23
64	قاسم پور	Kasimpoor, ...	109	Sathnee.	5	18	31	..	16	14	..	..
65	كارولي سورجا	Karolee Soorja, ...	1,314	640	6	336	262	4	168	179	8	16
66	كانچورلي دس بسوہ	Kanchurolee 10 Biswuhs, ..	513	562	6	279	195	3	104	152	..	..
67	كانچورلي دس بسوہ	Do. 10 Do.	512	..	..	..	..	..	153	130	..	19
68	كپورا كهيڑا	Kupoora Kheruh,..	380	Muhtapoor.	7	..	..	..	49	25	..	13
69	كجرڑتهہ	Kujroth,..	1,657	1,7314	31	689	195	7	366	843	58	136
70	كرتهلا	Kurthula, ...	980	467	467	..	..	..	329	86	9	30
71	كرمون	Kurmon, ...	1,893	Pichuhra.	11	323	520	10	211	170	..	..
72	كشن پور	Kishunpoor,..	407	Kujroth.	2	153	37	..	48	25	..	..
73	كواكهيڑہ	Kooa Kheruh, ...	260	Do.	3	87	33	..	45	5	..	..
74	كوبرا	Kobra, ...	1,909	644	5	397	222	7	376	477	..	15
75	كهرسولي	Khursolee, ...	1,389	635	3	253	306	12	136	170	..	15
76	كوهن گانو	Kohun Gaon, ...	218	Sathnee.	..	93	35	1	78	22	..	..
77	كهيڑيا پاتل	Kheryapatul, ...	547	Kujroth.	9	172	12	3	59	73	..	..
78	كهيڑيا گوديو	Do. Goordev, ...	1,102	Do	7	428	73	..	143	365	6	24
79	كيمارلي	Kemavlee, ...	1,361	793	4	415	83	3	363	217	5	12
80	گڈهي پتهر	Gurhee Pittur, ...	262	Sathnee.	11	85	39	..	90	39	..	2
81	گڈهي بوچا	Do. Boocha, ...	366	Oomurpoor.	1	72	60	..	77	148	..	8
82	گندولي	Gindolee, ...	451	230	230	..	..	..	108	83	..	..
83	گنگا پور	Gungapoor, ...	360	236	236	..	..	..	17	11	..	27
84	لال پور	Lalpoor, ...	845	272	272	..	..	..	169	62	..	9
85	لكهتوئي	Lukto-ee, ...	809	419	4	342	73	..	103	49	..	..
86	لوريا	Loorya,..	155	Sathnee.	..	34	35	..	38	6	..	..

Pergunnah Gorye (continued).

Number in Pergunnah	Names of Villages in Oordoo.	Names of Villages in English.	Highest Jumma in Settlement.	Total Area.	Rent free.	Assessed Area.			Population.			
						Cultivated.		Culturable.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.	
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Cultivators.	Non Cultivators.	Cultivators	Non Cultivators.
87	منجوگپورہ	Manjogpooruh, ...	527	Sathnee.	4	137	157	1	123	37	..	..
88	متروئي	Mutroee, --	1,559	601	4	445	152	..	217	293	7	17
89	ملک	Miluk, ...	296	136	3	119	14	..	67	14	..	..
90	ممریزا	Mumreza, ...	1,109	489	3	205	268	.	90	42	..	..
91	منوہر پور	Munohurpoor, ...	756	Kujroth.	4	302	42	9	113	74	..	7
92	موجي پور	Mojeepoor, ...	1,347	572	2	336	189	9	185	148	10	14
93	مہتا پور	Muhtapoor, ...	281	603	2	423	93	3	93	58	..	12
94	مہدورہ	Muhdooruh, ...	3,782	1,482	11	953	404	44	512	209	78	23
95	مہرینی	Muhrenee, ...	501	Kujroth.	20	117	167	48	191	200	..	80
96	مہود	Muhood, ...	1,632	Do.	8	652	328	..	334	444	..	68
97	نگلہ ایباسي	Nugluh Aibasee, ...	690	Do.	5	234	22	..	186	301	..	48
98	نگلہ پہلاہر	Do. Pulahur, ...	546	Do.	5	147	95	..	36	49	..	..
99	نگلہ جار	Nugluh Jar, ...	608	Do.	5	184	83	..	105	107	..	..
100	نگلہ چورا	Do. Choora, ...	428	Do.	1	140	37	..	115	66	..	6
101	نگلہ دلو	Do. Duloo, ...	214	Sathnee.	4	108	17	..	7	10	..	..
102	نگلہ دیال	Do. Duyal, ...	411	Kujroth.	4	122	65	5	..	..	..	..
103	نگلہ فتولا	Do. Futoola, ...	594	Kemavlezy.	2	163	67	..	152	43	..	12

104	نگله مصریا	Do. Misurya, ...	526	Kujroth.	5	191	38	..	108	32	..	..
105	نگله مکند	Do. Mookund, ...	192	Do.	..	51	18	..	6	..	..	..
106	نگله موهن	Do. Mohun, ...	438	Do.	3	195	89	..	106	213	..	..
107	نگله نهچلا	Do. Nuhchula, ...	472	Do.	2	188	40	..	50	54	..	..
108	نوا ناگر	Nuwanagur, ...	433	Do.	3	124	137	21	47	15	..	..
109	نوگنوان	Nuwgaon, ...	904	Do.	7	369	2	..	124	190	..	5
110	نول پور	Nuvulpoor, ...	829	Do.	5	280	28	2	87	39	..	..
111	نیاباس	Nyabas, ...	2,198	1,233	304	642	217	13	644	586	13	30
112	هررام پور	Hurrampoor, ...	335	Purg. Hussun-gurh.	..	..	..	..	105	96	..	..
113	هروتهه	Huroth, ...	3,247	1,816	230	1,291	265	7	890	533	7	44
114	هیبت پور	Haibutpoor, ...	888	Kujroth.	6	319	60	..	161	128	6	18
		Total, ..	1,09,205	55,597	5,696	30,200	14,518	779	21,405	21,696	549	1,953

REPORT UPON THE SETTLEMENT

OF

'ERGUNNAH MOORSAN ZILLAH ALLYGURH.

BY

JOHN THORNTON, Esq.

[The Settlement Reports of the Allygurh District have never been printed It will have been observed, from the preceding Pergunnah details, that Talookdaree tenures prevail to a large extent. The settlement of the Moorsan pergunnah involved the complete consideration of the rights of a Talookdar, whose family had, from a combination of circumstances, attained to the position of petty chieftains; and it was entrusted to a revenue officer of distinguished ability and discernment.

The great interest of the investigation,—the high reputation of Mr. John Thornton who conducted it—have alike suggested the propriety of printing the report entire; forming, as it is believed to do, at once, a local record of importance and a revenue paper of great merit and value. The wish to present the Report complete in itself, has rendered necessary the repetition of a few passages already quoted in the Pergunnah details.]

On the number of villages contained in pergunnah Moorsan with their divisions into Talooquas.

Rajah Teckum Sing's estate, commonly known under the name of pergunnah Moorsan, contains 300¼ villages, of which 69¼ have been recorded as Uslee, and 231 as Dukhilee. They have all been withdrawn from time to time from the neighboring pergunnahs of Jullaisur, Sadabad, Mahabun, Raia, and Coel. In this number are comprised 15 entire Maafee villages; of which two are held on a life grant by a cousin of the Rajah; ten are held by the Rajah himself in his Ranee's name, also on a life grant, and one, by name Amurpoor, of which further mention will be made in a subsequent paragraph, is enjoyed by the Rajah in his own name. The other two Maafee villages, by name Hashimpoor and Mominabad, have been allowed by Government to remain permanently free of revenue, for the maintenance of certain temples in Bindrabun. There remain, then, 285¼ malgoozaree villages, of which 69¼ are Uslee, and 216 are Dukhilee. These have now been settled in 210 separate mehals. The pergunnah is generally considered to be divided into 18 talooquas, most of these talooquas are recorded in the old Mowazenah as single villages, since most of them consist of one

Uslee village, which has given its own name to the talooqua, together with a number of Nuglahs or Dukhilee villages, the occupants of which are all of the same cast, and trace their origin to the same ancestor. They state that this ancestor originally settled in the spot, and that his descendants gradually spread themselves over the whole tract, before it came under the Rajah's authority. Talooqua Moheria is composed of several of those tracts, which have not been kept separate, in consequence of the extinction of most of the original occupants. One of the 18 talooquas is composed of all the miscellaneous villages, which have no internal connection with each other. In the remarks upon the general Statement for each of those divisions will be found the sum of the information which I have been able to obtain, by the examination of old records, and by enquiring from the former and present Canoongoes, Chowdrees, &c., of several pergunnahs, regarding the former history of each; the pergunnah to which it formerly belonged, and the time and manner of its annexation to the Moorsan estate. But in order to render these statements more intelligible, it will be requisite to give here a brief account of the origin and rise of the two families of Hatrass and Moorsan, both of which are descended from the same stock.

On the origin of the two families of Hatrass and Moorsan, &c.

II. The unanimous voice of tradition asserts, that about the end of the 16th or the beginning of the 17th century of our era,* a man named Makhun of the tribe of Jats termed Tenwa came from Rajasthan into the neighborhood of Moorsan, which place appears then to have been occupied partly by Brahmins, and partly by Khoken Jats. Makhun married into the family of one of these Khokens, and partly by their help, partly probably on account of the surrounding country being imperfectly cultivated, he and his descendants during the next three generations were enabled to obtain possession of a considerable tract of country, which they divided among themselves, each subdivision becoming a talooqua in the manner described in the preceding paragraph. The district thus acquired by the Tenwa Jats became known by the name of Tuppah Joar, either, because that town was the chief place therein, or because the eldest branch of the family resided there. The district

* This was a little before the period at which we learn by history that the Jats first became conspicuous as a tribe or people in Hindoostan. See Dow's Ferishta, Vol. II. page 351.

in question, was situated, properly speaking, in pergunnah Jullaisur, but about this period, viz. in A. D. 1652, 200 villages (including Tuppah Joar) were withdrawn from that pergunnah by order of Sadullah Khan, Vizier of the Emperor Shah Jehan, and, with addition of 80 villages taken from pergunnah Mahabun, and seven from pergunnah Kundowlee, were formed into a new pergunnah, which was named Sadabad. This measure was probably rendered advisable by the same uncultivated or unsettled state of the country, which had enabled the Tenwa Jats to obtain footing therein. Such was the state of affairs, when in 1658 A. D. the whole country was thrown into confusion, and the authority of Government everywhere relaxed, in consequence of the civil war among the sons of Shah Jehan. It so happened that there was at this time among the Jats of Tuppah Joar, a man named Nundram, who was a great grandson of Makhun, the founder of this branch of the tribe. This Nundram appears to have been possessed of great abilities, and by means of these, and partly by the assistance of the Rajah of the neighboring district of Durriapoor, who was of the Poruch Rajpoot tribe, he found means to obtain a great degree of influence over the rest of his brethren, and to be considered as their head and leader. He was thus enabled to take advantage of the troubles of the times, and not only to withhold the Government revenue of Tuppah Joar, but also to bring under his authority, and to unite to the Tuppah, several other villages, besides those actually occupied by the Tenwa Jats. But when Aurungzebe became firmly fixed upon the throne, Nundram found it necessary to submit, and it being probably thought that, besides his natural activity, he was well qualified from the circumstances of his position to control the district in question, the "Khidmut Zemindaree" or revenue management of Tuppah Joar, and Tocheeghur, was committed to his charge. The deed which is produced to this effect, of which a copy (Persian No. 1) is annexed, purports to have been granted by the "Vuzier Asophuddowlah and the Nuwaub Khankanan Bahadur." These names make me somewhat doubtful as to the genuineness of the deed, for they would appear to refer it rather to the early part of Shah Jehan's reign than to any part of that of Aurungzebe. But it is well known that it was in the time of the latter Emperor that Nundram rose into power, nor indeed could any other supposition be reconciled with subsequent events, the date of which is undisputed. By other deeds, which are not forthcoming, the superintendence of the police of

the district was also entrusted to Nundram whence he derived the title of foujdar, which is usually attached to his name.

These arrangements continued in force till the death of Nundram, which occurred about the year A. D. 1695. He left fourteen sons, only three of whom need be referred to at present, these are Zulkurun Singh, the eldest son; Jye Singh, the second son; and Bhoj Singh, the seventh son. With respect to Jye Singh, it is only necessary to mention, that from him are descended the talooquadars of Hatrass: from zulkurun Singh is descended the Moorsan family, the genealogy of which will be found annexed. That of the remaining posterity of Nundram will be given in the report upon pergunnah Hatrass, Zulkurun Singh died either before or immediately after his father. The present Rajah asserts that he obtained a Sunnud from Delhi for some villages in jageer, but that he died before he was put in possession under this grant, no deeds are however produced and the matter is of small importance. It is not very clear in what condition Tuppah Joar remained for several years after the death of Nundram. Bhoj Singh appears to have taken the lead among his brethren, and it is probable that he retained from time to time a greater or less degree of influence and authority, just as he was able to secure the favor of the local Government officers. At last in the third year of the reign of the Emperor Furokhseer, *i. e.* in A. D. 1716, which was about 21 years after his father's death, he succeeded in procuring a perwanah from Seyd Abdoolla Khan, the famous Vizier, to the same effect as those above mentioned in favor of Nundram. In a subsequent month of the same year he obtained another perwanah from the said officer, by which a money allowance or remission from the revenue was also assigned to him under the name of a jageer. These deeds, of which copies are annexed (Persian Nos. 2 and 3,) are only in the name of Bhoj Sing, but on the reverse is a detail, by which half the Tuppah was allotted to Bhoj Singh, and half to Jey Singh. They accordingly divided it, village by village. The heirs of Jey Singh continued to prosper. Those of Bhoj Sing lost nearly all their possessions, as will be seen hereafter.

Kosal Singh, the only son of Zulkurun Singh, was quite an infant at the time of his father's death. He resided with his mother at the village of Rahutpoor, which, together with Mankrole (now in Hatrass)

was then, or afterwards made over by his uncle for his support. He must be considered as the founder of the Moorsan family. When he arrived at mature age he found means to acquire the favor of Nawab Saadut Khan, Subahdar of Oude under the Emperor Mahomed Shah, and by his help was enabled to bring under his authority as talooqdar, or Moostajir, the undermentioned estates; some of which had probably been in a greater or less degree subject to his grandfather's authority, and had afterwards recovered their independance, but most of them appear not to have been so subject—

Talooquas Dialpoor, Moorsan Khas, Gopee, Putenee, Ahree, Birahmuhey, five or six villages of talooqua Moheria, and the single village Chohree.

Phope Singh succeeded his father Kosal Singh about the year A. D. 1749. He increased the Moorsan estate very largely, by the same means that his father had used; that is by obtaining from the Aumils of the surrounding country all such villages, as had fallen partially out of cultivation, or in which the revenue was from any cause collected with difficulty. He also acquired the greater part of the Ilakah which had descended from Thakoor Bhoj Singh to his heirs, for an account of which transactions, see the general statements for talooqua Tuksan and Putta. Phope Singh underwent great reverse of fortune, being first expelled from the whole of the Moorsan estate by Rajah Soorujmul of Bhurtpoor in A. D. 1757 when he retired to Sasnee in the Oude jurisdiction. He recovered possession soon after Soorujmul's death which occurred in A. D. 1761, but was again expelled by Nujuf Khan, the officer of the Emperor of Delhi, in A. D. 1776. He did not return from Moorsan till A. D 1785 when, after the death of Nujuf Khan the Mahrattas had over-run this part of the country. It was some years after this his second return before he regained all that he had formerly held. As far as can be learnt from careful enquiry, the following are the portions of the present Moorsan estate, which were annexed thereto by Phope Singh during the several periods of his tenure.

From his accession in A. D. 1749 to his dispossession in A. D. 1757.	Talooquas Rohy and Bisanah.

From his recovery of his estate about A. D. 1765 to his dispossession by Nujuf Khan in A. D. 1776.

Talooquas—Ar Luskurpoor, Kotha Putta, Chotwa, Tuksan, and the greater part of Moheria.

Single villages ¼ Joar, Chachpoor, Buttela, Kutheria, Dursenan, Pentgaon, Chitawur, Chundpaha, Korowulee Kujooria, Gudaee, Loheita, Mahmoodpoor, Kohungoan, Kunowria, Kunjulpoor and Bhomaney.

After his second recovery of his estate in A. D. 1715 till the time that he relinquished the management to his son, some years before his death, he was occupied in regaining his former possession, and in adding to them the remainder of the large tract which now goes under the name of talooqua Moheria. It was Phope Singh who first assumed the title of Rajah, to which distinction the claim of the family is somewhat doubtful, except as being now generally recognized.

III. Bugwunt Singh succeeded his father Phope Singh upon the death of the latter in A. D. 1798, but for some years previous to that date he had the management of the pergunnah, and had completed it, as at present constituted, by the addition of talooqua Sonk and Mudum in A. D. 1795 and of talooqua Doneitea in A. D. 1796. At the commencement of our rule in A. D. 1803 he was allowed to engage for the whole pergunnah. He first entered cabooliats for F. Y. 1211, then for F. Y. 1212 and afterwards for the three years from 1213 to 1215 F. Y. In these cabooliats he is styled zemindar of some parts of the pergunnah, talooquadar of other parts, and Moostajir of others. On this point the Collector appears to have been guided by the pottahs which the Rajah had received from the former Government. At the expiration of the last mentioned term, an istumraree lease was granted him for his own life at a jumma of Rs. 80,000 for the whole estate, exclusive of Talooquas Sonk and Mudum, which were granted to him in jageer for good service performed in Lord Lake's campaigns. No investigation at this time took place with regard to the internal circumstances of the talooqua, nor was the Rajah's management in any way controlled or interfered with

On the condition of the Moorsan pergunnah, &c.

till the death of Bhugwunt Singh. During this interval several individuals petitioned for the recovery or maintenance of their rights in particular villages, but they appear to have been all referred to a future opportunity for the investigation of their claims. When Rajah Bhugwunt Singh died in the beginning of 1231 F. Y. and the whole pergunnah was held Kham by the Collector for the remainder of that year, all those who considered themselves to possess rights as being the descendants of those who were the original zemindars previous to the annexation of their respective villages to the pergunnah, as well as some who only rested their claims on long residence and management, came forward and requested the protection of the Government. When the new settlement was made with Teekum Singh from 1232 to 1236 F. Y. all these claimants were permitted to engage for their respective villages, with the title of Mokuddums, and as Government had directed that the possession of the Rajah should be restricted to the collection of a fixed sum from every village, those Mehals also, in which no claimant had come forward, were left in the hands of the Moostajirs of the preceding year or committed to other individuals on the same tenure. The Rajah was allowed the title of Sudder Malgoozar, together with 15 per cent. as Malikanah on the jumma payable by the village malgoozars, and Rs. 644 per mensem on account of expenses of collection, but he derived no benefit from the latter allowance, since he made no use of the establishment which had been appointed by the Collector at that amount of monthly salary, and he also suffered a very heavy loss (stated by himself at Rs. 91,413) from 1232 to 1237 inclusive, in consequence of the inequality of the village assessment and his consequent inability to collect the whole of his dues. For this, however, he himself is chiefly answerable, as the assessment was formed upon data which he furnished. With the view of remedying this state of things more speedily than would have been otherwise possible, Government authorized in 1237 F. Y. the formation of a summary settlement which should be in force from the commencement of 1238 F. Y. till the detailed settlement should be completed. At this summary settlement the former system was continued of confining the authority of the Sudder Malgoozar to the collection of a fixed sum from each village, and Moostajirs were accordingly selected to engage for those estates, to the management of which there existed no other rightful claimant, security was demanded upon each engagement, with the view of preventing the

recurrence of the Rajah's losses, but several causes have combined to defeat in some measure this desirable object. Several of the khurreef crops have been injured by a deficiency of rain at the proper season, and the rubbee crop of 1239 F. Y. was in some places almost destroyed by a hailstorm. These evils have been rendered more serious by the total absence of any attempt at remedying them. With the exception of a tardy and insufficient remission on account of the hailstorm, the people have been allowed to struggle unassisted with their difficulties, and it was not to be hoped that, in the position in which they were placed, they would be able to do this successfully. Many of them have neither funds nor credit for restoring the cultivation of their villages after the dispersion of the assamees caused by the failure of a crop, and the consequence has thus too often been, that the defalcation of one year has paved the way for a greater loss in the next. The securities were in some cases men of little substance, but in many they would have been fully competent to restore the face of affairs, if they had been called upon when the deficiency first became apparent, and had been allowed and enjoined to assist the village malgoozars, or to take the management into their own hands. This has never been done, and the arrears have therefore been frequently suffered to accumulate, till they far exceeded the means of the security to discharge.

On the parties who have now been allowed to retain the management, &c.

IV. It was of course my first object to discover in what villages there existed individuals or communities who were entitled to retain the management under the Rajah, and determine the relation in which the two parties should stand towards each other. Hitherto both parties have been purposely allowed to remain in an ambiguous position, the Rajah has held only the appellation of Sudder Malgoozar, and the village occupants that of mokuddum, neither of which terms express any definite right. The only opinion which I could find recorded on the subject (besides the general feeling of justice and expediency indicated by the admission of the village communities to engage in 1232 F. Y.) was that contained in the 6th and 7th paragraphs of a letter, dated 7th March 1829, addressed by Mr. W. H. Tyler, then officiating Collector of Allygurh, to the Commissioner. In this letter the former gentleman states, that from all which he could learn on the subject, the ancestors of the Rajah were nothing more or less originally than Moostajirs, on

a large scale, and subsequently called talooqdars, and that it was therefore probable that he would not be able to prove his title to the proprietary rights of the greater part of the estates in the pergunnah.

V After the fullest and most patient investigation of which I trust that the details inserted in this report and in the other papers herewith forwarded will be sufficient proof, I have been led to a similar conclusion. I have found, that, in about two-thirds of the pergunnah, the descendants of the original zemindars, who held the villages before they came under the Rajah's authority, are still forthcoming, and that neither by their own act, nor by the will of the former Government, have they forfeited their right of managing their respective estates as long as they shall pay the revenue demanded from them.

With the exception of the three talooquas Sonk, Mudum, and Doneitea, it was not even alleged by the Rajah that the rights of the original zemindars had been transferred to his ancestors in any legal manner, but he relied upon the assertion, that the descendants of those zemindars were extinct, and that the ancestors of the present claimants had been located by his predecessors as common assamees. This assertion, however, was in itself vague and improbable, it was supported by no proof and opposed to all evidence, oral or documentary. The holders of the several villages give a clear and credible account of their descent and past history, which is attested by all those who could be supposed to have any knowledge on the subject. Their rights were acknowledged by the former Government when opportunity offered, as is proved by some original Canoongoes' papers of the latter part of the last century. By these papers it appears, that during the time that Rajah Phope Sing was expelled from his estate, the ancestors of the present village occupants were recorded by the Government of the time as zemindars or mukuddums (for the terms appear to have been used indiscriminately) of their respective villages. Even during the life of the late Rajah Bhugwunt Singh, the management of the land was left to these men, except when some reason presented itself to the contrary. All other were called Moostajirs, and even when any village was leased out to an individual of the latter class, the hereditary village occupants frequently continued to hold as kitkenedars under him, and, if totally deprived of the management, they still retained their seer land, which

they repeatedly mortgaged as necessity occurred. These points, taken together and combined with the total absence of proof on the other side, form as strong evidence as can generally be looked for in enquiries of this nature. But in Moorsan the assertion of the Rajah is still more powerfully refuted by the circumstances of the cases themselves, and particularly by the formation of Talooquas mentioned in the first paragraph of this report. No race of mere tenants at will could have obtained the sole occupancy of a large tract; caused by such occupancy the villages which arose therein to be so connected as to be termed a talooqua, divided that talooqua from a remote period into separate portions, each known by the name of one of the early members of the family; held each of those portions distinct to the present day, settled their several shares without dispute as soon as they were allowed to engage in 1232 F. Y., and finally procured the sanction and the testimony of the neighboring inhabitants to their claim of being the party to whom, under whatever superior, the right of cultivating and managing the soil belongs.

In the three talooquas above mentioned, the Rajah allowed the descent of the present mookuddums from the original zemindars, but rested his claim for their expulsion from the management on the plea that their ancestors had sold them to his father Bhugwunt Singh in return for his discharging some arrears of revenue due to the Government of the time. But it appeared upon examination that these transactions were rather between the aumils and Bhugwunt Singh than between the Rajah and the zemindars, or at all events, that the inconsiderable number of the latter, who were present at the time, contemplated nothing more than the annexation of their villages to the pergunnah and the consequent transfer of their future payments from the aumil to the Rajah.

I have therefore, admitted to engagements all those who have established their descent from the original zemindars, and who consequently inherit rights which existed at a period anterior to the Rajah's authority. Those who have derived their terms from the Rajah himself or his ancestors, have been directed to apply to the same quarter for their renewal. In about one-third of the pergunnah the stock of the old zemindars was extinct, and these villages have in consequence been

made over to the exclusive management of the Rajah with the title of zemindar. A similar course has been pursued with regard to a few villages, in which the rightful occupants have been prevailed upon, by certain equivalents, to withdraw their claims of every kind in favor of the Sudder Malgoozar.

On the terms allowed to such parties.

VI. With regard to the terms which should be allowed to the village communities under the new settlement, I have thought it advisable to proceed upon more liberal principles than have hitherto been adopted as regards this pergunnah. It is true that if the whole deduction allowed by Government from the jummabundee of these villages had been no more than would have been allowed, if there had been only one party possessing an interest in the produce of the soil, it would not have been possible to improve materially the condition of the village malgoozars, without lowering the income of the Rajah for this purpose, and this in my opinion, would have been inconsistent with the relative position of the two parties towards each other. For there is no doubt that from the time of the annexation of the several villages to the pergunnah till the death of Rajah Bhugwunt Singh, a period varying from 30 to 110 years, the demand of the talooqdars was only limited by the amount of the net rental, after deducting the bare expences of management; and provided he did not exceed that limit, so as to crush and expel the village malgoozars, he was probably considered to be only exercising the right which originally belonged to the state, and which had been entrusted to him in return for his satisfying the demand of the Government against the district under his control. Upon the same principle, it would appear that, if the revenue demanded by Government from the present Rajah were as high in proportion as that of other pergunnahs, he would be entitled to require that the jumma of the village occupants should be as high as it would be possible for them to discharge.

On the other hand experience has shown both in the case of Moorsan and Hattrass, that when the jumma of a number of villages has been calculated at a deduction of only 10 or 12 per cent. from the gross rental, and these villages are occupied by numerous and indigent putteedaree communities, who possess no resources of their own, and

are dependant upon Sahookars for every thing needful, such a jumma is in few cases realized without distress and difficulty. All those whose system of management is not of the very best description, as well as those who have met with any accidental loss by the failure of a crop or the like, have been unable to recover themselves, and have sunk invariably into ruin. A general bad year is in a district thus assessed, an almost insuperable calamity. The present condition of Hattrass is considerably worse than that of Moorsan owing partly to the greater heaviness and inequality of its assessment, and partly to the longer period during which the Mofussil settlement has been in existence. But the same effects have been also fully experienced in Moorsan as is proved by the irrecoverable balances of the last four years, which amounted to more than 35,000 rupees, and also by the numerous and heavy private debts, of the extent of which no estimate has been formed. The state of poverty also, in which those malgoozars are sunk, who have failed to bear up against the pressure of the last settlement, could scarcely be equalled among the same class in any other district of the country.

I have therefore adopted the only remaining alternative, and have allowed a further deduction of 8 per cent. from the gross rental in those villages which are held by hereditary malgoozars, for the purpose of placing the latter in that state of comparative comfort and independance, which it is evidently advantageous to the country that they should retain. The total deductions, therefore amount in these villages to 38 per cent., while in those which have been settled solely with the Rajah, and in which he alone is entitled to the profits, and is subject to none of the disadvantages attending a poor and numerous brotherhood, the Government revenue has been taken at a deduction of only 3 per cent. from the assumed rental.

VII. It remains for me to say something upon the designation and the tenure under which the Rajah and the village occupants have been respectively allowed to engage. I have considered the title of zemindar, which both parties claim, to be strictly applicable to neither. The Rajah claims it on the strength of the pottahs, which his predecessors received, chiefly from the Mahratta Government, during the latter part of the

On the title and tenure allowed to the Rajah, &c.

last, and the beginning of the present century, in which he is called sometimes "zemindar," sometimes "talooqdar" and sometimes "talooqdar zemindar" of the greater part of his estate, though not of the whole: but the term zemindar appears to have borne a different meaning under the native rule from that which it now conveys. The Mogul conquerors of Hindustan, and in imitation of them, their Mahratta successors, seem to have applied it to all those from whom they received the revenue, whether of a large tract, or of a single village, provided the tenure of such individuals was of a permanent nature. Thus, as has been above stated in the 4th .paragraph, when Rajah Phope Singh was expelled from Moorsan, and the ancestors of the present village malgoozars engaged direct with the state, the latter enjoyed the same title which had before been bestowed upon the Rajah. It is clear, therefore, that the title in dispute was never intended, at the time of which I am writing, to convey or express a right to the occupancy of the soil itself. In the districts held by the larger zemindars, the land was still retained by those to whom it belonged before the appointment of any permanent officer between them and the state, and who were emphatically termed "Bhoomeas" as being indissolubly connected with the soil. And although these large zemindars were frequently enabled by the apathy of the Native Goverments, and especially of an usurping power like the Mahrattas, to encroach upon the rights of those whom they were bound by the terms of all their pottahs to protect, the condemnation of such tyranny by the general voice of the country was sufficient to prove that in so doing they exceeded the power entrusted to them.

If, then, the title of zemindar had still retained its original meaning, there would have been no objection to apply it still, in the sense of sudder malgoozar, to all the individuals of that class in the country. But from the first period of our sway we seem to have been misled, partly by the etymology of the word, and partly by the absence of any class in our own country, corresponding with these larger farmers of revenue, and the term zemindar has thus been brought to signify the possession of a proprietary right in the land itself. In compliance with this new signification of the word, those who bore it in the lower provinces have been constituted absolute masters of the tract of which they were found to pay the revenue, whether that tract were large or small, and whether the occupancy of the soil really belonged

to them or not. And it appears, as far as my experience has gone, that the people of the country have entirely adopted the term in its new sense, and they have learned to prize it as the official title which conveys the same idea as the more familiar ones of "Bhoomeas," "Biswadars," &c., which are in use among themselves. In the present case, for example, they would consider the recognition of the Rajah as zemindar of the whole pergunnah to be fatal to the security of their tenures. Since, then, the native Governments whose usage in this respect is the only foundation of the Rajah's claim, have passed away and different views have now been adopted, as well by the mass of the people, as by the Government itself, it appears to me that it would be neither just nor expedient to admit the claim alluded to.

Nor is there any thing in the purwanchs granted to Nundram and Bhoj Singh which can affect this question. The first indeed requires no remark, since no part of the present Moorsan estate is derived by direct inheritance from Nundram. The purwanch in favor of Bhoj Singh would relate only to those parts of the pergunnah which were transferred from his heirs to Rajah Phope Singh. But in any case, the argument as I have stated it, will apply equally against the concession of the title of zemindar to the Rajah, whether his ancestors obtained that title by a formal grant, or merely from custom and courtesy, and moreover, it is evident, that no formal grant was intended in either of those cases. Such a grant would have required an imperial firmân, and the Emperor's seal, and would have clearly conveyed an hereditary title. But the simple order of the minister of the day was sufficient to commit the fiscal and foujdaree charge of a district to any individual, and to assign him a jageer therein as the reward of his services, both arrangements being equally liable to cease on the death of the individual in question, or at the minister's own pleasure. The purwanchs alluded to, therefore, are far from establishing the present Rajah's claim to any particular title, and they do not even add any thing in confirmation of his right of tenure. That tenure is upheld only by its continuance through a long course of years, and by the principle laid down by our Government of maintaining any arrangement which was found in force at the time of the cession or conquest.

For these reasons I have not thought it right to designate the

Rajah as zemindar of those villages in which the stock of the original occupants still exist. I have therefore termed him talooqdar of such villages, which title was in former days synonymous with that of zemindar, but which is now universally understood in the sense in which I have applied it, as distinguished from the latter title and, with regard to the village communities, although I should consider it less objectionable to bestow upon them the disputed appellation, yet I am not aware of any instance in which the term zemindar is granted officially to those who do not engage direct with Government. I have therefore designated them as "Biswadars," by which title their right of occupancy is fully indicated and secured, and which indeed is the term familiarly applied to themselves, by the members of the putteedarree communities in other places, even where there is no talooqdar between them and the state. The lumberdars or representatives of the community have been called mookuddums, *i. e.* chief biswadars.

VIII. It will be well for me to conclude this branch of the subject by recording here the rules which I have laid down for preventing any doubt or uncertainty in future as to the relation between the two parties who have thus been found to exist in the pergunnah. It will be seen at once that these rules involve no new principle, and that they follow naturally upon the recognition of the independance of the village malgoozars. They are therefore not intended as an enactment, but are only inserted in this place and in this formal shape, for the purpose of affording an easy reference to those who may succeed me in the charge of the pergunnah. It is evident that a great part of the advantages attending the present settlement will be lost, if the arrangements connected with it are not upheld in the spirit in which they have been formed. A translation of these rules has been inserted in the final robucarree of settlement for talooqua Bisanah, to which reference has been made in the robucarrees of the other villages.

Gives the rules which have been laid down for settling the future relation of the two parties to each other.

First, as regards the village occupants.

1. I consider them entitled to retain the management of their respective villages, as long as they shall pay the jumma which it may be settled by the Collector, at any revision of the settlement, that the

Rajah is to obtain from them. This jumma shall at least be so moderate, as to be paid easily in an average year, in order that even in case of an unfavorable season, the malgoozars may be able to make arrangements for its liquidation.

2. If they shall at any time be deprived of the management on account of refusing to engage at time of settlement, or on account of balances afterwards due from them, they shall retain the lands which are in their own seer cultivation, and shall not be called upon to pay more for the same, than the rates fixed at time of settlement.

3. In all such cases of dispossession, they shall be allowed the option of recovering the management at any ensuing settlement, provided they then discharge the arrears due from them, in cases where failure in paying the revenue may have been the cause of their deprivation.

4. They shall be termed "Biswadars," and their representatives "Mookuddum Biswadars."

5. Whenever the holders of any thoke or puttee, the jumma of which is separate from that of the remainder of the village, shall fall into balance, the holders of the other thokes shall have the option of taking it into their own hands upon discharging the balance, and of holding it as mortgagees till they shall have been repaid the amount.

6. The above mentioned rights shall be considered to be hereditary and transferable; that is to say, while in possession of the management, they may transfer their share or interest, and, when dispossessed, their seer land, subject to the payment of the settlement rates.

Secondly, as regards the Rajah.

1. The Rajah being established by length of possession as sudder malgoozar of the pergunnah, is entitled to the difference between the revenue required by the state from each village, and the sum which it may fix that he shall receive from the village communities. It follows that if the Government demand should at any time be pressed to the utmost extent that each village can regularly pay, his interest will cease

in the villages settled with mookuddums or remains in abeyance, though the revenue may still be paid through his hands.

2. When the malgoozars of any village may fail to pay their revenue in any year, the Rajah shall sue them before the Collector, and after establishing his claim if neither they nor their securities shall discharge the balance, he shall be entitled to make his own arrangements for the future management. He shall also assume the management in cases where the mookuddums may decline engaging on the terms proposed at time of settlement.

3. Whenever the descendants of the old zemindars, who have now been recorded as biswadars, shall become extinct in any village, the Rajah shall succeed to their rights and title in the same manner as he has now been allowed to succeed to the original occupants in those estates which have been settled with him as zemindar.

4. As long as the above mentioned descendants continue to exist, and are forthcoming on the spot to assert their claims to the occupancy of the soil, the Rajah shall, in such villages, retain the appellation of talooqdar.

5. The talooqdaree rights, which the Rajah has been above described to possess, shall be considered to be hereditary and transferable. His successor will be of course in exactly the same position with respect to the village malgoozars, as has now been assigned to himself.

IX. The only villages in which it has been proved that the hereditary occupants are in existence and have a right to protection, but in which they have not been admitted to engagements, are Jogeria, in talooqua Putenee. and Beiree Salah, in talooqua Putta. In the former case, the same malgoozars held also Mowza Soortiha, and declared themselves unable to undertake the management of the other village also. In the case of Mowzah Beiree Salah the mokuddums declined appearing from first to last, although repeatedly summoned.

Mentions 2 villages which have been made over to the management of the Rajah in consequence of the malgoozar declining to engage.

X. The soil of pergunnah Moorsan is, with few exceptions, of a good quality, but it depends very much upon irrigation for its produc-

tiveness. The water for this purpose is derived entirely from wells, most of which are cutcha, for the formation of which the ground is usually well adapted. This will be seen from the fact that, of the 58,628 acres of cultivated malgoozaree land which the pergunnah contains, only 10,686 acres (about 18 per cent.) are destitute of the means of irrigation. There is scarcely any really productive waste land, except such as has been lately cultivated and which has now been thrown up from accidental causes. This where it exists has of course been taken into the account of the comparative resources of the different villages. For these reasons there can be no expectation of an increase in the revenue of the pergunnah at any future revisal of the settlement.

On the soil and crops of the pergunnah.

The land is divided, with reference to its proximity to the village, into three classes, known by the names of Barah, Munjah, and Berha, which correspond to the Goend, Meana, and Paloo of other parts of the country. These classes are formed in Moorsan on the only system by which it is possible that they should afford any clue to the relative capabilities of the different fields, viz. by allowing a comparatively small extent to the two superior divisions, and by including the bulk of the land in the third class. Thus the Barah land contained in the whole pergunnah amounts only to 7 per cent. upon the cultivated area, and the Munjah to 9 per cent. upon ditto. To this extent the superiority of the land which is under the walls of the village (with the exception of course of particular fields) is evident to every eye, and is acknowledged by the people in their transactions with each other. The non-irrigated land is almost entirely confined to the Berha.

There is hardly any sugar-cane grown in this pergunnah, but every other species of crop is produced in abundance. The khurreef harvest is an extensive one, and the condition of the malgoozars depends mainly upon its favorable result. In cases where this crop has failed, not only have they been precluded, by the smallness of their means, from making any extraordinary exertions to repair the injury by extending their cultivation for the rubbee crop, but they have frequently undergone further loss in consequence of many assamees being driven by utter want to seek elsewhere the means of subsistence, whereby the rubbee cultivation, has not even reached its original proposed extent.

XI. The common ryots of the pergunnah cultivate almost entirely upon money rates, the bataiee system being only in use for the very worst lands, and scarcely for them in well managed villages. The pattahs are generally Bilmuktah, containing no detail of fields. They contain the number of beegahs, but no measurement takes place for the purpose of ascertaining this point, as the extent of each field is well known to all parties. This extent is universally expressed in the beegahs current on the spot, which are usually somewhat larger, or somewhat smaller, than kucha beegahs of the Government measurement, which last is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the puckah Government beegah. The ryots even when they cultivate largely, seem to have but little attachment to particular fields, or even to particular villages. They are easily induced by circumstances to shift their place of abode, and frequently abscond in the middle of the year when it is impossible to supply their place, or when they are in balance with the malgoozars. It is to this cause, and the want of timely interference to check the evil, that much of the distress which has taken place in the pergunnah may be attributed.

On the common cultivating assamees.

XII. I now come to the subject of the revenue payable by the pergunnah to the Rajah and to Government, which was fixed under the last settlement as follows:

On the revenue payable under the last settlement to the Rajah and to Government, &c.

Year.	Extent of cultivated land in pucka beegahs.	Jumma-bundee.	Deduct at 10 per cent. for expences.	Jumma payable to Rajah.	Deduct at 15 per cent. on the last sum.	Government Jumma.
	Beegahs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
• 1,238	1,11,309	2,25,735	22,423	2,03,312	30,497	1,72,815
1,239	..	..	..	2,04,344	30,651	1,73,693
1,240 and subsequent years.	..	..	..	2,05,414	30,812	1,74,602

But from the Government jumma above detailed must be deducted the sum of Rs. 7,728 on account of the monthly allowance made to the Rajah for the expenses of collection, which will leave a net

revenue receivable by Government of Rs. 1,66,874 for and after 1250 F. Y. I was prepared by general opinion to find this jumma at least quite heavy enough, and I have been led to the same conclusion by the result of my own investigations.

My first aim was to obtain a basis for my proceedings, by determining as nearly as possible the gross rental which the pergunnah could yield. I found upon first joining my office, that the native contingent establishment, which had been previously employed in the measurement, and in preparing the other papers for the new settlement, had made up a jummabundee for each village, the aggregate of which jummabundees, (exclusive of course of some maafee lands subsequently resumed) amounted to Rs. 2,55,811. The method pursued appears to have been this. In the khusrehs the land is divided into the three divisions of Barah, Munjeh, and Berha, with a further distinction of irrigated and non-irrigated, the latter being almost wholly confined to the third class. Each of these is subdivided into several grades, as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c. The native officers in forming the jummabundee of any village after making enquiries on the spot as to the relative value which the different classes of land bore to each other therein, for there is much variance in this respect in different villages, proceeded to attach such rates to these divisions and subdivisions, as would bring the total of the rent payable by common assamees to nearly the sum which appeared by the putwarrees' papers to be actually paid by them. The same rates were then applied to the land cultivated by the malgoozars and their brethren. But if the amount thus found was in the said officer's opinion too high or too low, he altered the rates throughout, until he considered the total sum suitable to the capabilities of the village.

These jummabundees, if correct, would have allowed a large increase in the revenue, but it was evident that they were much too high. The jummabundee of the last settlement (including the progressive increase on the jumma) was Rs. 2,27,836, and though it is probable that this was lower than would have been thought reasonable, if the deductions to be made therefrom had been larger, still no causes appeared for considering it so much too low as the native estimate would indicate. The cultivated ruqbah (exclusively of some maafee lands since resumed) appeared by the present measurement to be about 10,000

pucka beegahs less than that of the shudkar measurement, and though the greater part of this difference must be attributed to error in the shudkar estimate, (a nearly proportionate decrease appearing upon the total areas,) still enough remains to show that the total cultivation has diminished, rather than increased since the last settlement.

Upon examining the village accounts, I found that they presented scarcely any guide to the real amount of the gross rental in consequence of the prevalence of seer cultivation, which (except in talooquas Moheria and Tuksan) approaches to nearly the same extent as that of common Assamees. I directed a settlement to be made out for each village, by finding the average rate per beegah paid by the assamees in each, and then assessing the seer at that rate. The total of the jummabundees thus formed stood as follows:

Rent paid by assamees. Rs.	Rent of seer land at the average of assamees' rates. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1,42,487	1,02,871	2,45,358

But there could be little doubt that even this was considerably too high, because though in some instances the seer land may perhaps be better than that held by assamees, in the majority of villages the former includes all the less productive spots, and will not therefore bear the same average assessment as the latter.

But I am fortunate in having been able to procure a most satisfactory standard whereby to estimate the gross rental of this pergunnah, in consequence of the progress of the detailed settlement which has taken place in the neighborhood. Pergunnahs Saidabad, Suhpoo, Mahabun, Soneye, and Raia, which belong to zillah Muttra, lie in a semicircle round the south and west of Moorsan, and are in many places intermingled with the latter pergunnah. They have all been settled under Regulation 7 of 1822, and the following is a statement of the number of beegahs contained in each, and of the jummabundee which was finally adopted as the basis of settlement, together with the Government jumma assessed thereupon, which last has been calculated at an average deduction of 25 per cent. from the said jummabundee.

Pergunnah.	Cultivated ruqbuh in pucka beegahs.	Jummahundee adopted as basis of settlement.	Government Jumma
Sydabad, ...	1,28,853 ..	3,06,526 ..	2,29,935
Suhpoo, ...	30,732 ..	74,867 ..	57,214
Soneye, ...	99,223 ..	2,17,979 ..	1,67,661
Raia, ...	16,550 ..	41,772 ..	26,751
Total, ...	3,03,327 ..	7,12,231 ..	5,33,753

The gross rental of these pergunnahs therefore falls at the rate of Rs. 2-5-7 per cultivated pucka beegah. The beegah is the same as that by which Moorsan has been measured, *i. e.* nearly ·5695 of an acre. The rate at which the jumma falls will be shewn hereafter.

To the north and east of Moorsan lies pergunnah Hattrass, of which only 13 villages have been settled under Regulation 7 of 1822. During the time that I was engaged in the settlement of Moorsan, I had received none of the measurement papers for Hattrass, and was therefore unable to determine the exact rate at which that pergunnah was assessed. I was, however, generally aware that in the greater part of it the rate of assessment was higher than in any of the surrounding districts. I have since obtained fuller information on this subject, the result of which will be shewn below.

Being aware, then, that the soil of Moorsan, taken as a whole, was equal in productiveness to that of the neighboring districts, and considering that the extent of the data upon which the above mentioned average rate of rental had been formed, was a sufficient security against any material error, I have been chiefly guided by the said rate in proposing a sum as the basis of settlement for the whole pergunnah; with reference to which sum the separate villages have subsequently been assessed. The rate alluded to, viz. Rs. 2-5-7 per pucka beegah, would give a rental of Rs. 2,41,870 upon the 1,02,969 beegahs of cultivated malgoozaree land shewn by the present measurement in pergunnah Moorsan: among these however are included about 1000 beegahs of resumed maafee and garden lands, a part of which are of very inferior quality, or encumbered with trees, and are therefore less productive than the rest of the pergunnah; and there are also several parts of the pergunnah, as talooquas Moheria and Doneitea, which from peculiar

causes, cannot be expected to yield regularly the full rental which the actual capability of the soil would otherwise appear to promise. These peculiar causes are alluded to in the separate remarks upon the talooquas to which they apply.

Upon a careful consideration of the different points above detailed, I proposed Rs. 2,36,656 as a suitable sum for the gross rental of the whole pergunnah, and have since proceeded to fix the jummabundee of the separate villages, in the manner hereafter to be mentioned, with reference to the same standard.

Having thus established the basis of my settlement at a rate somewhat less than that of the neighboring pergunnahs, it appeared to me that I should allow sufficiently favorable terms to the Rajah, in the villages held exclusively by him, if I assumed the Government jumma of such villages at a deduction of 30 per cent. from the gross rental instead of 25 per cent. which was the amount of deduction allowed to the zemindars in the abovementioned pergunnahs. I have therefore first deducted 12 per cent. from the jummabundee of each of these villages, under the head of expences of management, including 2 per cent. for the putwarree. The sum thus found is inserted in the lithographed forms as "Jumma receivable by the Rajah," since it is the sum which he is intended to receive from his farmers, or to obtain by kham management defraying the expence of collection. It will be remembered, however, that this jumma is merely nominal, since no Mofussil settlement has been concluded by me in these cases. A further sum of 18 per cent. on the gross rental has then been deducted under the head of Proprietary Profit, and the remainder is the Government revenue.

In the mokuddumee villages the whole deductions amount to 38 per cent. as mentioned above in the 6th paragraph. Of this the village malgoozars receive 12 per cent. under the head of expences, and 8 per cent. under that of "huk mookuddumee." The remaining 18 per cent. is enjoyed by the Rajah as in his own villages.

In consequence, however, of the distress and poverty which came under my notice during the progress of the assessment, and which exist in one or more villages of nearly every talooqua in the pergunnah,

the aggregate of the separate village rentals has not quite reached the sum which I originally proposed for the whole pergunnah. The same cause has rendered it necessary to allow an abatement from the full demand for the first and second years. On this point I would desire reference to the remarks on the tabular statements, particularly those of talooquas Ar Luskurpoor and Putenee, and of Mouzas Busgoee, Seijpoora, Chundya, Jusrana, and Sitahree in talooqua Moheria. The following statement will show the amount, which has been fixed for each year, and also the extent to which a settlement has been concluded with the village malgoozars. The jumma receivable by the Rajah, with the exception of the first line, is of course nominal.

JUMMA STATEMENT IN MOORSAN.

	Jummabundee.			Deduct for expences at 12 per cent.			Deduct huk mookuddumee at 8 per cent.			Jumma receivable by the Rajah.			Deduct Rajah's profit at 18 per cent.			Jumma receivable by Government.		
	F. Y. 1244.	F. Y. 1243.	F. Y. 1244.	F. Y. 1242.	F. Y. 1243.	F. Y. 1244.	F. Y. 1242.	F. Y. 1243.	F. Y. 1244.	F. Y. 1242.	F. Y. 1243.	F. Y. 1244.	F. Y. 1242.	F. Y. 1243.	F. Y. 1244.	F. Y. 1242.	F. Y. 1243.	F. Y. 1244.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Villages which have been settled with the mookuddum biswahdars.	1,44,024	1,46,467	1,47,169	17,282	17,576	17,660	11,519	11,715	11,772	1,15,223	1,17,176	1,17,737	25,926	26,368	26,492	89,297	90,808	91,245
Villages settled with the occupants at the amount of the Government jumma payable through the Rajah.	1,087	1,087	1,087	130	130	130	..	..	..	957	957	957	195	195	195	762	762	762
Villages which have been settled solely with the Rajah as zemindar.	81,586	83,432	84,574	9,785	10,008	10,145	..	..	..	71,801	73,424	74,429	14,689	15,020	15,226	57,112	58,404	59,203
Ditto with ditto as Talookdar on account of the non appearance of the mookuddums.	1,160	1,205	1,205	139	144	144	..	..	..	1,021	1,061	1,061	209	218	218	812	843	843
Total, ...	2,27,857	2,32,191	2,34,035	27,336	27,858	28,079	11,519	11,715	11,772	1,89,002	1,92,618	1,94,184	41,019	41,801	42,131	1,47,983	1,50,817	1,52,053

XIII. In order to show the comparative rate per cultivated acre at which Moorsan and the neighboring pergunnahs are now assessed, I have prepared the following table. By it will be seen that the Government revenue falls lighter upon Moorsan than upon any other pergunnah. This is a necessary consequence of the increased deductions, which as before explained, have been made from the gross rental. And with reference to the rate of the new jumma even upon the 77 mehals which have been now made over to the Rajah's exclusive management, I am satisfied of the reasonableness of the jumma in question, and I have no doubt that he may easily obtain the full profit which it is intended that he should receive from such villages, either by committing them to substantial farmers, or by holding them kham under skilful and diligent agents. He has indeed succeeded in procuring engagements for almost all these villages at much larger sums than I have assumed that he would obtain from them. The increase of his assessment over the amount inserted in the table for his own villages as "jumma receivable by the Rajah," is about 8000 rupees.

On the rate per acre at which pergunnah Moorsan has now been settled, &c.

With regard to the jumma demandable in future from the village occupants, it will be seen that it is considerably lower than that hitherto fixed for any part of Hattrass, and it is also 5 annas $7\frac{1}{2}$ pie per acre less than the former jumma of the same villages. This decrease is not more than is necessary to enable the malgoozars to pay off their debts, and to fulfil their engagements with regularity in future years. They have still to bear a heavier burthen than the zemindars in most of the Muttra pergunnahs. In making the comparison with the jumma of pergunnah Hatrass, it must be remembered that the revenue of that pergunnah is much higher than can ever be regularly paid. The fair and reasonable rate which should be demanded from the mookuddums of Hattrass, could not be much higher than that which has now been fixed under the new settlement for the same class in Moorsan.

Muttra pergunnah.	Jummabundee.			Jumma demandable from Mookuddums.		Jumma receivable by Government.	
	Cultivated acres.	Rupees.	Rate.	Rupees.	Rate.	Rupees.	Rate.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Saidabad, ...	73,382	3,06,526	4 2 10	..	..	2,29,935	3 2 1½
Suhpoo, ...	17,502	74,867	4 4 5½	.*	..	57,214	3 4 3½
Mahabun, ...	56,507	2,17,974	3 13 8½	..	..	1,67,661	2 15 5½
Soneye, ...	15,928	71,092	4 7 5	..	..	52,198	3 4 5½
Raia, ...	9,425	41,772	4 6 11	..	..	26,751	2 13 5
General average *Muttra pergunnah*, ...	1,72,744	7,12,231	4 1 11½	..	..	5,33,759	3 1 2
Hatrass.							
Villages in which there are no talooquas, ..	32,845	..	..	1,22,986	3 11 11	Payable to Government direct.	
13 villages in which the settlement has been revised by Messrs. Tyler and Sterling.	4,533	..	..	16,242	3 9 4	ditto	
Talooquas of Jyekishore and Jewa ram, ..	31,168	..	..	1,25,381	4 0 4	1,07,748	3 7 4
5 other small talooquas, ...	22,404	..	..	Mookuddumee jumma not fixed.		58,674	2 9 11
New Moorsan settlement.							
Villages settled solely with the Rajah, ..	21,740	85,859	3 15 2½	*7,5560	3 7 7½	60,102	2 12 3
Villages settled with the Mookuddums, ..	36,881	1,43,176	3 13 3½	†1,18,624	3 3 5½	91,951	2 7 10½
General average of pergunnah Moorsan, ..	58,621	2,34,035	3 15 10½	1,94,184	3 5 0	1,52,053	2 9 6

N. B. This table represents the full jumma of Moorsan for 1244 Y.

XIV. The mode which I have adopted for assessing the separate villages requires some particular explanation, in order to render intelligible the remarks on this point which will be found in the lithographed statements. The 18 talooquas into which the pergunnah is divided, generally contain villages tolerably similar to each other in quality and condition. My first step was therefore to distribute upon these different talooquas the sum of Rs. 2,36,656 which I had proposed as the jummabundee of the whole pergunnah. With this view I formed the following three estimates for each talooqua. The first was formed by lowering the total amount of the jummabundees which the native officers had prepared for each, to the extent of 7½ per cent., that being the rate of

On the mode pursued for distributing the jummabundee, &c.

* This jumma is merely nominal.

† The former jumma was Rs. 1,31,608.

difference between the sum proposed by me for the whole pergunnah, and the aggregate of the native jummabundees amounting to Rs. 2,55,855. The second estimate was formed by finding the average rate per beegah, at which the native officers had assessed each of the four main classes of the soil taking the whole pergunnah together, then lowering those average rates 7½ per cent. (so as to suit the new standard) and finally by assessing each talooqua, according to the extent of each kind of land which it contained, by the new rates thus formed, which were as follows per cucha beegah, equal to ⅓ of a pucka beegah.

Irrigated.								*Non irrigated.*							
Barah.				Munjah.				Burha.							
Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
1	0	8	..	1	0	11¼	..	0	11	10	..	0	6	6½	

The third estimate was the amount of rental given in by the putwarrees for the year of measurement, with the seer land assessed at the average of the assamee's cultivation. Upon these three estimates, together with the wasilbaquee accounts of the last jumma, which I obtained from the Rajah's tehseeldar and the general information which I had myself acquired during several months residence on the spot regarding the condition and resources of the different talooquas, I fixed the proportion of the whole sum of Rs. 2,36,656 which it appeared to me that each could yield.

Having done this, I commenced afresh upon each talooqua singly, and followed precisely a similar plan in forming estimates for the jummabundees of the separate villages contained therein. That is to say, the estimate was formed by lowering the native jummabundee for each village in the proportion in which the native jummabundee for that whole talooqua had been lowered by the sum which I had proposed for the new rental of the same, and the average rates for the second estimate were formed by lowering in the same proportion the average rates of the native officers, taking the whole talooqua together. But the distress which (as before stated) has been found to exist in many parts of the pergunnah has in most cases prevented the aggregate of the village jummabundees from quite reaching the sum originally proposed for the talooqua in which they are situated.

As it was necessary to decide upon the amount which should be payable by the village malgoozars upon their seer land, in case of their dispossession from the management, I have a third time formed average rates on the same principle as before, but in this case for each village separately, by comparing the sum which I may have finally adopted as the basis of settlement in each, with the jummabundee of the native officers, and then lowering in the same proportion the average rate at which those officers had assessed each of the four classes of land in the said villages. By this means new rates are procured which if put in force through the whole village, would give the sum at which I have estimated the gross rental, and upon which the Government revenue has been calculated, so that the Rajah cannot complain of undergoing loss by its adoption.

Before quiting this subject, I may mention, that I have generally found the first of the above mentioned three estimates the best guide to the real rental, as the native jummabundees, though too high, have been carefully prepared, and in most cases show with considerable accuracy the relative capabilities of the different villages. The second estimate, though prepared with as much care and labor as it is possible to bestow upon the formation of average rates, has frequently proved very deceptive. The third has in the generality of cases been rendered unworthy of reliance in consequence of the extent of seer land, which has been rated therein at the same average as the land cultivated by common assamees, whereas its quality is sometimes better than the latter, but generally worse. These estimates have been alluded to in the tabular statements for each village, as first, second, or third, in the order in which they have been here mentioned.

XV. The arrangements which I have made for ejecting at once from the management those malgoozars who may fall into balance in any year, together with the comparative lightness of the new jumma, will doubtless be a sufficient safe-guard against the recurrence of loss to the Rajah in the villages which have been settled with the hereditary occupants, and in event of the dispossession of any malgoozar on account of arrears due from him, those arrears may be more than realized by the increased jumma procurable from a farmer for the defaulter's share. It

On the security which has been entered by the mookuddums.

was not therefore at all necessary, as regards the Rajah's interests, that the village occupants, with whom I have concluded the settlement, should be called upon to enter security for the amount of their revenue. But in consequence of the utter want of resources, and the general distressed condition of many of these malgoozars I have thought it advisable, for their own sakes, to connect them for the present with some respectable and wealthy individual who will have a direct interest in keeping up the cultivation of the village. It is to be hoped that, after a short time, such a measure will no longer be necessary, and it should then be discontinued, as the premium which the security receives is evidently lost both to the Rajah and to the malgoozars themselves. I would therefore propose that the malgoozars of all the villages from whom I have demanded security, may hereafter be released from this additional burthen, as soon as they can satisfy the collector of their ability to manage their estate without assistance.

XVI. Having thus detailed as fully and clearly as I am able the course which has been pursued for determining the Government revenue, and for regulating the position of the Rajah and his under-tenants, it will probably be expected that I should state my opinion as to the future prospects of both parties. With regard to the former, I cannot but fear that he is rapidly approaching those pecuniary difficulties into which nearly all the talooquas of the same family have fallen, and from which he has been only preserved hitherto by means of the treasure left him by his father, which treasure is now much diminished. This income after 1243 F. Y. may be thus stated.

On the future prospects of the Rajah.

Amount of the 18 per cent. allowed to him by the settlement under the head of Proprietary profits,..	Rs.	42,131
Seer lands held in the name of the Rance about, ..	„	11,000
Ameerpoor, and other lands held in his own name (at least),..	„	1,000
Total,..	„	54,131

It will be observed that the first item is inserted according to the estimate which I had formed of the net collections which he would

be able to make from his own villages, not according to the much larger amount for which he has procured engagements. He also derives some profit from an estate which he purchased several years ago in the neighboring talooqua Kanka. As he has no expensive tastes, and keeps up no kind of state, and as the current expences of his zenanah (for which he nominally enjoys his seer land) are very trifling, there can be no doubt that the provision thus made for him is amply sufficient for his maintenance. But he seems to have no method for regulating his accounts, and indeed appears to be ignorant of the manner in which his large income is expended. He is also a victim to the custom which has ruined so many of his class, of throwing away large sums of money on the occasion of the marriages of their daughters. He informs me that last year he spent 20,000 rupees on one of these marriages, and that in the ensuing year it will be necessary for him to bestow at least 15,000 rupees upon a similar one. In a year or two afterwards a third occasion of the kind will occur. On the subject of his expences he listens patiently to advice but shows no inclination to take any steps in compliance with it.

I have not seen sufficient cause for declaring him at once incompetent to manage that part of his estate for which no mofussil settlement has been concluded in this office. But I cannot help foreseeing the probability that the experiment which has now been made, may lead, sooner or later, to that conclusion. Instead of granting leases for these villages on moderate terms and for such a period as would make it worth while for the farmers to inprove the soil by forming pucka wells, &c., he seems to have proceeded upon his father's system of demanding an excessive sum, which can only be paid in the most favorable seasons, and he has given pottahs in few cases for more than three years. Nor has he been in every case careful to select farmers of wealth and respectability. Under these circumstances it is necessary for him to keep constant watch, lest the heaviness of his jumma, or the inefficiency of his malgoozars, should produce an injurious effect upon the cultivation. I have to impress upon him the importance of remembering, that if his villages fall into ruin, the legal justness of his demands upon his farmers will not ensure their realization. If it should hereafter be found requisite in consequence of the failure of his arrangements, to interfere for the purpose of forming a mofussil settlement for these

villages also, the terms upon which I should have taken engagements, had I made such a settlement, will be found in the lithographed statement for every village, under the head of "Jumma receivable by the Rajah." I am certain that good responsible farmers may be easily found upon these terms, but, in the supposed case, some reductions might in some places be required for the first year, inasmuch as these large villages are not readily brought up again to their former state, when the resident assamees have been from any cause expelled and dispersed.

XVII. But whatever may be the result of the measures which the Rajah has adopted with regard to his own villages, I am unwilling to trust the future prospects of the hereditary biswasdars to the chance of the Rajah himself, or of his officers, being able and willing to bestow upon their affairs that care and attention, without which they cannot prosper. Many of them have been reduced by their past difficulties to such a state, not only of poverty, and loss of credit, but also of apathy and resignation to ruin, that they have neither the power to overcome, nor even the spirit to encounter any obstacles which may hereafter present themselves. The liberal remission of past balances with the decrease in the jumma, ought to ensure their prosperity, but I cannot too strongly assert my conviction, that for sevraal years this pergunnah will require careful nursing, and that without this a great part of the present remissions will have been without avail. Even in the present year I have found myself called upon to interpose my advice and assistance for the preservation of several villages. It must be remembered that the Rajah will derive direct benefit from the failure of any of these malgoozars to fulfil their engagements, and it is therefore clear that the collector must keep a vigilant eye upon the weaker party till they have acquired resources of their own, when they may protect themselves as in other pergunnahs. For this purpose it is necessary that some native officer should be employed, who will be in immediate communication with the collector, and directly subject to his orders.

On the necessity of greater attention than the Rajah will afford for securing the prosperity of the hereditary village occupants, &c.

It would doubtless be a most desirable arrangement that the whole tehseeldaree establishment entertained by the Rajah, should be placed under the immediate orders of the Collector, in the same manner

as the similar establishments in other pergunnahs. But as the Rajah is considerably averse to this proposition, even as regards the mookuddumee villages, it may be thought harsh to insist upon it, until its adoption may have been rendered imperative by future experience. But he has consented, at my suggestion, to the following conditions. He is to appoint his tehseeldar with the approbation of the Collector, and the officer in question, when thus appointed, is to receive a sunnud as well from the Collector as from the Rajah himself, whereby he is to be secured from dismission during good conduct. In all common matters he is to address his representations to the Rajah, but whenever he has reason to fear that the malgoozars of any village, with whom I have made a settlement, are in a precarious position, he is to address the Collector himself on the subject, and to request that steps may be taken without delay to obviate the danger. A diligent attention to this point is to be the condition of his retaining office.

I would also strongly recommend that a good canoongoe be appointed for the pergunnah on the part of Government, at a salary of 30 rupees a month. This officer will at once assist and check the tehseeldar, and he will be particularly required to furnish the Collector in the month of Jeth with a settlement of the proposed extent of cultivation in each village for the ensuing agricultural year, together with the amount of the assamees' rents, and the probable proceeds of the malgoozars' seer. It will then be incumbent on the Collector to summon the holders of any village, in which the total produce may appear to be inadequate to the jumma and expences, and to impress upon them and their securities the necessity of exertion for the purpose of bringing the whole of the land into cultivation. The canoongoe will also be of use in authenticating transfers and other transactions, and in reporting the death of any malgoozar, with the name of his heir and successor.

I have myself superintended the collections till the present time, and I am happy to say that the whole of the khurreef kists, that is half the annual jumma for 1242 F. Y. will have been discharged with ease and readiness before the end of December. I may here mention that the arrears which have hitherto taken place are in almost every case attributable to the assets sinking below the jumma in consequence of the decrease of cultivation. I have met with few instances of wilful misappropriation on the part of the malgoozars.

XVIII. It will be seen that I have not thought fit to recommend the continuance in future of any monthly allowance to the Rajah on account of the expence of collections. His income under the new settlement will considerably exceed that which has hitherto been allowed him including the Rs. 7782 received by him under the head alluded to. No other individual of his class in the district receives any such allowance, and if his claim thereto should rest upon the circumstance of his saving Government the cost of a tehseeldaree establishment, it must be remembered that it costs very much more to support him in his present position, than would maintain such an establishment if the pergunnah were not in his hands. The only grounds upon which his present position can be defended, consist in his bearing the expence of the mofussil management. And, moreover, the extensive seer lands which he holds free of revenue, would fully cancel any claim which he might possibly be supposed to possess.

On the discontinuance of the allowance hitherto made to the Rajah on account of the expence of collection.

XIX. With regard to the accounts which are to be furnished periodically by the Rajah, and which have hitherto been more numerous than is necessary, I consider it sufficient for him to furnish the usual monthly towjhees for those villages only in which I have formed a mofussil settlement. The receipt of these papers will be of great use in various ways. They will be signed both by the Rajah's tehseeldar, and by the canoongoe whose appointment I have above recommended.

On the periodical accounts to be hereafter furnished by the Rajah.

XX. The kistbundee by which the Rajah has hitherto paid his revenue is as follows. It is the same as that allowed to most of the talooqdars of the district, and I have seen no reason for altering it.

On the kistbundees by which the Rajah and his under tenants will make their respective payments.

Khurreef (6 *as.*)				*Rubbee* (10 *as.*)			
Koonr.	Kartick.	Aghun.	Poos.	Phagun.	Cheit.	Bysakh.	Jeth.
As. 1¼	As. 1¼	As. 1¼	As. 1¼	As. 2½	As. 2½	As. 2½	As. 2½

But no rules have till now been laid down for regulating his collections from his under tenants, and he has consequently been in the habit of making his demands long before it was possible for the latter to comply

with them. This has been productive of great distress to the village Malgoozars and has subjected them to useless and unavoidable expense under the head of tulubanah. I have now remedied this by fixing the following kistbundee whereby they will in future make their payments. It is nearly the same as that in use in the neighboring pergunnahs.

Khurreef (8 *as.*)				*Rubbee* (8 *as.*)			
Koosr.	Kartick.	Aghun.	Poos.	Phagun.	Cheit.	Byaakh.	Jeth.
As. 2	As. 3	As. 2	As. 1	As. 2	As. 3	As. 2	As. 1

XXI. The lands which the Rajah holds free of revenue under the name of his Rance having been now secured to him for his life, and the lands enjoyed by his relations having been formerly allowed by Government to remain on the same tenure during the lives of the several occupants, I need only mention here the extent of these lands as shewn by the present measurement.

On the lands held free of revenue by the Rajah and his relatives.

Seer of Ranee.	*Cucha beegahs.*
Ten entire villages, ...	* 6,800
Included in other villages,..	10,465
Total,.. ..	17,265

Seer of Relations.	
Two entire villages, ...	† 2,200
Included in other villages, ...	1,396
Total,.. ..	3,596

But it is necessary for me to require fresh sanction, for the remission of the other lands held rent free by the Rajah, as the authority formerly granted for this purpose appears to have expired with the term of the shudkar settlement. These lands consist of Ameerpoor, which is an entire village, containing (by the Rajah's statement, for it has not been measured) 900 cucha beegahs; of three pieces of ground, containing

* This is according to the Rajah's statement. The entire villages have not been measured.

† Rajah's statement.

groves and the house built by the Rajah some years ago, to the extent in all of 207 cucha beegahs, and of grazing grounds in 8 different villages, which consists altogether of 1742 cucha beegahs. About half of Ameerpoor is occupied by a garden belonging to the Rajah, which is however productive of considerable profit to him.

The lands now under mention contain therefore in all about 2849 cucha beegahs, equal to 712 pucka beegahs; I have not thought fit to interfere with them, and I beg to recommend that they be allowed to remain free of revenue for the term of the new settlement.

XXII. The remaining maafee lands of the pergunnah (with the exception of two villages, viz. Kashimpoor and Mominabad, mentioned in the 1st paragraph; and of half Mowzah Sokurrah, which is held on a life grant by the survivor of the former maafeedars,) consist generally of very small portions of land, held almost entirely by brahmins or faqueers of different denominations. They are all, without exception, subject to resumption under the regulations, as none of them have been registered and they have all been given by the talooqdars or village malgoozars, and have never been recognized by the sovereign power. Very few of the occupants possess any written document to show the date or nature of the grant. But I have not thought it right to resume indiscriminately these small holdings, and have made liberal use of the authority conveyed by the provisions of Regulation 31, of 1803.

On the other maafee tenures of the pergunnah, &c.

The mode which I have adopted has been this. All the maafeedars who held lands to a greater extent than 10 cucha beegahs (equal to 3 beegahs 7 biswas pucka) have been summoned and examined. Wherever the occupant was of any religious tribe, and was clearly proved to be at present in possession, his tenure has been upheld, if the land did not exceed 30 cucha or 10 puckah beegahs; where the land was of greater extent than this, the excess has been resumed, and the remainder remitted.

I have not thought it necessary to summon the maafeedars in cases where the land was less than 10 cucha beegahs. These are very numerous, and have almost universally been given by the village malgoozars to brahmins, &c., on the occasion of a marriage, funeral or the like. In

some of the 18 talooquas their aggregate amount appeared too large, when compared with the whole cultivated rucbah. In such talooquas I have resumed all those grants, which were not included in the list formed at the shudkar settlement. This list did not include all the maafee tenures in the pergunnah, but only those of oldest date. In talooquas where the total amount appeared to be moderate, I have allowed the list to remain as it was, except in a few cases, where the occupants seemed to have no claim on the score of caste or of general usefulness.

Annexed to this report is a list in English of the various portions of maafee land which I have thus allowed to remain unresumed, amounting in the aggregate to 3576 cucha or 1192 pucka beegahs. I would recommend that authority be obtained for them to remain free of revenue "till the next settlement." Whenever investigation shall again be made, after the lapse of several years, it will doubtless be found that a great number of fresh grants have been bestowed on similar occasions to those which now exist, in which case it will be desirable to clear off all former holdings in which the new recorded occupants shall have become extinct. The list in question is exclusive of 1672 cucha beegahs, held by the police and other village servants.

XXIII. With regard to the term of the new settlement, I have taken engagements "for 12 years and after that period till the settlement shall be revised." No new measurement should ever be needed in this pergunnah, but it will be desirable after the expiration of 12 years to make such alteration in the jumma of particular villages as experience may have proved to be necessary and to reinstate such of the hereditary village occupants as may in the interim have been deprived of the management.

On the term of the new settlement and the expediency of its revisal after 12 years.

XXIV. All that now remains is for me to make a few observations on the subject of the tabular statements forwarded with this report. I would in the first instance state, that the maps and other documents containing the result of the professional survey, did not reach me till my proceedings relative to the settlement were completely closed. It will therefore be understood that my operations have been entirely based upon the previous native measurement, which is certainly

On the native measurement, &c.

as complete and careful a specimen as I have ever seen of the manner in which the distribution and the occupiers of the land should be recorded. I am perfectly satisfied of the correctness of this measurement, and of the general fidelity and judgment with which the different kinds of land, as well as that irrigated and non-irrigated, have been entered. It is not easy to form a comparison between the results of the native measurement and those of the professional survey. They took place in different years, and the surveyor has included the entire maafee villages in his returns, which villages were not measured by the contingent establishment. But I believe that the extent of the cultivated land, if united with that of the lately cultivated waste will be nearly the same in both. As however, some discrepancy may be observed in the extent of irrigation, it is necessary for me to mention here, that the information on this point, as given by the surveyor, must be received with caution, since it is derived solely from the inquiries of his native officers, over whom no sufficient check can be exercised. I shall have more to say on this subject in treating hereafter of pergunnah Hattrass. The lithographed forms are of course made out according to the native measurement.

On the preparation of the tabular forms and the remarks thereto appended, &c.

XXV. As the division of the pergunnah into 18 talooquas has been found productive of much clearness and facility, there will be found a General Statement for each of those divisions, as well as one for the whole pergunnah, showing the aggregate of the others. The remarks attached to these documents, as well as to the village statements, No. III., show the estimates by which I have been principally guided, first, in proposing a jummabundee for each talooqua, and subsequently, in finally assessing each village. The former history of the talooqua or village, its condition, and that of the malgoozars, if requiring particular notice; the fact of the jummabundee receivable by the Rajah having been raised or lowered, and of the general realization or otherwise of that jumma under the last settlement, will also be found among the said remarks. In these columns of the tabular forms, which are intended to contain the arrears and remissions of the last settlement, I have only inserted the balances due to Government from the Rajah, the whole of which have been suspended. If I had attempted to insert in detail the balances due to the Rajah from his under-tenants, I should have been involved in an endless

maze of imperfect or disputed accounts. But, as above said, the remarks contain general information upon this head.

XXVI. The villages which are in the hands of the hereditary occupants may almost without exception, be considered to be of the putteedarree class. Although the land may have been divided and subdivided into a great number of thokes and puttees, and the jumma payable by each of these portions, may have been now separately fixed, still there will generally be found within some or all of these subdivisions two or more co-sharers, who continue to settle their affairs upon the original system of an annual Dhâr Baach. And even where it may happen that every single sharer has separated his portion from the rest, and pays thereupon a fixed jumma, there is nothing in such an arrangement which is contrary to the distinguishing principle of the putteedarree tenure, viz. "that the degree of interest which each partner shall possess in the village for any given year, shall depend upon the extent of land which he may hold during the year in his own cultivation, or in that of his assamees." And it is moreover evident, that as soon as the number of occupants shall have increased in any puttee, as will be the case for instance in the next generation, the Dhár Baach system will again be resorted to.

The villages held by the hereditary occupants are generally of the putteedarree class.

XXVII. But in consequence of the peculiar circumstances attending this pergunnah, I have thought it advisable to class the different villages as follows. Those which have been settled with the Rajah under the title of zemindar in consequence of the absence of any other claimants, have been classed as "zemindarree." Those which have been settled solely with the Rajah, on account of the refusal of the village occupants, have been termed "talooqdarree," such being the title under which the Rajah has engaged for them; and the remaining villages, which have been settled with the village communities, have been classed under the head of "mookuddumee." I hope this arrangement will meet with approval, considering the advantage of keeping the villages to which these descriptions respectively apply, as distinct as possible from the others, the circumstances of which are different.

But the villages of the pergunnah have been classed as "zemindarree," "talooqdarree" or "mookuddumee."

XXVIII. In conclusion, I may state, in apology for the length of this report, that hardly any thing has before been placed on record in consecutive form regarding the past history or present condition of this pergunnah, and that these are peculiar enough to demand a detailed account. I believe also that no rules have as yet been explicitly laid down for the guidance of the local officers in cases of this description, in which one of the two existing parties appears to be entitled to the occupancy of the soil itself, and the other to possess an interest in the rents payable by the former party, so long as those rents shall not be absorbed by the demand of Government. I have therefore been anxious to state clearly all that I have done, as well as the reasons by which I have been guided.

On the causes of length of report.

It will be acknowledged, I trust, that the position of both the Rajah and the village zemindars has been greatly improved by the formation of the new settlement, instead of a vague title, and an income insufficient for his expences, especially as it was never fully collected, the former has now been recorded as zemindar of more than one-third of the pergunnah, and as hereditary talooqdar, with defined rights in the remainder: his income has been considerably increased, and there is every ground for hope that he will fully realize it. The village occupants, on the other hand, with a title equally vague, were weighed down with a burden, which by comparison with that of the same class even in heavily assessed districts, was proved to be excessive. They have now been restored to the rights which they have always claimed, and to a title which they consider a sufficient indication of those rights, while the revenue demanded from them, though still by no means too light, is such as to afford them a reasonable expectation of future prosperity. Both parties have been relieved from the hopeless balances which had been accumulated under the former state of things, and which if allowed to remain, would have checked the improvement of their condition. All that is now required is a sufficient degree of attention on the part of the managing officer, at least until the effects of the past over-assessment shall have become wholly obliterated.

(Sd.) J. THORNTON,
Offg. Deputy Collector.

Zillah Allygurh, Deputy Collector's office,
Camp Moorsan, the 20th December 1834.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1. On the number of villages contained in pergunnah Moorsan, with their divisions into talooquas.

2. On the origin of the two families of Hattrass and Moorsan, (with the manner in which Koshal Sing founded and Phope Sing increased the latter estate).

3. On the condition of the Moorsan pergunnah, from the accession of Rajah Bhugwunt Sing till the present time.

4 & 5. On the parties who have now been allowed to retain the management of their respective villages under the Rajah.

6. On the terms allowed to such parties.

7. On the title and tenure allowed to the Rajah and his under-tenants in mookuddumee villages.

8. Gives the rules which have been laid down for settling the future relation of the two parties to each other.

9. Mentions two villages which have been made over to the management of the Rajah, in consequence of the malgoozars declining to engage.

10. On the soil and crops of the pergunnah.

11. On the common cultivating assamees.

12. On the revenue payable under the last settlement to the Rajah and to Government; together with that which has now been fixed, and the date from which the latter has been formed.

13. On the rate per acre at which pergunnah Moorsan has now been assessed, as compared with the neighboring pergunnahs of Hattrass, Sydabad, Suhpoo, Mahabun, Soneye, and Raia, as also the amount at which the Rajah has taken engagements for his own villages, and the difference of rate between the old and new jumma payable by the mookuddums.

14. On the mode pursued for distributing the jummabundee which had been proposed for the whole pergunnah, first on the separate talooquas, and subsequently on the separate villages, and also for extracting rates in each village whereby the rent of the seer land will be regulated in case of the mookuddums being dispossessed.

15. On the security which has been entered by the mookuddums.

16. On the future prospects of the Rajah; first, as regards his private pecuniary affairs, and secondly, as regards his management of the villages of which no settlement has been made in this office.

17. On the necessity of greater attention than the Rajah will afford, for securing the prosperity of the hereditary village occupants, and the consequent expediency of bringing them immediately under the protection of the Collector, with the measures to be adopted for this purpose.

18. On the discontinuance of the allowances hitherto made to the Rajah on account of the expense of collections.

19. On the periodical accounts to be hereafter furnished by the Rajah.

20. On the kistbundees by which the Rajah and his under-tenants will make their respective payments.

21. On the lands held free of revenue by the Rajah and his relatives.

22. On the other maafee tenures of the pergunnah, with a request for their remission to the extent of 3576 cucha beegahs.

23. On the term of the new settlement, and the expediency of its revisal after 12 years.

24. On the native measurement, upon which the settlement has been formed, compared with the surveyor's returns.

25. On the preparation of the tabular forms, and the remarks thereto appended.

26. The villages held by the hereditary occupants are generally of the puttcedarree class.

27. But the villages of the pergunnah have been classed as "zemindarree," "talooqdarree," or "mookuddumee."

28. On the causes to which the length of this report is to be ascribed, and the improved condition of both parties under the new settlement.

APPENDICES.

A. REVENUE STATEMENTS.

B. MAGISTERIAL STATEMENTS.

C. JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

D. MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

[*Interspersed with Maps.*]

APPENDIX A.

REVENUE STATEMENTS.

I. Statement showing the Tenures of Estates in the district of Allygurh.

II. Statement showing the number of Estates held by Mahajuns.

III. Statement showing the number of Estates transferred by voluntary acts of owners, from 1839 to the end of 1852.

IV. Statement showing the number of Estates sold by public auction in satisfaction of decrees of Civil Court, from 1839 to 1852.

V. Statement showing the number of Estates sold by public auction in satisfaction of arrears of revenue, from 1839 to 1852.

VI. Statement showing the number of Estates given in farm and transfer for the recovery of arrears of revenue, from 1839 to 1852.

VII. Statement showing the Mutation of Property.

VIII. Statement showing the number of each Caste amongst cultivators, taken from the census of 31st December, 1852.

IX. Statement showing the Receipts on account of land revenue, and other collections, and the expenses of civil offices, with percentage of charges on receipts, from 1849 to 1854.

X. Jumma Wasil Baqee from 1840-41 to 1853-54.

XI. Statement showing the demands, collections and balances on account of Tuccavee, from 1840-41 to 1853-54.

XII. Statement showing the demands, collections and balances of the Abkaree revenue, from 1835-36 to 1852-53.

XIII. Average Statement of the price of Grain, &c., sold in pergunnah Coel, from 1844 to 1853.

XIV. Improvement of Putwarees' Records.

XV. Stamps and Tolls.

XVI. Hail Storm Remission, 1855.

XVII. List of Revenue officers.

MAP.

Map showing the Tehseeldaree stations and jurisdictions.

A. No. I.

Statement showing the Tenures of Estates in the District of Allygurh.

Name of Pergunnah		Number of Zumeendaree Estates.	Number of perfect Putteedaree Estates.	Number of imperfect Putteedaree Estates.	Number of Byacharah Estates.	Total.
Tehseeldaree.						
Coel.	Coel, ...	132	65	..	23	220
	Moorthull, ...	47	11	1	..	59
	Burowlee, ...	38	1	2	1	32
Akberabad.	Jellalee, ...	..	15	89	3	107
	Akberabad, ...	..	12	81	1	94
Attrowlee.	Attrowlee, ...	230	10	5	..	245
	Puchlana, ...	24	3	2	5	34
	Gungeeree, ...	20	2	..	5	27
Eglass.	Hussun Ghur, ...	23	33	8	48	112
	Gorie, ...	63	..	6	35	104
Hattrass.	Hattrass, ...	136	15	100	..	251
	Moorsan, ...	89	12	42	..	143
Khyr.	Khyr, ...	62	13	35	..	110
	Chundous, ...	54	2	20	..	76
	Somnah, ...	29	..	..	..	29
Secundra Rao. ..	Secundra Rao, ...	84	..	34	3	121
	Mahrerah, ...	139	..	..	17	156
	Hussain, ...	38	..	4	..	42
Tuppul.	Tuppul, ...	30	45	16	..	91
	Total, ...	1,238	239	445	141	2,063

A. No. II.

Statement shewing the number of Estates held by Mahajuns in the District of Allygurh.

Name of Pergunnah.		Number of Proprietors.			Number of Villages.			Amount of Assessment.		
		Residents of the city.	Residents of the interior.	Total.	Residents of the city.	Residents of the interior.	Total.	Residents of the city.	Residents of the interior.	Total.
Tehseeldaree.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cool.	Cool, ...	2	18	20	1	14	15	1,708	12,403	14,111
	Moorthull, ..	8	2	10	7½	2	9½	4,190	1,222	5,412
	Burrowlee, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akberabad. ..	Jellalee, ..	..	5	5	..	7	7	..	7,917	7,917
	Akberabad, ..	3	8	11	1	8	9	3,975	7,937	11,912
Attrowlee. ..	Attrowlee, ..	21	12	33	25	22	47	18,970	11,296	30,266
	Puchlana, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gungeeree, .	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	1,350	1,350
Eglass. ..	Hussun Ghur,	5	25	30	5	18½	23½	2,528	7,428	9,956
	Goric, ...	..	15	15	..	15	15	..	9,693	9,693
Hattrass. ..	Hattrass, ..	25	28	53	8	15	23	20,390	41,775	62,165
	Moorsan, ..	7	23	30	7	27	34	2,763	20,881	23,644
Khyr. .. .	Khyr,.. ..	2	16	18	½	19½	20	2,492	29,320	31,812
	Chundous, ..	..	8	8	..	4½	4½	..	4,817	4,817
	Somnah, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secundra Rao.	Secundra Rao,	11	20	31	9	15	24	6,101	16,542	22,643
	Mahrerah, ..	3	5	8	3	12	15	2,999	15,725	18,724
	Hussain, ..	4	1	5	4	1	5	5,264	404	5,668
Tuppul. ..	Tuppul, ..	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	2,350	2,350
	Total, ...	91	191	282	71	184½	255½	71,380	1,91,060	2,62,440

A. No. III.

Statement shewing the number of Estates transferred by voluntary acts of owners in the Allygurh District from 1839 *to the end of* 1852.

Name of Pergunnah.		Number of Estates.	Amount of Jumma.	Amount for which the Estates were sold.
Tehseeldaree.			Rs.	Rs.
Coel.	Coel, ...	56	13,484	20,736
	Moorthull, ...	9	1,751	19,212
	Burowlee, ...	3	2,642	22,700
Akberabad. ..	Jellalee, ...	17	4,564	27,800
	Akberabad, ...	13	2,719	22,925
Attrowlee. ..	Attrowlee, ...	36	11,958	21,337
	Puchlana, ...	2	750	3,600
	Gungeeree, ...	..	..	..
Eglass.	Hussun Ghur, ...	43	4,306	20,801
	Goric, ...	21	1,063	23,827
Hattrass.	Hattrass, ...	52	34,690	51,436
	Moorsan, ...	19	5,197	5,399
Khyr.	Khyr, ...	20	8,348	26,016
	Chundous, ...	13	2,226	10,827
	Somnah, ...	3	957	5,000
Secundra Rao...	Secundra Rao, ...	17	4,244	11,660
	Mahrerah, ...	14	3,638	19,355
	Hussain, ... -- ..	8	2,664	6,800
Tuppul.	Tuppul, ...	6	1,316	2,933
	Total, ...	352	1,06,517	3,28,364

A. No. IV.

Statement shewing the number of Estates sold in the District of Allygurh by public auction in satisfaction of Decrees of Civil Court from the formation of Regulation IX. 1833 *Settlement, viz.* 1839 *to* 1852.

Name of Pergunnah.		Number of Estates.	Amount of Government Demand.	Amount of Decrees of court for which the Estates were sold by Public Auction.	Amount for which the Estates were sold by Public Auction.
Tehseeldaree.			Rs.		
Coel.	Coel, ...	63	66,586	73,634	74,886
	Moorthull, ...	17	1,487	45,429	31,547
	Burowlee.	1	343	15,676	2,906
Akberabad. ..	Jellalee, ...	15	6,237	39,403	28,541
	Akberabad, ...	19	4,015	52,140	66,613
Attrowlee. ..	Attrowlee, ...	68	25,589	1,31,624	1,23,219
	Puchlana, ...	7	2,319	14,374	13,113
	Gungeeree, ...	6	7,833	72,401	10,740
Eglass.	Hussun Ghur, ...	75	5,776	2,24,092	1,17,523
	Gorie, ...	46	10,171	1,22,907	80,530
Hattrass.	Hattrass, ...	102	85,843	1,18,462	1,28,902
	Moorsan, ...	53	17,662	41,851	34,951
Khyr.	Khyr, ...	50	8,538	65,203	56,866
	Chundous, ...	21	5,367	35,173	34,668
	Somnah, ...	..	..	..	..
Secundra Rao...	Secundra Rao, ...	31	6,220	61,167	41,966
	Mahrerah, ...	53	8,470	40,996	37,587
	Hussain, ...	9	3,530	5,348	5,609
Tuppul.	Tuppul, ...	21	7,851	13,338	15,633
	Total, ...	657	2,72,837	11,73,218	9,05,805

A. No. V.

Statement shewing the number of Estates sold in the District of Allygurh by public auction in satisfaction of arrears of Revenue from the formation of Regulation IX. 1833 *Settlement, viz.* 1839 *to* 1852.

Name of Pergunnah.		Number of Estates.	Amount of Government Demand.	Amount of Balance for which the Estates were sold.	Amount for which the Estates were sold by Public Auction.
Tehseeldaree.					
Coel.	Coel, ...	1	420	298	1,280
	Moorthull, ...	1	425	1,014	1,275
	Burowlee, ...	..	..	..	..
Akberabad. ..	Jellalee, ...	..	..	..	..
	Akberabad, ...	..	..	..	..
Attrowlee. ..	Attrowlee, ...	18	17,086	4,590	4,590
	Puchlana, ...	..	..	..	..
	Gungeeree, ...	..	..	..	..
Eglass.	Hussun Ghur, ...	4	6,746	4,922	6,297
	Goric, ...	4	8,520	1,539	8,710
Hattrass.	Hattrass, ...	12	22,685	4,449	12,038
	Moorsan, ...	12	7,272	5,768	1,805
Khyr.	Khyr, ...	9	8,422	8,482	14,926
	Chundous, ...	6	4,118	3,528	5,693
	Somnah, ...	..	..	..	..
Secundra Rao...	Secundra Rao, ...	1	301	325	
	Mahrerah, ...	2	670	434	1,635
	Hussain, ...	2	1,764	1,025	2,031
Tuppul.	Tuppul, ...	38	25,567	28,561	15,401
	Total, ...	110	1,03,996	64,935	75,702

A. No. VI.

Statement shewing the number of Farms and Transfers of Estates made in the District of Allygurh for the recovery of arrears of Revenue from the formation of Regulation IX. 1833 *Settlement, viz.* 1839 *to* 1852.

1		2	3	4	
Name of Pergunnah.		Number of Estates.	Amount of Government Demand.	Amount of arrears of Revenue for which the Estate was transferred.	Remarks.
Tehseeldaree.					
Coel.	Coel, ...	12	10,309	5,200	
	Moorthull, ...	7	1,988	843	
	Burowlee, ...	3	1,328	845	
Akberabad. ..	Akberabad, ...	4	2,753	1,148	
	Jellalee, .. .	4	6,317	3,073	
Attrowlee. ..	Attrowlee, ...	..	..	..	
	Puchlana, ...	5	1,823	687	
	Gungeerec, ...	1	1,794	701	
Eglass.	Hussun Ghur, ..	35	21,727	7,994	
	Gorie, ...	21	14,930	6,560	
Hattrass.	Hattrass, ...	9	16,844	5,987	
	Moorsan, ...	26	16,483	6,281	
Khyr.	Khyr, ...	18	11,056	5,787	
	Chundous, ...	8	4,916	1,970	
	Somnah, ...	2	1,120	283	
Secundra Rao...	Secundra Rao, ..	11	12,522	3,625	
	Mahrerah, ...	14	29,629	6,534	
	Hussain, ...	4	4,906	2,610	
Tuppul.	Tuppul, ...	26	12,429	14,758	
	Total, ...	210	1,62,874	74,886	

A. No. VII.

Statement shewing the Mutation of Property in the District of Allygurh.

Name of Pergunnah.		Villages which have remained uninterruptedly in the possession of original proprietors.	Villages transferred from the original proprietors.	Total.
Tehseeldaree.				
Coel.	Coel, ...	118	102	220
	Moorthull, ...	20	35	55
	Burowlee, ...	34	7	41
Akberabad.	Jellalee, ...	..	..	..
	Akberabad, ...	..	..	..
Attrowlee.	Attrowlee, ...	127	118	245
	Puchlana, ...	..	..	..
	Gungeeree, ...	14	13	27
Eglass...	Hussun Ghur, ...	46½	66½	113
	Goric, ...	53	61	114
Hattrass.	Hattrass, ...	157	94	251
	Moorsan, ...	92	51	143
Khyr.	Khyr, ...	56	46	102
	Chundous, ...	44	20	67
	Somnah, ...	22	..	22
Secundra Rao. ..	Secundra Rao, ...	71	52	123
	Mahrerah, ...	48	103	151
	Hussain, ...	27	15	52
Tuppul.	Tuppul, ...	74	17	91
	Total, ...	1,003½	803½	1,807

A. No. VIII.

Statement shewing the Number of each Caste of Cultivators in the District of Allygurh, taken from the Census of 31st December, 1852.

Name of Tehseeldaree Division.	Name of Pergunnah.	Rajpoot.	Brahmun.	Lodha.	Aheer.	Jat.	Cachhee.	Koosulman.	Chumar and various castes.	Total.
Tehseeldaree.										
Coel...	Coel, ...	12,090	1,0017	5,226	964	2,845	325	3,202	13,544	47,213
	Moorthull, ..	2,503	1,882	2,155	17	746	360	423	4,977	12,984
	Burowlee, ...	2,327	1,657	..	..	713	..	467	2.345	7,509
Secundra Rao...	Secundra Rao,..	5,250	4,057	2,140	2,617	68	1,363	2,903	74,591	92,989
	Hussain, ...	323	1,576	12	44	102	260	..	1,6496	18,813
	Mahrerah, ..	6,131	4,283	9,976	12,053	..	2,243	759	14,001	52,446
Attrowlee. ..	Attrowlee, ..	1,442	3,545	4,844	5,156	2,882	356	2,315	10,347	30,887
	Gungeeree, ..	408	178	996	1,295	134	531	440	1,113	5,095
	Puchlanah, ..	980	341	279	1,007	28	113	123	2,199	5,070
Khyr.	Khyr, ...	4,650	11,549	..	14	7,854	257	1,213	7,374	32,996
	Chundous, ..	4,510	4,292	..	33	3,709	7	1,507	5,536	30,264
	Somnah, ...	2,407	469	..	..	94	7	96	1,478	4,551
Eglass.	Hussun Ghur,..	199	6,476	..	..	19,426	280	35	6,263	32,684
	Gorie, ...	604	7,043	..	1	4,578	479	57	6,192	21,954
Akberabad. ..	Akberabad, ..	6,524	3,137	1,672	722	1,353	773	2,418	11,160	27,759
	Jellalee, ...	6,796	3,958	1,848	1,371	813	1,288	4,176	11,439	31,689
Hattrass.	Hattrass, ...	5,977	14,533	413	263	4,252	3,186	2,760	27,771	59,105
	Moorsan, ...	669	6,241	..	194	7,069	394	551	4,049	19,167
Tuppul.	Tuppul, ...	1,165	6,124	..	96	13,767	..	1,603	7,329	30,079
	Total, ..	64,960	92,028	29,561	25,847	72,428	12,141	25,130	2,31,209	5,53,340

A. No. X.

Jumma Wasil Baqee or Account of Demands, Collections and Balances of the Land Revenue of the District of Allygurh from Fusily 1248, *A. D.* 1840-41 *to Fusily* 1261, *A. D.* 1853-54.

Fusily year.	English year.	Names of Collectors.	Annual Jumma.	Collections.		Balance.	Amount of Remission sanctioned by Government.	Net Balance.
				Within the year.	Total.			
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1248,	1840-41,	D. Neave, Esq., G. Blunt, Esq.,	14,55,432 10 0	14,34,123 5 9	14,34,123 5 9	21,309 4 3	3004 2 0	18,305 2 2
1249,	1841-42,	G. Blunt, Esq., ...	19,71,012 15 10	19,48,464 3 9	19,48,464 3 9	22,548 12 0	..	22,548 11 0
1250,	1842-43,	D. Campbell, Esq., G. Blunt, Esq.,	19,74,384 9 1	19,49,267 3 8	19,49,267 3 8	25,117 5 4	..	25,117 5 4
1251,	1843-44,	G. Blunt, Esq., ...	19,75,454 1 1	19,46,869 4 5	10,46,860 4 5	28,584 2 8	..	28,584 2 8
1252,	1844-45,	Ditto, ...	19,17,669 2 10	19,47,802 15 7	19,47,802 15 7	22,866 3 3	..	22,866 3 3
1253,	1845-46,	Ditto, ...	19,69,934 10 10	19,61,791 7 11	19,61,791 7 11	8,143 2 11	..	8,143 2 11
1254,	1846-47,	W. Wynyard, Esq., E. F. Tyler, Esq.,	19,85,697 7 5	19,78,318 11 7	19,78,318 11 7	17,378 11 10	..	17,378 11 10
1255,	1847-48,	E. F. Tyler, Esq., G. Blunt, Esq.	19,82,683 7 2	19,81,669 8 5	19,81,666 8 5	1,013 14 9	..	1,013 14 9
1256,	1848-49,	E. F. Tyler, Esq., ...	19,83,121 13 6	19,82,649 13 5	19,82,649 13 5	472 0 1	..	472 0 1
1257,	1849-50,	Ditto, ...	19,87,209 10 2	19,86,081 12 5	19,86,081 12 5	1,127 13 9	..	1,127 13 9
1258,	1850-51,	Ditto, ...	19,87,899 2 2	19,84,919 7 3	19,84,919 7 8	2,979 10 11	..	2,979 10 11
1259,	1851-52,	Ditto, ...	19,85,136 1 2	19,77,566 2 1	19,77,566 2 1	17,569 15 1	..	17,569 15 1
1260,	1852-53,	E. F. Tyler, Esq., D. R. Hutchinson, Esq.,	19,84,675 1 2	19,79,374 6 4	19,79,374 6 4	5,300 10 10	..	5,300 10 10
1261,	1853-54,	E. F. Tyler, Esq.,.. ..	19,84,466 1 2	19,79,030 3 1	19,79,030 3 1	5,435 14 1	..	5,435 14 1
		Grand Total, ...	2,71,97,776 1 1	2,70,37,929 3 9	2,70,37,929 3 9	1,59,847 9 10	3004 2 0	1,56,843 7 10

A. No. XI.

Statement shewing the Demands, Collections, and Balances on account of Tuccavee from 1840-41 *to* 1853-54.

Names of Pergunnahs.	Advances for 1840–41	1841–42	1842–43	1843–44	1844–45	1845–46	1846–47	1847–48	1848–49	1849–50	1850–51	1851–52	1852–53	1853–54	Total Advances	Actual Cash Realized.	Interest.	Total.	Balance.
	Rs.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secundra Rao,	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	850	2,400	8,950	400	600	..	..	..	15,600	15,525	2,342	17,867	75
Coel, ..	..	..	..	..	..	430	1,200	700	1,000	200	..	200	..	200	3,900	3,675	462	4,137	225
Akberabad,	..	..	..	..	..	3,200	300	1,300	400	700	..	..	..	..	5,900	5,900	1,092	6,992	..
Attrowlee, ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	200	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	2,600	420	3,023	..
Khyr, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	200	..	..	700	400	..	..	1,900	1,512	186	1,698	388
Eglass, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	..	..	..	200	1.300	600	4,700	3,325	339	3,664	1,375
Hattrass, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	2,000	..	..	..	2,000
Total,	..	..	..	..	..	8,000	3,150	7,600	10,350	1,300	1,300	800	1,300	2,800	36,600	32,637	4,844	37,381	4,063

A. No. XIV.

Improvement of Putwarees' Records.

Under this general heading, may be noticed in outline, three different measures which have been instituted in the Allygurh district within the last year or two, with the object of rendering the registration of landed property more complete, and the records of the village accountants more correct and trustworthy.

These measures are respectively—

I. The Hulkuhbundee distribution of Putwarees.

II. The instruction of Putwarees.

III. The revision of the Settlement papers.

We shall briefly detail the circumstances connected with each of these.

1st. The Hulkuhbundee distribution of Putwarees.

The state of things which had rendered necessary a new division of villages amongst the Putwarees, on some organized plan, is thus described by Mr. E. Tyler, the then Collector, in a letter to the Commissioner dated 27th April 1852.

"Each Putwaree had a number of estates, but these were not in a link, or near one another, but generally apart, at a distance of 6 or 8 miles or even more. Further, the residences of the Putwarees were often 8 to 16 miles distant from the villages under their charge; consequently the Putwarees seldom visited their villages except at the harvest, and were thus precluded from recording daily transactions in their roznamchas, although it is most essential that they should do so.

"There can be no doubt the greatest inconvenience was caused by these circumstances, and an irregular system of keeping village accounts introduced.

"When Putwarees also were required at the Suddur station, difficulties occurred from ignorance of where to find them, thus constant delays took place in deciding summary suits."

The Collector further shows that the rents being frequently collected in the absence of the Putwaree, great irregularities prevailed in recording the wasool baqee and consequently the decision of suits was difficult and precarious. He continues—

"Many Putwarees again received so trifling an allowance, that they were driven to look out for other means of support and to undertake the duties of agents. On the other hand, many of them had the sole charge of villages whose jumma exceeded 5000 Rupees. Their damee allowance was in these cases more than 200 Rupees, but they were unable to do justice to their office, and their nikasees were both far from correct and prepared with great delay and invariably filed after the proper time."

To remedy these evils the Collector introduced a system of Hulkuhs or circles of villages. The object of this was, that all villages served by the same Putwaree should be in a cluster, so that if he resided any where within the circle, he would be within an easy distance of all the villages under his charge.

Mr. Tyler began with requiring from each tuhseeldar, a sketch map of villages within his pergunnah, arranged in circles. The damee allowances of these circles were to be as little below 100 Rupees as possible and not to exceed 150 Rupees. When they did so exceed, a Gomashta was appointed under the Putwaree as an assistant on a salary varying from 35 Rupees to 50 Rupees and these Gomashtas were chosen from Putwarees ousted by the revision. The object here was to secure the sole responsibility of the Putwaree and at the same time to relieve him of an excess of work, which would render him unable to file the yearly accounts at the time they became due.

These sketch maps, which were duly submitted by the tuhseeldars, the Collector revised with the view of preserving whenever it was possible the same Putwaree in charge of some of the estates he had formerly served, and also of graduating the scale of allowances, so that it should correspond in some measure to the different salaries previously enjoyed by the Putwarees. For instance, a Putwaree who had previously received 100 Rupees, was appointed if possible to a Hulkuh containing one or more of his old villages: if the allowance of this Hulkuh was 100 Rupees, he retained it: if, say, it was 150 Rupees, 50 Rupees was deducted to pay an assistant, and this assistant most likely would be a former Putwaree of one of the villages of the Hulkuh, whose damee was not sufficient for an independent post.

The new arrangements were carried out with very little opposition, the Collector appearing to manage the Putwarees with much forbearance and kindness. In cases where the revision entirely separated some Putwaree from his old villages, Mr. Tyler would soften any disappointment he might feel, by giving him the choice of a new Hulkuh: and in this way, by a little conciliation, a great change was at once effectively, and harmoniously completed. In another report to the Commissioner, dated 30th April, 1853, the Collector recapitulates the arrangements he had made and adds—"Having completed my circles, I explained that every Putwaree and his assistant must reside within the circle to which he was attached, and that with their present allowances, the undertaking of other occupations would under no pretext be permitted. They were further told that as Gomashtas died off or were removed, the full allowance, where it did not exceed 150 Rupees, would be given to the Putwaree, and vice versa when the Putwaree died, in villages similarly situated, the Gomashta would be permitted to become Putwaree on full allowances."

There was only one difficulty in the institution of this Hulkuhbundee system, which was not easily overcome, and indeed in some instances was not overcome, and that was the ascertaining of what damee, in any particular village, the Putwaree actually received.

Great differences were found to prevail in the rates. In some villages the settlement officer's rates had never come into use. In some,

the Putwaree's allowances were reckoned on the jumma, in some on the nikasee. In others again, the Putwaree was paid according to settlement rates, but his allowance was collected on the nikasee and the Malgoozar pocketed the difference.

Mr. Tyler therefore was driven to the depositions of the Putwarees themselves, for guidance as to the actual amount they received, and it appears, from facts afterwards learnt, that in some instances, they exaggerated the sums alleged to be paid to them, in the hope of securing the higher rates hereafter.

An opportunity will be afforded in the revision of the settlement papers for discovering these errors and rectifying the few inexactitudes which impede this excellent plan from working with complete success. The Hulkuhbundee system received the sanction of the Sudder Board of Revenue on 23rd February 1855.

II. The Instruction of Putwarees.

The long winter-tours in the district which Mr. E. Tyler was in the habit of making, afforded him constant opportunities of personally comparing the actual position of the fields in different villages, with that which they occupied in the rude village map accompanying the Putwarees' papers, and also of testing, by inquiries on the spot, the registers of proprietary and occupancy.

Both maps and registers were found to be grossly incorrect. The map, originally a sketch drawn from sight and not on a scale, and probably at the first and best merely a rude approximation to a representation of the actual relative position of the fields, had become in the course of time, which had gradually altered the aspect of many of the fields and the site of their boundaries, worse than useless. The register, too, had been most imperfectly kept up, and this state of things while it paralysed the judicial functions of the Collector, opened a wide field for successful fraud, to those who were cunning enough to avail themselves of the agency of the Civil Courts for their nefarious projects. Nor were the violence and bloodshed wanting, which always accompany

confusion in the definition of landed rights, and frequent and enforced changes in the proprietary.

The condition of the district in this respect was forcibly brought to the notice of the late Mr. Thomason, during an official visit to Allygurh in 1851, and from that date the revision of the settlement papers began to be a project more or less resolved on, and to be carried out as circumstances should afterwards suggest. Previously, however, the instruction of the Putwarees became a measure of great importance, as it was evident, that whatever plan of revision should be carried out their agency would be required: whilst, till such revision could take place, some of the inconveniences arising from the defective state of the records, might be lessened by Putwarees acquainted with the rules of our system, and impressed with the importance attached to complete and accurate registration.

Abdool Kadur, a teacher acquainted with the system of survey as carried out in the Punjab, was appointed under orders of Government (dated 2nd July 1853) on a salary of 25 Rupees per mensem, for the instruction of the Putwarees. He was engaged in instruction from 18th July 1853 to 30th June 1854, and the result of his instructions was as follows:

72 Putwarees thoroughly instructed in surveying.

7 Other persons ditto.

23 Putwarees partially instructed in surveying.

Abdool Kadur was removed by orders of the Suddur Board of Revenue (dated 8th August 1854) to Saharunpoor. He was an industrious, able teacher: but the Putwarees taught by him were found deficient in practical knowledge, as he had not tested their knowledge by causing them, without assistance, to apply their acquired rules to actual fields. Abdool Kadur's instructions were confined to the Coel tuhseeldaree: in each of the other seven tuhseeldarees, an Ameen was appointed who taught ten Putwarees at a time and received ten rupees a month salary, by a cess of one rupee from each Putwaree.

The whole charge which fell on the Government was Rs. 511-2-2, thus accounted for,

Abdool Kadur's salary,.....	Rs.	350	0	0
Those of 3 other instructors for broken periods, ...	„	161	2	2
	Rs.	511	2	2

The remaining expenses were defrayed by the Putwarees themselves.

III. The Revision of the Settlement Papers.

This measure took actual shape in the appointment under Government orders, (dated 30th June 1854 No. 1007 A.) of Lalluh Nanuk Chund, extra Deputy Collector, for the purpose of revision, on a salary of 250 Rupees a month, with 50 Rupees allowance for Omlah. This 50 Rupees is thus distributed by the Deputy Collector—

1 Mohurrir on 25 Rupees per mensem.
1 ditto on 15 „ ditto.
1 ditto on 10 „ ditto.

These form his Sherista at the Suddur Station.

When the revision is commenced in a Purgunnah, five Mohurrirs are appointed on salaries of 10 Rupees each.

To each of these, eight Putwarees are assigned, and there are four jureebs amongst eight Putwarees.

The expence of the jureeb and other apparatus is calculated at Rs. 7-8-0. With each jureeb there is a Mirda on the part of Government and another man, generally cooly or chumar, to assist on the part of the Zemindars. Over the five Mohurrirs, there is a Moonsurim on 15 Rupees a month for superintendence and revision.

This then is the actual surveying establishment and the papers prepared by them are as follows:

1. Boundary Razeenamah.
2. Sipoordnamah of boundary pillars to Chokeedars.
3. Hifasutnamah of the same, from the Zemindars.
4. Khusruh Hud-bust.
5. Nuksha Hud-bust.
6. Khusruh Paimaish.
7. Shujruh Kishtwar.
8. Khusruh Abadee.
9. Nuksha Abadee.
10. Khanuh Shumaree.
11. Goshwaruh Khanuh Shumaree.
12. Nuksha showing Wells.
13. Goshwaruh Rukbuh.

For the Turteeb Khewut a different establishment exists at each Tuhseelee consisting of these persons—

1	Moonsurim at	30	Rupees per month.
5	Mohurrirs at	15	„ ditto.
1	Duftry at	5	„ ditto.

And the following are the papers prepared by them : —

1. Nuksha Zumeen Kismwar.
2. Nuksha Zumeen Jinswar.
3. Nuksha Rukbuh mookabiluh uz Kumpas.
4. Moontukhib.
5. Teerij.
6. Durkhast (copy of the one in the Settlement Misl).
7. Roobekaree Tushreez (copy from original Misl).
8. Nuksha Khewut.
9. Wajib ool urz.
10. Roobekaree Akheer Sahib Collector.

These papers complete the misl which is then bound up into a volume, and as in the Allygurh Record Office, the bundles of papers

belonging to each Purgunnah are colored differently: the binding of the revised misl is of a color to correspond, according to the Purgunnah. The Deputy Collector is abolishing as he goes along grants of land to the Chokeedars and Bullahurs, and getting the Zemindars to agree to money payments instead. The wages of Chokeedars are 18 Rupees, 24 Rupees, 30 Rupees and 36 Rupees per annum. Those on the lowest rates are attached generally to two hamlets, small in extent and near together. The Bullahurs receive 12 Rupees per annum. The Deputy Collector also so far regulates the damee of Putwarees, that wherever he finds it less than 3 per cent. on the jumma he fixes it at that rate.

A stipulation also is entered in the iqrarnamuh of each village, that the wages of Putwaree, Chokeedar and Bullahur shall be paid into the tuhseelee with the kists.

Subjoined is the last report of progress submitted to the Revenue Board which may appropriately conclude this memorandum.

Fourth Quarterly Statement of the Progress made in the measurement of Villages and preparation of Settlement Records in Misls in Zillah Allygurh from 1st October to 31st December 1855.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8			9		
Names of Tuhseeldaree in which the measurement was in progress to the end of December 1855.	Number of villages in each Tuhseeldaree.	Number of Villages measured.					Number of Villages in which the measurement is at work to the end of Decr. 1855.	Number of Villages remaining to be measured at the end of Decr. 1855.	Number of Villages the measurement of which has been tested by Purtaul.			Number of Villages the settlement papers of which have been prepared in misls.		
		By former Ameens measurement.	By Surveying with Plane Table according to the Punjab Plan.			Total.			Up to last Quarter.	During present Quarter.	Total.	Up to last Quarter.	During present Quarter.	Total.
			Up to last Quarter.	During present Quarter.	Total.									
Coel, ...	300	46	252	2	254	300	..	..	298	2	300	283	7	*290
Attrowlee, ...	300	21	110	29	139	160	14	126	39	50	89	25	41	66
Akberabad, ...	180	23	72	39	111	134	20	26	..	40	40	..	37	37
Eglass, ...	227	45	111	37	148	193	16	18	..	15	15	..	10	10
Khyr, ...	190	27	122	89	151	178	12	..	48	60	108	..	38	38
Hattrass, ...	389	16	86	27	113	129	8	252	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuppul, ...	91	5	30	26	56	61	18	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secundra Rao, ..	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	318	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, ...	1995	183	783	189	972	1155	88	752	385	167	552	308	133	441

RR

* Of these 281 are bound in volumes.

LIBRARY.

A. No. XV.

STAMPS AND TOLLS.

Stamps.

The Custody of the Stamps has since September 1st 1854, in obedience to the directions* of the Sudder Board of Revenue, (dated 4th August, 1854 No. 26) been vested in the Treasurer, who is remunerated by a commission of 2 Rupees per cent. on the value of stamps sold. From these fees, he is required to keep up the following establishment:

* Authorized by Govt dated 8th May 1854, No 2127.

1 Moohasib,	.. .. ..	at 25 Rs. per mensem.
2 Gomashtas,	.. .. ..	at 10 Rs. each.

One Gomashta remains at the Collectory office and the other is in attendance daily at the Civil Courts. The Moohasib is appointed by Government, and the Gomashtas by the Treasurer.

Postage Stamps also are entrusted to the care of the Treasurer as directed by Government letter No. 606, dated 25th July 1854; but on the sale of these no commission is allowed.

The anna postage came into operation from 1st September 1854. The Moohasib's books shew the following receipts:

Received on account of Postage Stamps, from 1st September 1854 to 30th June 1855,	Sudder,	Rs. 4712 0 0
	Mofussil,	„ 131 9 0
	Total	Rs. 4843 9 0

Tolls.

The taking of Tolls on public highways, as authorized by Act VIII. of 1851, came into operation* on the 1st December 1854. There are two Toll houses in the Allygurh

By Govt Order No 1209 A, dated 14th October 1854.

district, one near Hathrus on the Agra and Allygurh road, and the other at Nanow on the Grand Trunk Road. In the immediate neighbourhood of each of these Toll houses a small Police force is stationed, consisting of one Duffadar, six Burkundazes and two sowars.

The following Memo. shows the receipts on account of Tolls from the 1st December 1854 to the 1st June 1855:

Hathrus.				Nanow.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
December, 1854, ...	538	5	3	December, 1854, ...	1,149	9	0
January, ..1855, ...	533	14	9	January, ..1855, ...	520	4	7
February,.. ,, ...	372	8	5	February, .. ,, ...	534	4	7
March, .. ,, ...	477	11	8	March, .. ,, ...	1,030	7	4
April, .. ,, ...	172	10	8	April, .. ,, ...	479	1	9
May, .. ,, ...	244	7	4	May, .. ,, ...	395	14	11
Total, ..	2,339	10	1	Total, ..	4,109	10	2
				Grand Total, Rs.	6,449	4	3

The Toll house establishments are as follows:

Toll Collector, ...	Rs. 100
Reader, ...	20
Mohurrir, ...	12
Naib Do.	9
1 Duffadar, ...	8
8 Burkundazes at 5 Rs.	40
Total, ..	Rs. 189

This makes the charge of collection at the two Toll houses in this district for six months Rs. 2,268.

The net profits of the Tolls in Allygurh, therefore have been Rs. 4181-4-3 for the first six months of the operation of the Act and the proportion of the charges to the collection is about 35 per cent.

N. B.—The small police force charged against the Tolls (18 Rupees per mensem at each gate,) is not included in this calculation, as it may be supposed to be only a temporary arrangement.

A. No. XVI.

Statement of Remissions on account of injury done by Hail Storm on the 28th February 1855 in the District of Allygurh.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Name of villages.	Jumma of village.	Jumma-bundee of village.	Area in acres of ground injured.	Gross rental of ground injured.	Government demand on ground injured calculated by multiplying column 6 & 3 together and dividing the product by column 4.	Amount of remission proposed.
	Pergunnah Tuppull.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Aasuffpore, ...	515	873	134	337	198	105
2	Hamudpore, ...	980	1,067	234	412	378	189
3	Bajowtha, ...	2,600	3,724	374	762	532	266
4	Milluck chaharun, ..	1,406	1,793	277	519	406	203
5	Malluck Maffee, ..	700	1,046	154	325	217	217
6	Juhan gurh, ...	1,287	1,553	205	559	463	463
7	Bhuddeyar, ...	405	602	116	130	87	87
8	Lalgurhie, ...	500	572	120	251	219	109
9	Busserah,..	2,104	2,343	93	198	177	88
10	Kusbah Tuppull Puttee Mussulmanan, ..	1,375	2,432	475	686	387	387
11	Pursidhpore, ...	263	387	107	107	72	72
12	Bhojakah, ...	1,083	1,165	85	188	174	87
13	Shojouah, ...	750	902	166	372	309	154
14	Kunsairah, ...	907	1,150	231	615	485	485
15	Sumrowtee, ...	1,255	1,783	224	359	252	126
16	Nuglah Kurha, ..	295	537	65	225	123	123
17	Poolserah, ...	1,801	2,130	329	712	602	801
18	Etbarpore, ...	1,350	1,808	102	302	225	112
19	Dumwakah, ...	1,305	1,545	262	654	552	276
20	Nurwaree, ...	1,600	1,866	318	439	376	188
21	Nuglah Sydpore, ..	1,159	1,539	229	672	506	250
22	Pempore,..	1,701	1,858	225	449	411	273
	Total, ...	25,311	32,677	4,525	9,273	1,515	4,496
	Pergunnah Khyr.						
23	Mirzapore, ...	1,630	2,128	324	972	744	744
	Total, ...	1,630	2,128	324	972	744	744
	Grand Total, . ..	26,971	34,805	4,849	10,245	7,825	5,240

N. B. The whole amount of remission proposed was sanctioned.

G. P. MONEY,
Collector.

A. No. XVII.

List of Revenue Officers who have held Office in the District of Allygurh.

Collectors.

Mr.	R. Cunynghame, ...	from	12th Octr.	1803	to	27th June	1805
„	C. Russell, ...	„	28th June	1805	„	12th Octr.	1808
„	W. H. Trant, ...	„	13th Octr.	1808	„	19th Decr.	1808
„	C. Elliott, ...	„	20th Decr.	1808	„	6th Sept.	1810
„	Thos. Fortescue, ...	„	7th Sept.	1810	„	2nd Novr.	1810
„	H. Newnham, ...	„	3rd Novr.	1810	„	29th Octr.	1811
„	C. F. Fergusson,.. ..	„	30th Octr.	1811	„	27th May	1821
„	W. I. Harding, ...	„	28th May	1821	„	31st Jany.	1827
„	F. Anderson, offg. ..	„	1st Feb.	1827	„	17th May	1827
„	W. H. Tyler, offg. ..	„	18th May	1827	„	31st May	1827
„	J. S. Boldero, offg. ..	„	1st June	1827	„	14th June	1827
„	T. J. Turner, offg. ..	„	15th June	1827	„	1st April	1828
„	W. H. Tyler, offg. ..	„	2nd April	1828	„	25th Novr.	1830
„	E. Stirling, ...	„	26th Novr.	1830	„	29th April	1831
„	G. H. Smith, offg. ..	„	30th April	1831	„	27th July	1831
„	E. Stirling, ...	„	28th July	1831	„	13th Feb.	1834
„	E. F. Tyler, offg. ..	„	15th Feb.	1834	„	13th April	1834
„	James Davidson,.. ..	„	14th April	1834	„	21st April	1835
„	A. U. C. Plowden, offg.	„	22nd April	1835	„	19th May	1835
„	James Davidson, ...	„	20th May	1835	„	9th June	1835
„	W. R. Kennaway, offg.	„	10th June	1835	„	18th Jany.	1837
„	T. Parry Woodcock, ..	„	19th Jany.	1837	„	8th Novr.	1837
„	G. F. Harvey, ...	„	9th Novr.	1837	„	14th April	1839
„	W. DeH. Routh, offg.	„	15th April	1839	„	10th Novr.	1839
„	G. F. Harvey, ...	„	11th Novr.	1839	„	2nd April	1840
„	R. Neave, offg.	„	3rd April	1840	„	20th Novr.	1840
„	G. F. Harvey, ...	„	21st Novr.	1840	„	10th Decr.	1840
„	G. Blunt, ...	„	11th Decr.	1840	„	30th Novr.	1841
„	E. Thomas, offg.	„	1st Decr.	1841	„	31st Decr.	1841
„	G. Blunt, ...	„	1st Jany.	1842	„	15th May	1842
„	R. Campbell, offg. ..	„	16th May	1842	„	30th Sept.	1844
„	G. F. Edmonstone, jr. offg.	„	1st Octr.	1842	„	13th Octr.	1842
„	G. Blunt, ...	„	14th Octr.	1842	„	8th April	1846

List of Revenue Officers who have held Office in the District of Allygurh (continued.)

Mr.	W. Wynyard, offg. ..	from	9th April	1846	to	20th Novr.	1846
„	J. R. Hutchinson, offg.	„	21st Novr.	1846	„	17th Decr.	1846
„	P. C. Trench, offg. ..	„	18th Decr.	1846	„	29th Decr.	1846
„	J. R. Hutchnison, offg.	„	30th Decr.	1846	„	25th Jany.	1847
„	E. F. Tyler, offg. ..	„	26th Jany.	1847	„	8th Mar.	1848
„	G. Blunt, ...	„	9th Mar.	1848	„	9th Augt.	1848
„	J. R. Hutchinson, offg.	„	10th Augt.	1848	„	27th Octr.	1848
„	E. F. Tyler, ...	„	28th Octr.	1848	„	4th Augt.	1850
„	J. R. Hutchinson, offg.	„	5th Augt.	1850	„	1st Sept.	1850
„	R. Money, offg.	„	2nd Sept.	1850	„	1st Decr.	1850
„	E. F. Tyler, ...	„	2nd Decr.	1850	„	9th Mar.	1851
„	J. R. Hutchinson, offg.	„	10th Mar.	1851	„	28th April	1851
„	E. F. Tyler, ...	„	29th April	1851	„	30th Sept.	1851
„	W. S. Paterson, offg. ..	„	1st Octr.	1851	„	30th Novr.	1851
„	J. R. Hutchinson, offg.	„	1st Decr.	1851	„	15th Decr.	1851
„	E. F. Tyler, ...	„	16th Decr.	1851	„	26th April	1852
„	J. R. Hutchinson, offg.	„	27th April	1852	„	26th Novr.	1852
„	E. F. Tyler, ...	„	27th Novr.	1852	„	15th Mar.	1853
„	J. R. Hutchinson, offg.	„	16th Mar.	1853	„	27th Mar.	1853
„	E. F. Tyler,..	„	28th Mar.	1853	„	21st Feb.	1854
„	G. P. Money, ...	„	22nd Feb.	1854			

Deputy Collectors.

Mr.	E. F. Tyler, ...	from	19th April	1834	to	27th Novr.	1834
„	H. W. Deane, ...	„	5th June	1835	„	1st Sept.	1835
„	T. Lowis, ...	„	8th Sept.	1835	„	7th Octr.	1835
„	E. F. Tyler, ...	„	3rd Octr.	1835	„	5th Decr.	1836
„	A. U. C. Plowden, ..	„	6th Decr.	1836	„	31st Augt.	1837
„	W. DeH. Routh, ...	„	11th Novr.	1837	„	21st July	1838
„	M. F. Muir, ...	„	2nd Augt.	1838	„	22nd Novr,	1838
„	W. DeH. Routh, ...	„	27th Decr.	1838	„	14th April	1839
„	G. F. Edmonstone, ..	„	25th July	1839	„	11th Novr.	1839
„	W. Strachey, ...	„	9th Decr.	1839	„	26th Jany.	1840
„	R. B. Thornhill, ...	„	27th Jany.	1840	„	18th Feb.	1840
„	Colin Mackenzie, ..	„	21st Mar.	1840	„	22nd Novr.	1840
„	Ed. Thomas, ...	„	4th Jany.	1841	„	7th May	1841
„	W. S. Donnithorne, ..	„	15th Feb.	1842	„	10th Febr.	1843

List of Revenue Officers who have held Office in the District of Allygurh (continued.)

Mr.	D. Robertson, ...	from	15th April	1843	to	13th Decr.	1844
„	A. U. C. Plowden, ..	„	18th Decr.	1844	„	28th Mar.	1845
„	A. Ross, ...	„	31st Mar.	1845	„	13th Jany.	1846
„	J. R. Hutchinson, ..	„	13th Jany.	1846	„	27th April	1852
„	D. Robertson, ...	„	13th Mar.	1847	„	3rd July	1847
„	W. Galloway, ...	„	22nd Novr.	1847	„	4th Decr.	1847
„	D. Robertson, ...	„	10th Decr.	1847	„	15th May	1848
„	J. S. Dumergue, ...	„	15th Jany.	1849	„	2nd April	1849
„	G. B. Phelips, ...	„	4th Sept.	1849	„	23rd Feb.	1850
„	J. R. McKillop, ...	„	17th May.	1851	„	15th Novr.	1851
„	A. O. Hume, ...	„	27th April	1852	„	15th June	1852
„	C. E. Boileau, ...	„	12th June	1852	„	16th Novr.	1852
„	A. O. Hume, ...	„	16th Novr.	1852	„	27th Novr.	1852
„	J. R. Hutchinson, ..	„	27th Novr.	1852	„	10th Jany.	1851
„	J. W. Sherer, ...	„	17th Jany.	1854			

ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

Mr.	Ed. Harding, ...	from	26th Sept.	1824	to	17th Octr.	1824
„	A. U. C. Plowden, ..	„	29th Augt.	1829	„	5th Decr.	1835
„	E. F. Tyler, ...	„	13th April	1830	„	18th April	1831
„	R. R. Sturt, ...	„	4th April	1833	„	31st Decr.	1836
„	C. W. Fagan, ...	„	6th July	1836	„	19th Sept.	1836
„	J. R. Hutchinson, ..	„	15th Augt.	1843	„	13th Jany.	1846
„	R. H. Greathed, ...	„	13th Feb.	1846	„	20th Feb.	1846
„	W. R. Carnac, ...	„	3rd April	1847	„	2nd Sept.	1847
„	G. B. Phelips, ...	„	10th May	1848	„	14th June	1849
„	W. McChlery, ...	„	13th June	1848	„	30th Sept.	1848
„	G. B. Phelips, ...	„	9th July	1849	„	4th Sept.	1849
„	W. J. Hay, ...	„	27th Augt.	1850	„	5th April	1851
„	A. O. Hume, ...	„	24th Novr.	1851	„	27th April	1852
„	C. E. Boileau, ...	„	30th Novr.	1852	„	29th Jany.	1853
„	A. O. Hume, ...	„	21st Novr.	1853	„	30th May	1854
„	A. L. M. Phillipps, ..	„	26th June	1854	„	16th Mar.	1855
„	G. W. Colledge, ...	„	29th Jany.	1855			

APPENDIX B.

MAGISTERIAL STATEMENTS.

I. New Jail Arrangements.
II. New Distribution of the Police.
III. Reduction of Sowars.
IV. List of Magisterial Officers.

MAP.

Map showing the Thannah jurisdictions.

B. No. I.

NEW JAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Under the system of Central Prisons, which had been organized by the Government, it became necessary in 1854 to transfer all prisoners whose period of sentence exceeded six months to the Agra Central Prison. This transfer involved a large reduction of the Jail Establishment. The following letter from the Inspector General of Prisons fully details the whole measure. It is only necessary to add, that his directions were carried out on the 1st June 1854, and that since the number of prisoners has been so reduced, and those that there are remain for such short periods, it has not been found practicable either to keep up the working at trades, or to continue the educational project.

From

C. B. THORNHILL, Esquire,

Inspector General of Prisons N. W. P.

To

G. P. MONEY, Esquire,

Magistrate, Allygurh.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to sanction the following arrangement for transferring to the Central Prison at Agra, all convicts of the Allygurh district sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment.

It is proposed that the Central Prison at Agra shall hereafter be the place of punishment for all criminals sentenced in the Allygurh district to more than 6 months' imprisonment.

All convicts now in the Allygurh jail, whose unexpired sentences exceed six months, are to be at once transferred to Agra, and hereafter those who may be sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment are to be periodically escorted to the Central Prison by guards furnished from the fixed establishment of that jail.

The returns of past years shew, that 360 is about the average number of prisoners sentenced to more than six months in the Allygurh jail: 360 Rupees a month has therefore with the approval of the Magistrate been fixed as the monthly rate of compensation which is to be paid as aid of the public works of the district in lieu of the prisoners withdrawn from them.

The removal of the majority of the prisoners, including all who have been guilty of heinous offences, renders it unnecessary to maintain so large a permanent establishment, which will therefore be reduced to the following extent:

		Present.	Proposed.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Darogah, ...	75	.. 20	.. 75
	Naib, ...	20	.. ..	.. ..
2	Mohurrers, ...	18	1 at 8	.. 10
1	Blacksmith, ...	7	.. 6	.. 1
2	Turnkeys, ...	11	.. ..	.. 11
	Native Doctor, ...	25	.. 25	.. ..
	Naib ditto, ...	15	.. ..	.. 15
	Compounder, ...	6	.. 6	.. ..
	Jemadar, ...	16	.. 16	.. ..
	Naib ditto, ...	12	.. ..	.. 12
4	Naieks at 8, ...	32	1 at 8	.. 24
91	Nujeebs at 5, ...	455	30 at 5=150	.. 305
	Total, ...	692	239	453

You will therefore be pleased, in communication with the Superintendent of the Central Prison at Agra, to arrange the mode in which the transfer of the prisoners is to be made, the escort being furnished by Dr. Walker. As soon as the prisoners are removed from your charge, you will reduce the establishment to the scale now sanctioned and inform me of the date upon which the measure was carried into effect.

I have, &c.

(Sd.) CUDBERT B. THORNHILL,
Inspector General of Prisons N. W. P.

Camp Meerut, 23rd Feby. 1854.

B. II.

NEW DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICE.

This new Distribution, involving a complete re-organization of the Police body, came into play on the 1st of November 1855. The revision was directed by Govt. orders, dated 25th August 1855, No. 1834 A., and the distribution in accordance with it, approved by subsequent Govt. orders, dated 19th January 1856, No. 47 A.

Distribution List of Police Establishment of Zillah Allygurh.

Tehseels.	Kotwalees, Thannahs, Chokees, Road duty.	Description of officers.	Cost of establishment. Salary.	Stationery and repairs.			Total.		
			RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Coel.	Kotwalee, Coel, ...	1 Kotwal, ...	100	27	12	0			
		1 Mohurrir, ...	12						
		4 Muddudgars, viz. 1 at 6 Rs. and 3 at 5 Rs. each, ..	21						
		2 Jemadars, viz. 1 at 20 and 1 at 10 Rs., ...	30						
		20 Burkundazes, viz., 7 at 5 Rupees, .. 35							
		13 at 4 do. .. 52	87						
	7 City gates, 1 Jeygunje and 1 Bala Killah, ..	9 Duffadars at 7 Rs., ...	63						
		36 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	144						
	1st class chokee, Hurdooa-gunge and 4 Murhelahs,	1 Jemadar, ...	15	3	5	9			
		1 Muddudgar, ...	6						
		10 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	40						
	2nd class chokee, Russul Gunge, ...	1 Jemadar, ...	10						
		6 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	24						
	2nd class chokee, Mudrock,	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
	2nd class chokee, Lodha,	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
	2nd class chokee, Bhank-ree, ...	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
	1st class chokee, Jawan, ..	1 Jemadar, ...	15	3	13	9			
		1 Muddudgar, ...	6						
		8 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	32						
	2nd class chokee, Burrow-lee, ...	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
	Road duty, ...	13 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	52						
		Total Kotwalee Coel, ...	753	34	15	6			
		Total Police Establishment Tehseel Coel, ..					787	15	6

Distribution List of Police Establishment (continued.)

Tehseels.	Kotwalees, Thannahs, Chokees, Road duty.	Description of officers.	Cost of establishment. Salary. Rs.	Stationery and repairs. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
Hattrass.		*Brought over,* ..	787	15	6				
	Kotwalee Hattrass, ...	1 Thannahdar, ...	60						
		1 Mohurrir, ...	12						
		1 Muddudgar, ...	5						
		1 Jemadar, ...	10	10	14	0			
		30 Burkundazes, viz.,							
		7 at 5 Rupees, .. 35							
		23 at 4 do. .. 92	127						
	2nd class chokee, Moorsan, ...	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		6 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	24						
	2nd class chokee, Besana,	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
	2nd class chokee, Meolee,	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
		Total Kotwalee Hattrass, ..	294	10	14	0			
	Thannah Sasnee, ...	1 Thannahdar, ...	40						
		1 Mohurrir, ...	10						
		1 Muddudgar, ...	5						
		1 Jemadar, ...	10	8	12	0			
		16 Burkundazes, viz.,							
		4 at 5 Rupees, .. 20							
	2nd class chokee, Duryapoor, ...	12 at 4 do. .. 48	68						
		1 Jemadar, ...	8						
	2nd class chokee, Hunooman, ...	4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
		1 Jemadar, ...	8						
	Road duty, ...	4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs. ..	16						
		1 Burkundaz, ...	4						
		Total Thannah Sasnee, ..	185	8	12	0			
		Total Police Establishment Tehseel Hattrass,					498	10	0
Khyr.	Thannah Khyr, ...	1 Thannahdar, ...	60						
		1 Mohurrir, ...	12						
		1 Muddudgar, ...	5						
		1 Jemadar, ...	10	8	2	0			
		12 Burkundazes, viz.,							
		4 at 5 Rupees, .. 20							
		8 at 4 do. .. 32	52						
	1st class chokee, Somna,	1 Jemadar, ...	20						
		1 Muddudgar, ...	6	3	13	9			
		8 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	32						
		Carried over, ..	197	11	15	9	1286	9	6

Distribution List of Police Establishment (continued.)

Tehseels.	Kotwalees, Thannahs, Chokees, Road duty.	Description of officers.	Cost of establishment. Salary.	Stationery and repairs.			Total.		
			RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	
		Brought forward, ..	197	11	15	9	1286	9	6
Khyr.	1st class chokee, Chundous,	1 Jemadar, ...	15	3	13	9			
		1 Muddudgar, ...	6						
		6 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	24						
	3d class chokee, Choohurpoor, ...	1 Duffadar, ...	6						
		3 Burkundazes at 4 Rs. ..	12						
	Road duty, ...	7 Burkundazes at 4 Rs. ..	28						
		Total Thannah Khyr, ...	288	15	13	6			
		Total Police Establishment Tehseel Khyr, ..					303	13	6
Akrabad.	Thannah Akrabad, ...	1 Thannadar, ...	40	13	0	0			
		1 Mohurrir, ...	10						
		1 Muddudgar, ...	5						
		1 Jemadar, ...	10						
		1 Burkundazes, viz.,							
		4 at 5 Rupees, .. 20							
		10 at 4 do. .. 40	60						
	2nd class chokee, Bejeh Gurh,	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
	2nd class chokee, Burla, ..	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
	3d class chokee, Kasimpoor	1 Duffadar, ...	6						
		3 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	12						
	2d class chokee, Punhetee,	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
	Road duty, ...	7 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	28						
		Total Thannah Akrabad, ..	243	13	0	0			
		Total Police Establishment Tehseel Akrabad,					256	0	0
Eglass.	Thannah Eglass, ...	1 Thannahdar, ...	60	9	4	0			
		1 Mohurrir, ...	12						
		1 Muddudgar, ...	5						
		1 Jemadar, ...	10						
		12 Burkundazes, viz.,							
		4 at 5 Rupees, .. 20							
		8 at 4 do. .. 32	52						
		Carried over, ..	139	9	4	0	1846	7	0

Distribution List of Police Establishment (continued.)

Tehseels.	Kotwalees, Thannas, Chokees, Road duty.	Description of officers.	Cost of establishment. Salary.	Stationery and repairs.			Total.		
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Eglass.		Brought forward, ..	139	9	4	0	1846	7	0
	1st class chokee, Goandah,	1 Jemadar, ...	20	3	13	9			
		1 Muddudgar,	6						
		8 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	32						
	2nd class chokee, Nyebass,	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
	2nd class chokee, Hustpoor	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
		Total Thannah Eglass, ..	245	13	1	9			
		Total Establishment Tehseel Eglass, ...					258	1	9
Secundra Rao.	Thannah Secundra Rao, ..	1 Thannahdar, ...	40	8	2	0			
		1 Mohurrir, ...	10						
		1 Muddudgar, ...	5						
		1 Jemadar, ...	10						
		6 Burkundazes, viz.,							
		4 at 5 Rupees, .. 20							
		12 at 4 do. .. 48	68						
	1st class chokee, Hussain,	1 Jemadar, ...	15	3	5	9			
		1 Muddudgar, ...	6						
		6 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	24						
	2nd class chokee, Sujjawulpoor, ...	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
	Road duty, ...	6 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	24						
		Total Thannah Secundra Rao,	226	11	7	9			
	Thannah Bhudwas, ...	1 Thannahdar, ...	40	10	6	0			
		1 Mohurrir, ...	10						
		1 Muddudgar, ...	5						
		1 Jemadar, ...	10						
		14 Burkundazes, viz.,							
		4 at 5 Rupees, .. 20							
		10 at 4 do. .. 40	60						
	1st class chokee, Mahrerah,	1 Jemadar, ...	20	3	13	9			
		1 Muddudgar, ...	6						
		6 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	24						
	2nd class chokee, Bhopulpore, ...	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs. ..	16						
	2nd class chokee, Pillooa,	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
		Carried over, ..	223	14	3	9	2104	8	9

Distribution List of Police Establishment (continued.)

Tehseels.	Kotwalees, Thannahs, Chokees, Road duty.	Description of officers.	Cost of establishment. Salary. Rs.	Stationery and repairs. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
Secundra Rao.		Brought forward, ..	223	14	3	9	2104	8	9
	2nd class chokee, Lodhamy,	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
	Road duty, ...	6 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	24						
		Total Thannah Bhudwas, ..	271	14	3	9			
		Total Police Establishment Tehseel Secundra Rao,					522	11	9
Attrowlee.	Thannah Attrowlee, ..	1 Thannahdar, ...	40	8	2	0			
		7 Mohurrir, ...	10						
		1 Muddudgar, ...	5						
		1 Jemadar, ...	10						
		10 Burkundazes, viz.,							
		4 at 5 Rupees, .. 20							
		6 at 4 do. .. 24	44						
	3d class chokee, Jurrowlee,	1 Duffadar, ...	6						
		3 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	12						
	Road duty, ...	5 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	20						
		Total Thannah Attrowlee, ..	147	8	2	0			
	Thannah Dadon, ...	1 Thannahdar, ...	40	7	10	0			
		1 Mohurrir, ...	10						
		1 Muddudgar, ...	5						
		1 Jemadar, ...	10						
		11 Burkundazes, viz.,							
		4 at 5 Rupees, .. 20							
		7 at 4 do. .. 28	48						
	2nd class chokee, Kundeea,	1 Jemadar, ...	8						
		4 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	16						
	1st class chokee, Gungeeree	1 Jemadar, ...	15	3	13	9			
		1 Muddudgar, ...	6						
		6 Burkundazes at 4 Rs., ..	24						
		Total Thannah Dadon, ..	182	11	7	9			
		Total Police Establishment Tehseel Attrowlee,					348	9	9
		Carried over, ...					2975	14	3

Distribution List of Police Establishment (continued.)

Tehseels.	Kotwalees, Thannahs, Chokees, Road duty.	Description of officers.	Cost of establishment. Salary.	Stationery and repairs.	Total.
Tuppul.		Brought forward,.. ..	..	.. .. ..	2975 14 3
	Thannah Tuppul, ...	1 Thannahdar, ...	40		
		1 Mohurrir, ...	10		
		1 Muddudgar, ...	5		
		1 Jemadar, ...	10	8 2 0	
		12 Burkundazes, viz.,			
		4 at 5 Rupees, .. 20			
		8 at 4 do. .. 32	52		
	2nd class chokee, Juttaree,	1 Jemadar, ...	8		
		4 Burkundazes, at 4 Rs., ..	16		
		Total Thannah Tuppul, ..	141	8 2 0	
		Total Police Establishment Tehseel Tuppul,..			149 2 0
		Contingencies, ...	150	0 0	
		Grand total cost of Police Establishment of the District including contingencies, ...			3125 0 0

B. No. III.

REDUCTION OF SOWARS.

Under orders conveyed in Government resolution, dated October 14, 1854, providing for the more uniform distribution of the Sowars, the following changes took place in the Sowar Establishment of the Allygurh district:—

Former Establishment.

1 Jemadar,
3 Duffadars,
46 Sowars,
at a cost of 926 Rs.

Revised Establishment.

1 Jemadar,
2 Duffadars,
40 Sowars,
at a cost of 792 Rs.

Saving 134 Rs. which was applied to meeting the increase of Sowars, deemed necessary in other districts.

B. No. IV.

List of Magistrates, Joint Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates who have held office in the District of Allygurh.

MAGISTRATES.

Mr. R. Cunynghame,	..	from	12th Octr.	1803	to	27th July,	1807
W. Spedding, ...		„	28th July,	1807	„	22nd Sept.	1807
Hon'ble E. Gardner, ...		„	23rd Septr.	1807	„	25th Octr.	1807
Mr. Wm. Brodie, ...		„	26th Octr.	1807	„	31st Mar.	1808
Hon'ble E. Gardner, ...		„	1st April,	1808	„	12th April,	1808
Mr. James Patton, ...		„	13th April,	1808	„	13th Jany.	1809
„ A. Ross, ...		„	14th Jany.	1809	„	14th Jany.	1811
„ W. F. Dick, ...		„	15th Jany.	1811	„	20th Mar.	1811
„ A. Ross, ...		„	21st May,	1811	„	11th Decr.	1811
„ W. F. Dick, ...		„	12th Decr.	1811	„	1st May,	1812
„ J. Majoribanks, ...		„	2nd May,	1812	„	2nd Jany.	1820
„ J. C. Dick, ...		„	3rd Jany.	1820	„	14th May,	1820
„ W. F. Dick, ...		„	15th May,	1820	„	6th June,	1820
„ J. C. Dick, ...		„	6th June,	1820	„	6th July,	1820
„ G. Stockwell, ...		„	7th July,	1820	„	20th April,	1821
„ J. C. Dick, ...		„	21st April,	1821	„	21st May,	1823
„ J. S. Boldero, ...		„	22nd May,	1823	„	19th April,	1826
„ E. Bradford, ...		„	20th April,	1826	„	8th July,	1826
„ W. H. Tyler, ...		„	8th July,	1826	„	18th Augt.	1826
„ J. S. Boldero, ...		„	19th Augt.	1826	„	24th Sept.	1828
„ T. Taylor, ...		„	25th Sept.	1828	„	9th Octr.	1828
„ H. Fraser, ...		„	10th Octr.	1828	„	29th April,	1829
„ W. H. Tyler, ...		„	30th April,	1829	„	1st June,	1829
„ J. Neave, ...		„	2nd June,	1829	„	23rd April,	1832
„ H. Fraser, ...		„	24th April,	1832	„	6th Jan.	1833
„ J. Neave, ...		„	7th Jany.	1833	„	18th April,	1833
„ E. F. Tyler, ...		„	19th April,	1833	„	7th July,	1834
„ J. Davidson, ...		„	14th April,	1834	„	21st April,	1835
„ A. U. C. Plowden, ..		„	22nd April,	1835	„	19th May,	1835
„ James Davidson, ..		„	20th May,	1835	„	9th June,	1835
„ W. R. Kennaway, ..		„	10th June,	1835	„	18th Jany.	1837

Mr. T. Parry Woodcock,..	from	19th Jany.	1837	to	8th Novr.	1837
„ G. F. Harvey, ...	„	9th Novr.	1837	„	14th April,	1839
„ W. DcH. Routh, ..	„	15th April,	1839	„	10th Novr.	1839
„ G. F. Harvey, ...	„	11th Novr.	1839	„	2nd April,	1840
„ R. Neave, ...	„	3rd April,	1840	„	20th Novr.	1840
„ G. F. Harvey, ...	„	21st Novr.	1840	„	10th Decr.	1840
„ G. Blunt, ...	„	11th Decr.	1840	„	30th Novr.	1841
„ E. Thomas,..	„	1st Decr.	1841	„	31st Decr.	1841
„ G. Blunt, ...	„	1st Jany.	1842	„	15th May,	1842
„ R. Campbell, ...	„	10th May,	1842	„	30th Sept.	1842
„ G. F. Edmonstone, Jr.,	„	1st Octr.	1842	„	13th Octr.	1842
„ G. Blunt, ...	„	14th Octr.	1842	„	8th April,	1846
„ W. Wynyard, ...	„	9th April,	1846	„	20th Novr.	1846
„ J. R. Hutchinson, ..	„	21st Novr.	1846	„	17th Decr.	1846
„ P. C. Trench, ...	„	18th Decr.	1846	„	29th Decr.	1846
„ J. R. Hutchinson, ..	„	30th Decr.	1846	„	25th Jany.	1847
„ E. F. Tyler, ...	„	26th Jany.	1847	„	8th Mar.	1848
„ G. Blunt, ...	„	9th Mar.	1848	„	9th Augt.	1848
„ J. R. Hutchinson, ..	„	10th Augt.	1848	„	27th Octr.	1848
„ E. F. Tyler, ...	„	28th Octr.	1848	„	5th Augt.	1850
„ J. R. Hutchinson, ..	„	5th Augt.	1850	„	2nd Sept.	1850
„ R. Money, ...	„	3rd Sept.	1850	„	1st Decr.	1850
„ E. F. Tyler, ...	„	2nd Decr.	1850	„	9th Mar.	1851
„ J. R. Hutchinson, ..	„	10th Mar.	1851	„	28th April,	1851
„ E. F. Tyler, ...	„	29th April,	1851	„	1st Octr.	1851
„ W. S. Patterson, ..	„	2nd Octr.	1851	„	1st Decr.	1851
„ J. R. Hutchinson, ..	„	2nd Decr.	1851	„	15th Decr.	1851
„ E. F. Tyler, ...	„	16th Decr.	1851	„	26th April,	1852
„ J. R. Hutchinson, ..	„	27th April,	1852	„	26th Novr.	1852
„ E. F. Tyler, ...	„	27th Novr.	1852	„	15th Mar.	1853
„ J. R. Hutchinson, ..	„	16th Mar.	1853	„	27th Mar.	1853
„ E. F. Tyler, ...	„	28th Mar.	1853	„	22nd Feb.	1854
„ G. P. Money, ...	„	23rd Feb.	1854			

Joint Magistrates.

Hon'ble E. Gardner, ...	from	24th Novr.	1806	to	22nd Sept.	1807
„ Ditto, ...	„	26th Octr.	1807	„	31st Mar.	1808

Hon'ble E. Gardner, ..	from	13th April,	1808	to	4th Jany.	1809
Mr. F. D. Gordon, ...	„	5th Jany.	1809	„	1st May,	1810
„ N. J. Halhed, ...	„	30th Mar.	1810	„	12th Decr.	1810
„ W. F. Dick, ...	„	18th May,	1810	„	14th Jany.	1811
„ Ditto, ...	„	21st Mar.	1811	„	11th Decr.	1811
„ Ditto, ...	„	2nd May,	1812	„	20th Sept.	1813
„ Ditto, ...	„	2nd April,	1814	„	14th May,	1820
„ H. Graham, ...	„	1st Sept.	1823		Date cannot be found.	
„ W. H. Tyler, ...	„	11th Sept.	1826	„	29th April,	1829
„ E. F. Tyler, ...	„	19th April,	1833	„	27th Novr.	1834
„ H. W. Deane, ...	„	5th June,	1835	„	1st Sept.	1835
„ T. Louis, ...	„	8th Sept.	1835	„	7th Octr.	1835
„ E. F. Tyler, ...	„	3rd Octr.	1835	„	5th Decr.	1836
„ A. U. C. Plowden, ..	„	6th Decr.	1836	„	31st Augt.	1837
„ W. DeH. Routh, ..	„	11th Novr.	1837	„	21st July,	1838
„ M. F. Muir, ...	„	2nd Augt.	1838	„	22nd Novr.	1838
„ W. DeH. Routh, ..	„	27th Decr.	1838	„	14th April,	1839
„ G. F. Edmonstone, ..	„	25th July,	1839	„	11th Novr.	1839
„ W. Strachey, ...	„	9th Decr.	1839	„	26th Jany.	1840
„ R. B. Thornhill,.. ..	„	27th Jany.	1840	„	18th Feb.	1840
„ Colin Mackenzie, ..	„	21st Mar.	1840	„	22nd Novr.	1840
„ E. Thomas,..	„	4th Jany.	1841	„	7th May,	1841
„ W. S. Donnithorne, ..	„	15th Feb.	1842	„	10th Feb.	1843
„ D. Robertson, ...	„	15th April,	1843	„	13th Decr.	1844
„ A. U. C. Plowden, ..	„	18th Decr.	1844	„	28th Mar.	1845
„ A. Ross, ...	„	31st Mar.	1845	„	13th Jany.	1846
„ J. R. Hutchinson, ..	„	13th Jany.	1846	„	27th April,	1852
„ D. Robertson, ...	„	13th Mar.	1847	„	3rd July,	1847
„ W. Galloway, ...	„	22nd Novr.	1847	„	4th Decr.	1847
„ D. Robertson, ...	„	10th Decr.	1847	„	15th May,	1848
„ J. S. Dumergue, ..	„	15th Jany.	1849	„	2nd April,	1849
„ G. B. Phelips, ...	„	4th Septr.	1849	„	23rd Feb.	1850
„ J. R. McKillop,.. ..	„	17th May,	1851	„	15th Novr.	1851
„ A. O. Hume, ...	„	27th April,	1852	„	15th June,	1852
„ C. E. Boileau, ...	„	12th June,	1852	„	16th Novr.	1852
„ A. O. Hume, ...	„	16th Novr.	1852	„	27th Novr.	1852
„ J. R. Hutchinson, ..	„	27th Novr.	1852	„	10th Jany.	1854
„ J. W. Sherer, ...	„	17th Jany.	1854.			

Assistant Magistrates.

Mr.	F. D. Gordon, ...	from	31st Octr.	1807	to	4th Jany.	1809
„	J. R. Hutchinson, Sr.	„	30th Novr.	1811		Date cannot be found	
„	Petrie,..	„	7th Octr.	1813	„	22nd June	1814
„	J. C. Dick, ...	„	15th Decr.	1814	„	22nd Augt.	1815
„	R. Walker, ...	„	9th Feb.	1819		Date cannot be found	
„	G. F. Franco, ...	„	2nd June,	1820	„	23rd Jany.	1821
„	E. Harding, ...	„	26th Sept.	1824	„	17th Octr.	1824
„	E. F. Tyler, ...	„	13th April,	1830	„	18th April,	1832
„	A. U. C. Plowden, ..	„	29th Augt.	1829	„	5th Octr.	1835
„	R. R. Sturt, ...	„	4th April,	1833	„	31st Decr.	1836
„	C. W. Fagan, ...	„	6th July,	1836	„	19th Sept.	1836
„	J. R. Hutchinson, ..	„	15th Augt.	1843	„	13th Jany.	1846
„	R. H. Greathed, ..	„	13th Feb.	1846	„	20th Feb.	1846
„	W. R. Carnac, ...	„	31st April,	1847	„	2nd Sept.	1847
„	G. B. Phelips, ...	„	10th May,	1848	„	14th June,	1849
„	W. McChlery, ...	„	13th June,	1848	„	25th Sept.	1848
„	G. B. Phelips, ...	„	9th July,	1849	„	4th Sept.	1849
„	W. J. Hay,..	„	27th Augt.	1850	„	5th April,	1851
„	A. O. Hume, ...	„	24th Novr.	1851	„	27th April,	1852
„	C. E. Boileau, ...	„	29th Novr.	1852	„	29th Jany.	1853
„	A. O. Hume, ...	„	21st Novr.	1853	„	30th May,	1854
„	A. L. M. Phillipps, ..	„	26th June,	1854	„	16th Mar.	1855
„	G. W. Colledge,.. ..	„	29th Jany.	1855.			

APPENDIX C.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

I. Table of Population, &c., of Moonsiffee divisions.
II. List of Judges.

MAP.

Map showing the Moonsiffee divisions.

C. No. I.

Table of Population, &c., of the Moonsiffee Divisions.

	Designation of Office.	Pergunnahs comprising each jurisdiction.	Number of villages in each Pergunnah.	Population within jurisdiction.
1	Coel, ...	Pergunnah Coel, ...	230	62,626
		„ Moorthul, ...	56	4,755
		„ Burowlee, ...	41	3,492
		„ Jellalee, ...	99	17,662
		Total, ..	426	88,535
2	Atrowlee, ..	Pergunnah Atrowlee, ...	218	29,718
		„ Gungeeree, ...	24	3,645
		„ Putchlana, ...	31	2,863
		„ Akberabad, ...	85	16,005
		Total, ..	358	52,231
3	Khyr, ...	Pergunnah Khyr, ...	96	30,407
		„ Chundous, ...	64	10,731
		Talooqah Somna, ...	22	5,280
		Pergunnah Tuppul, ...	92	13,000
		Talooqah Beiswan, ...	46	
		Pergunnah Hussunghur, ...	108	36,365
		„ Eglass, ...	11	included in Khyr.
		„ Gorie, ...	75	20,391
		Total, ..	514	116,174
4	Hattrass, ...	Pergunnah Hattrass, ...	227	37,636
		„ Moorsan, ...	141	10,939
		„ Hussyn, ...	42	6,666
		Total, ..	410	55,241
5	Kassgunge, ..	Pergunnah Bulram, ...	108	30,801
		„ Fyzpoor Budurcea, ...	68	19,321
		„ Soron, ...	40	17,466
		„ Secundra Rao, ...	117	25,526
		„ Mahrerah, ...	167	27,226
		Total, ..	500	1,20,340

C. No. 11.

LIST OF JUDGES.

	Date of Appointment.
J. Neave, Esq., ...	First Civil and Sessions Judge on the introduction of Regulation VII. of 1831 into zillah Allygurh.
M. J. Tierney, Esq., ...	15th February 1839.
D. B. Morrieson, Esq., ...	31st July 1839.
H. Lushington, Esq., ...	4th January 1842.
M. J. Tierney, Esq., ...	11th March 1842, return from leave.
G. Blunt, Esq., ...	7th August 1848.
E. F. Tyler, Esq., ...	24th August 1853.
R. Alexander, Esq., ...	10th Sept. 1853 and 4th March 1854.
C. Gubbins, Esq., ...	25th July 1854.

APPENDIX D.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

I. Market Roads.
II. Vernacular Education.
III. The Ganges Canal.
IV. Mean Temperature of 1854-55.
V. The Pillar at Coel.
VI. The Fort.

MAP.

Eye Sketch of the Fort.

D. No. I.

MARKET ROADS.

A very useful expenditure of a portion of the Road Fund has been suggested during the present year (1855) by the Commissioner of Meerut, and is being now carried out under his directions. Enquiries have been made in all the pergunnahs and lists formed of the villages in which markets (penth) are held. Maps also have been drawn out of all existing lanes or tracks leading to these market villages, and from these a system of hulkuhs or circles connected with each market village has been formed. To each hulkuh a sum of money is allotted, the amount being regulated by the mileage of tracks in the hulkuh, and five rupees being the rate allowed per mile, except when any physical difficulty calls for a somewhat larger sum. The money is expended by the thanadars in rendering these tracks conveniently passable: more is not aimed at. This expenditure is placed under the immediate control and supervision of the magistrate, to whom the whole sum sanctioned is made over by the Road Fund Committee.

Whilst on the subject of roads, I may add to what Mr. Hutchinson has said at pages 22 and 23, that Mr. Tyler's bridge over the Kalee Nuddee near Akrabad is entirely finished, that the Bheekumpoor bridge, which turned out a far more expensive undertaking than was expected, has now every prospect of speedy completion, a loan having judiciously been sanctioned to Daood Khan the talookdar, out of the Ferry fund.

The Government propose giving a grant for improvement and future repair of the Anoopshuhr road, and as this will, in some degree, relieve the Committee's Fund, all exertions are being made to metal the Ramghat road and to build a safe and permanent bridge at Mulluhpoor across the Neem Nuddee.

D. No. II.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

As a yearly report is devoted to the subject of indigenous education, it would be out of place to notice here, except in the briefest manner, how the cause of schools is progressing in the Allygurh district. The following table compiled from Mr. H. S. Reid's reports, will be sufficient to show that the increase in the number of scholars within the last year or two (notwithstanding a temporary check in 1852-53), is very encouraging.

Allygurh.

	Schools.	Scholars.
1850-1851, ...	524	*4345
1851-1852, ...	556	4948
1852-1853, ...	487	4616
1853-1854, ...	571	6143

In the report for 1853-54 Mr. Reid remarks—"The schools at Coel, Khyr, Hattrass and Sikundurh in zillah Allygurh, I found in excellent order."

A handsome school-house for the Tuhseelee school at Coel, has recently been erected by Mr. G. P. Money, the present Collector.

* Thus given at p. 163 of Report for 1853-51, but varied on recapitulation at p. 75 of Report for 1852-53 to 3435. I think the number I have retained must be the right one.

D. No. III.

THE GANGES CANAL.

Through the kindness of Lieut. T. C. Merrick, in whose charge the line of Canal is from its entering the district to Nanown, I am enabled to supply the following particulars.

The Ganges Canal first enters the Allygurh district at Gungowlie, which is 152 miles from the head of the Canal at Hurdwar. The Coel branch, which is to run to Hattrass and then join the Boolundshuhur branch, starts from this place. There are regulating bridges at the head of the branch and over the main Canal, which will ultimately have gates for the regulation of the supply of water to the branch. At these branch headworks there are two ghats of 100 feet each, one on the branch and one on the main Canal. There is also at Gungowlie a first class chokee.

At Juvan there is in the main Canal a masonry fall of 5 feet. This is passed by a navigable channel, fitted with locks, which commences about 3000 feet above the fall, and re-enters the Canal about the same distance below it. The channel is about 600 feet to the left of the Canal. A mill channel also runs alongside of the locks, upon which are built two mill houses fitted up with six sets of stones for grinding corn. Should there be a greater demand for mills, additional houses could be built, but at present (Oct. 1855) no one had been enterprising enough to take the existing ones, although they had been put up to public auction. It is thought the mills would give a good return, as Coel is only 12 miles distant, with a good metalled road the whole way. About 400 feet above the bridge at Kasimpoor there is an escape-head, containing ten openings of six feet each: this communicates with the Kala Nuddee. The bridge and the escape are joined on the left bank by a ghat of 390 feet in length, and faced on the right bank by another ghat of 490 feet in length. The whole of these works is built of black kunkur and has a good effect. At this place, too, is a first-class chokee for the accommodation of Canal officers on inspection duty.

At Nanown, which is 180 miles below Hurdwar, the main Canal terminates and is thence divided into two branches; one running to the Ganges at Cawnpore and the other to the Jumna at Etawah. At the head of the branches there are regulating bridges provided with gates: over these is carried the Grand Trunk Road. There are two ghats also of 100 feet each, one on the Cawnpore and one on the Etawah branch. It should have been mentioned that at the bridges between Gungowlie and Nanown, though not at the headworks at these two places, there are masonry rajbuha-heads, one on the right and the other on the left bank of the Canal, which are connected with the bridges.

Work was commenced on the portion of the Canal between the 152nd and the 180th miles (from Hurdwar) early in the year 1851 and water first reached this portion about the 10th of January 1855. The water was shut off again for the inspection of the Canal bed and works in the middle of March and permanently re-admitted at the end of May. Since then the water has varied from 3 to 5 feet in depth.

Water was first admitted into the rajbuhas about the end of May and has been flowing in them constantly since. The rajbuhas are made for 4 feet, but at the time Lieut. Merrick supplied the information, October 1855, owing to the incompleteness of the feeder lines not more than 2 feet had been admitted into the main rajbuhas.

At the time also of his communication, not more than four villages had applied for water, out of these one required a supply for 600 pukka beegas and the other three for 60 beegas each. This backwardness to contract was however doubtless only to be attributed to the indisposition of the people to embark without experience or example in any new undertaking, and will disappear when the advantages of this kind of irrigation become generally seen and established.

Lieutenant G. Price, in charge of the Cawnpore branch starting from Nanown, has obligingly responded as follows to my request for any information he might think worthy of note. "There are neither mills nor locks in this part of the Canal in the Allygurh district: nothing beyond mere bridges and ordinary works attached to them. No difficulties have occurred in the execution of the work, hitherto, that I am

aware of, beyond what are usually incidental to such matters. Regarding the disposition of the natives to take Canal water, irrigation not having been developed at all in the upper part of the division, I could not say anything for certain, but judging from what is seen in the line of Canal between this and Mynpoory, wherever irrigation is going on, as far as the works will permit at present, nothing can possibly exceed the eagerness with which the natives take the water from every available outlet, and also from the nuddies which receive the water from the Canal escapes. In fact its value is unmistakeable, everywhere. As there is no reason to believe that the value of the water would be less appreciated in the Allygurh district than in the others through which the Canal passes, we may fairly reckon upon there being just as great a demand for it there as elsewhere." March 1856.

I may add from my own observation that the Canal proves a constant source of social comfort and pleasure to the community at large. The bridge near Hurdooa gunj and that at Nanown are the habitual resort of all classes on Hindoo holidays, and especially on Sundays, of those who are confined by office work during the week. It is perhaps a pity that the ghats are on a small scale at Hurdooa and on a much larger at Kasimpoor, which latter place few ever visit.

As the sanctity of the element is not considered to be at all impaired by its administration through infidel hands, the little town of Ramghat on the Ganges which was formerly so largely frequented by this neighbourhood, does not now attract nearly so many visitors.

An occasional attempt is made to cast the dead into the Canal, which is an additional proof how completely its identity with the sacred river is recognised.

Mean Temperature, &c. for each Month of the

For the year	Observations at Sunrise.				Max. Pressure at 10 A. M.				Min. Pressure at 4 P. M.				Self-registering Therm.	
	Barometer.	Temperature. Attached.	Detached.	Wet bulb.	Barometer.	Temperature. Attached.	Detached.	Wet bulb.	Barometer.	Temperature. Attached.	Detached.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.
1854.														
January, ..	29.734	49	48	..	29.834	60	61.05	..	29.730	72.05	72	..	69.04	44
February,..	.732	54	56	40.05	.758	62	63	55	.718	77	71	57	68	48
March,....	.606	64	61.05	52.01	.690	75	76	60.05	.603	87	85	63	82	59
April, ...	.424	75	73	59	.508	90	90	67	.412	100	98	67	95	69
May, ...	.414	81	79	63	.500	96	96	70	.402	106	104	70	101	75
June, ...	.298	89.10	86	75.33	.332	95.70	94.81	78.20	.234	101.06	99.05	77.26	99.20	83.16
July,*	.252	85.84	81.35	77.70	.288	85.80	87.91	60.09	.206	86.42	90.16	80.19	92.25	79.58
August, ..	.276	83.77	79.93	77.48	.344	83.38	85.32	78.96	.232	84.09	87.54	80.06	89.35	79.90
September,	.370	83.20	77.55	69.10	.414	82.48	84	78.55	.316	83.52	85.34	78.45	88	76.82
October, ..	.550	76.58	66.48	62.96	.598	76	78.64	69.38	.518	77.48	84.29	69.77	84.61	65
November,	.667	67.36	54.43	50.86	.715	65.80	68.76	58.63	.637	68.13	73.93	61.46	77.56	54
December,	.703	62.53	51.15	49.26	.755	60.19	61.23	56	.668	62.47	66.91	58.17	67.44	50.28
1855.														
January, ..	29.660	56.83	43.90	41.67	29.717	55	56.54	50.16	29.629	65.87	64.29	52.58	64.35	46.25
February,	.640	61.64	52.46	48.92	.696	63.35	67.17	57.39	.594	65.46	75.64	58.82	76.11	52.37
March,....	.509	69.83	59.86	54.87	.573	71.51	74.41	61.87	.473	73.99	80.83	63.48	80.71	59.36
April, ...	.342	73.06	69.13	62.43	.397	77	83.46	66.93	.311	78.43	88.33	68.03	90.46	68
May, ...	.196	82.47	79.90	66.35	.249	83.41	101.38	76.61	.155	83.67	106.61	73.22	107	79.74
June, ...	.074	55.96	82.06	73.01	.108	86.66	85.53	76.05	.046	86.83	100.23	75.07	101.89	84.01

* Till the 30th June 1854 the Barometer was placed outside the house in a verandah with a northerly exposure.

IV.

year 1854 *and for Six Months of* 1855.

Temperature in the sun's rays at 4 P. M.	Rain guage. Inches	Rain guage. 100ths.	Number of days in each month on which rain fell.	Prevailing direction of the wind for each month.	Allygurh Civil station Lat. 27°54′; Long. 78°13′; Height above the sea 776 feet. Remarks.
87.05	..	11	2	N.W.	Clear sky, last week occasionally a cirrus sky.
78	1	15	4	W.	Cloudy, wind very variable and stormy at times.
94	..	..	..	N.W.	High wind, stratus sky, nights clear and calm.
106	..	07	1	N.W.	Wind more variable, stormy at times, a cirro stratus sky.
111	..	06	1	N.W.	Steady wind during the daytime, nights calm, heavy sky, some thunder.
103.03	7	11	4	S. E.	Wind very variable, with cirro cumulus sky, some thunder and lightning.
97.74	5	22	15	S. E.	High wind at times, cumulo stratus & nimbus sky, much thunder&lightning.
92.61	16	44	17	W.	High wind at times, cumulo stratus & nimbus sky, much thunder&lightning.
93.41	4	52	15	S. E.	Wind very variable, cumulo stratus & nimbus sky, much thunder&lightning.
94.96	1	13	2	N.W.	Wind variable, cirro stratus sky, some thunder and lightning.
85.13	..	..	..	N.W.	Wind variable, stratus sky, nights clear and calm.
50.28	1	23	2	W.	Wind variable, stratus sky, fog at times, nights clear and calm.
72.64	..	50	1	N.W.	Light wind, cirro stratus sky, fog at times, nights calm and clear.
85.28	..	72	2	W.	Wind very variable, cirro cumulus sky, some close thunder and lightning.
87.02	..	59	2	N.	Wind very variable, cirro cumulus sky, close thunder and lightning.
99.73	2	95	5	N.W.	High wind at times, cirro stratus sky, close thunder and lightning.
115.32	..	..	..	N.W.	Steady wind during the day, nights calm, heavy sky, a few light dust storms.
107.83	2	98	7	N.W.	Wind variable, cirro cumulus sky, a few dust storms, much distant thunder.

S. CLARK,
Civil Asst. Surgeon.

D. No. V.

THE PILLAR AT COEL.

(Reprinted from Ledlie's Miscellany).

This Pillar stands on high ground in the centre of the old Fort in the town of Coel, and forms, with the adjoining mosque, a conspicuous landmark for miles around. It is a plain round tower on a square base, and appears to have been divided by external cornices into stages, or it may be that balconies were at one time thrown out as in the Delhi pillar. At present there is left standing the first stage entire and a part of the second. The base is of block kunker, with a few pieces of sung surkh, the first stage entirely of block kunker and what remains of the second of burnt brick. From the somewhat irregular termination of the block kunker at the top of the first stage, it would appear to us that that stone had originally been carried higher, and indeed it is by no means improbable that the second stage, as it now stands, is the work of a far more modern æra than the original pillar. If the inscription can be depended upon, and there can scarcely be a doubt of it, it must be so, as we believe burnt bricks are not to be found in any Pathan architectural remains. To the north is a doorway opening on a spiral staircase which originally led to the top of the column, but now is perfect only as far as the first stage. This staircase, also of block kunker, is lighted by several apertures in the outer wall and a doorway in it opens on the cornice, or balcony, at the top of the first stage. The lower stage is 54 feet high, the remains of the second 20 feet, so that the extreme altitude is 74 feet. The external circumference at the base is 80 feet, the thickness of the walls at the base is 6 feet, at the top of the first stage 4½. Immediately where the block kunker staircase terminates there is laid across the stairway as it were to form one of the steps, a Hindu pillar carved and ornamented with mythological figures. This is the only Hindu stone we could discover in the whole pillar. Above this several beams of wood are

laid across shewing that the architects who built the second stage, as it now stands, were very different persons from those who erected the first, and as the top story of a pillar is not built before the lower it can scarcely be doubted that the remains of the second stage are of comparative modern origin. Over the doorway is an inscription, in the ornamented character called Toghra, which we have translated thus—"This building "was founded during the reign of the most noble Sultan, master of the "necks of mankind, defender of the world and of the faith, Sultan of Sul- "tans, guide of the faithful to safety, heir to the dominion of Solomon, lord "of the signet ring in the world, Abool Mozuffur Mahmood, son of the "Sultan. May God make his empire and government perpetual. By order "of the perfect master of wisdom, Azum Kootlagh Khan, the mirror of "truth and religion, chief of the chiefs of Serv, and China, Bulbun Shem- "shee, during the time of his government. May his exalted rank be last- "ing. On the 10th of Rujjub 652."

In a former number we stated that the Mahmood here mentioned was Naser-uldeen Mahmood, youngest son of Shems-uldeen Altamsh, and that the Kootlagh Khan here mentioned had married after the death of Altamsh, the mother of this Mahmood and that Kootlagh Khan fell into disgrace the year after the pillar was erected. Some persons however have questioned the accuracy of this, as Elphinstone styles Naser-uldeen the grandson of Altamsh, and also informs us that "he reposed with entire confidence on the conduct of his vizeer whose name was Gheeas-uldeen Bulbun." The Bulbun mentioned in this passage was supposed to be the Bulbun Shemshee of the inscription. We will now shew that the latter supposition is wrong and that Elphinstone was in error as to the paternity of Naser-uldeen Mahmood. Elphinstone appears to have been misled by the following passage of Ferishta—this portion of his history is but an abridgement of Ferishta:—"We have already related that when the elder son of Shemsuldeen Altamsh died in Bengal, he conferred the government of that principality on his youngest son Mahmood to whom he also gave the title of Naseruldeen." Brigg's Ferishta I. 234. He thought probably that Mahmood was the youngest son of the first Naseruldeen which would have made him the grandson of Altamsh. But in the very same page from which we have taken the above quotation there is the following passage:—"He was accordingly seated on the throne of his father Shems-uldeen Altamsh, &c." Altamsh had styled his eldest son Nasrul-

deen, and upon the premature death of the latter in Bengal, he, Altamsh, bestowed the same title on his own younger son, see Brigg's Ferishta, I. 210; see also pages 229, 230. In the Tajul Muasir, a work of that time, and in every other Indian history with which we are acquainted, Naser-uldeen is always styled the son of Altamsh. It may just be that Elphinstone adopted the error from D'Herbelot. With regard to Kootlagh Khan the following quotation from Ferishta will suffice:—"In the year 653 the "King had some personal quarrel with his mother, Mulika Jehan, who after "the death of Shemsuldeen Altamsh, had married Seefood-deen Kutlagh "Khan, a noble of the court. Nasir-uldeen in order to remove his mother "from Delhi conferred on her husband the government of Oude, and "shortly after removed him to Beiraich. Kutlagh Khan, dissatisfied with "this arrangement, prepared for rebellion, and being joined by the ex-"minister, Imad-ood-deen Zungany and Eibuk Kishly Khan, revolted. "The vizeer marched against them, and defeated the insurgents: the late "minister Imad-ood-deen Zungany, was taken prisoner, and put to death, "but Seif-ood-deen Kutlagh Khan effected his escape and fled to Chittoor. "The vizeer destroyed the Fort in which Kutlagh Khan held out, but, "being unable to secure his person returned to Delhi." The vizeer here mentioned was the very Gheeas-uldeen of Elphinstone, who, as all the world knows, succeeded to the throne on the death of his master: so that he and Kutlagh Khan were very different persons. Kutlagh Khan found means afterwards to raise an army and march to the very gates of Delhi, but, being disappointed in his expectations of finding many friends within the walls, disbanded his army and is never afterwards mentioned in history.

There is no proof or likelihood of the Coel pillar having been designed as a minar for a mosque; on the contrary, the existence of an inscription over the doorway is incompatible with such a supposition, it being contrary to Mahometan practice to engrave inscriptions on the minarets of mosques. The pillar (as we mentioned in our August number) has no connection with the adjoining mosque, which also is a comparatively modern building, having been founded nearly 500 years after the date of the pillar, by Sabit Khan, Governor of Coel, in the time of the Emperor Mahmood Shah, and there are no traces or traditions of a mosque of earlier date having stood on the site of the present one. Our conclusion therefore, is that the pillar was not designed as a minaret of

a mosque, nor as a watch tower (as we formerly suggested) though it may have been used as such afterwards, but as a monument of the second and final subjugation of the Hindoo Rajahs of Coel; the first temporary conquest having been made in A. H. 509 by Kootub-ood-deen Eibuk, in the time of the Emperor Shahab-ood-deen Ghoree. From the fact of fragments of pillars and idols being found amongst the materials of the staircase of the column, we may safely conjecture that its site was once occupied by a Hindoo temple, which was destroyed by the Mahomedan conqueror, and part of its materials used in the construction of his trophy.

The Hindoos are of course unwilling to take this view of the question, and claim the column as the work of their own Rajahs. The following is their legend on the subject:—

In sumbut 429 or A. D. 372, Rajah Bikram Seyn of the Dor tribe of Rajpoots was ruler of Burrun (now Bolundshuher), and his brother Kalee Rajah was ruler of Jullalee, both being tributaries to Rajah Arrungpal. Bikram Seyn had two sons, Indur Seyn and Mokundur Seyn, the former succeeded his father at Burrun, and the latter his uncle at Jullalee. Mokundur Seyn was succeeded by his son Gobind Seyn and he again by his son Nahur Sing, who built the fort of Sunbul. After him came his grandson Dusruth Sing, the founder of the fort of Jaleysur, who dying childless, was succeeded by his brother Bijjey Ram. The next ruler of Jullalee was the latter's son, Rajah Boodheysen.

One day as he was riding from Jullalee to Delhi, considerably ahead of his followers, he came to a Jheel, (in old Hindee called Kol) he dismounted, and waiting for his retinue, when a fox came up, and began to bark at him. The Rajah very much irritated, drew his sword and struck at the fox, but reynard retreated into a convenient hole, and from thence continued yelping at the Rajah, and occasionally sallying forth whenever the Rajah turned his back. This state of things continued till the Rajah's suite arrived. After consoling their master, they suggested that there must be some excellent inherent quality in the soil, which had imparted to the contemptible creature like the fox, vigor and audacity to enable him to set at nought a royal Rajpoot; and that therefore it would be a desirable site for the foundation of a city and fort. Rajah Boodheysen,

after consulting his astrologer, found that it was an auspicious moment for the purpose, so at once he dug up a little clay from the Jheel with his own dagger, and laid the foundation of a city which he named Kol after the Jheel. In seven years the fortress and city were finished, and the seat and government was removed from Jullalee to Coel, which became the capital of a large kingdom, comprising Puttialee, Budaon, Sumbhul, Kumpill, Jaleysur and Burrun. After a reign of 55 years, the Rajah was succeeded by his son Mungulseyn. The latter made an alliance with the Rajah Beem of Mahrerah and Etawah, and gave his daughter Pudmontee in marriage to his heir. On Rajah Beem's death his sons deposed and murdered their eldest brother, and Pudmontee returned a widow to her father's house at Coel; she became a devotee of Gunga and her father built for her a lofty column in the centre of his fortress from whence she might be able to view daily the sacred river.

Another version of the legend is that the unfortunate Pudmontee was murdered alive in this column, like the Constance of Marmion—

> "What was this tower of strength? Within its cave
> What treasure lay so lock'd, so hid? a woman's grave."

Although we would much rather look upon this pillar as the shrine whence the sad and gentle Pudmontee paid her orisons to Gunga, than as the trophy of a conqueror, we are bound, by a regard to truth, to confess our utter disbelief in the above fable, and to us it appears quite as probable (if not more so) that Coel was founded by old King Cole, of glorious memory, as by the Rajah Boodseyn of the Hindoo legend.

We will conclude our account of the pillar by expressing a hope that either the local authorities, or the Government may be induced to interpose in behalf of this relic of antiquity. It ought to be restored either wholly or at all events repaired and covered in from the weather. Though vastly inferior to the Kootub Minar in size and beauty, it is of almost equal historical interest, and deserves to be rescued from the grasp of Decay's effacing fingers.

D. No. VI.

THE FORT.

The accompanying eye-sketch of the Fort gives a capital idea of it as it at present exists. It was drawn for the Collector by a distinguished Engineer Officer and permission has been kindly given to insert it in this place.

In the year 1843 it appeared to the then Governor General, Lord Ellenborough, that a want of suitable accommodation existed for the large number of life prisoners confined in the several Jails of the provinces, and in looking about for a locality, which might serve especially for the retention of this class of prisoners, it occurred to him that the Fort of Allygurh might be adapted to the purpose. An estimate of the expense of turning the Fort into a Jail was prepared at the order of Government by the Superintending Engineer; to this estimate when prepared, some objections were offered by the Military Board and the estimate which was sanctioned by the Supreme Government in May 1844, amounting to Rs. 66,989-1-0, was one which had been revised by Lieutenant Atkinson. The Court of Directors signified their approval of the proposed expenditure in July 1844.

Beyond, however, the repairing of two bridges at the entrance and the conversion of a Conductor's old house into a residence for a jailor, nothing was ever done; for, in September, 1844 Mr. William Woodcock (then officiating Judge of Saharunpore, but shortly after made Inspector General of Prisons) having been requested to visit the place, made such strong objections to the Fort as a situation for a prison at all, that at Mr. Thomason's desire the Military Board arrested the works and they were never afterwards resumed.

The principal objections urged by Mr. Woodcock against the Fort were, that egress was exceedingly easy from it, that the ditch would be prejudicial to the health of the prisoners, that the many angles in the

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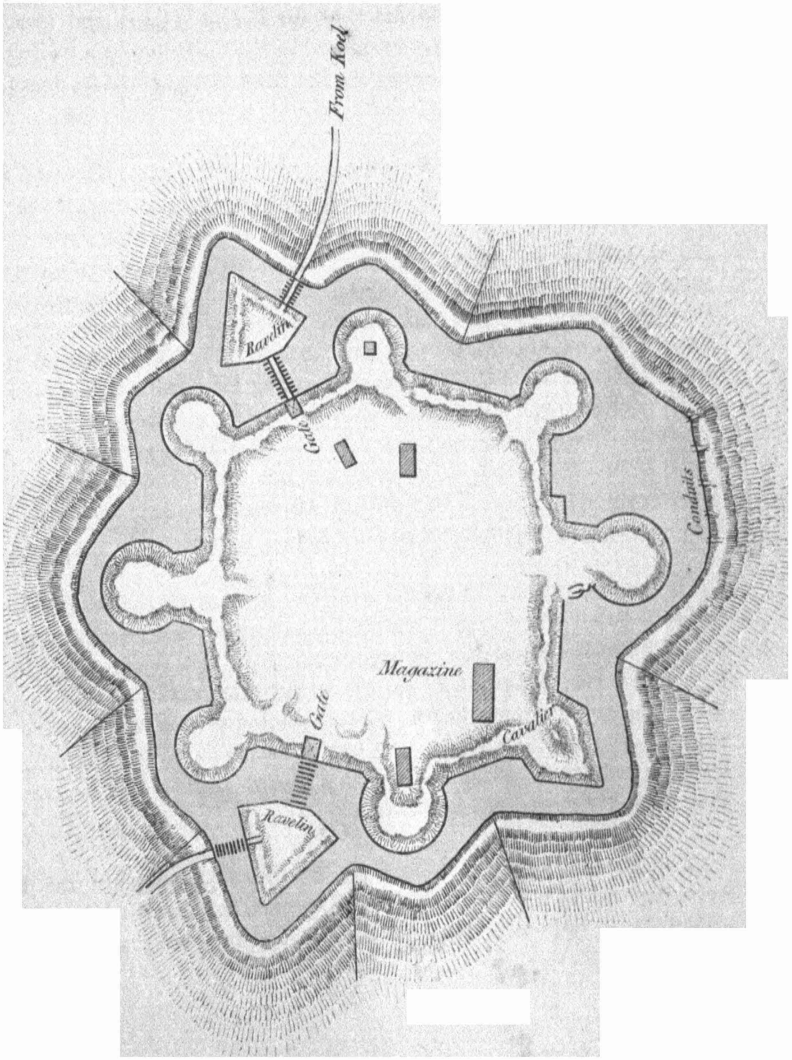
EYE SKETCH

(partly from memory)

OF SINDIA'S FORTRESS OF ALIGURH

(Captured MDCCCIII.)